Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter

THE CHEMICAL MARKET AUTHORITY

March 28, 1960

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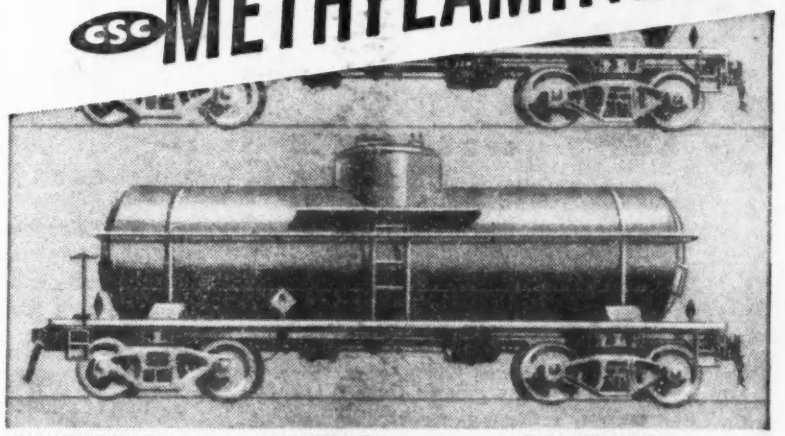

MONOMETHYLAMINE CH_3NH_2
Manufacture of amide and sulfonated amide-type detergents and surfactants. Synthesis of caffeine, aminophylline and desoxyephedrine. Manufacture of photographic chemicals, the explosive tetryl, amide-type plasticizers, ion-exchange resins, corrosion inhibitors and paint removers.

DIMETHYLAMINE $(CH_3)_2NH$
Raw material in manufacture of thiuram sulfide-type vulcanization accelerators and of dimethyldithiocarbamic acids salts used as fungicides. Neutralizing and solubilizing agent in preparation of concentrated solutions of 2, 4-D salts. Manufacture of anti-malarials.

TRIMETHYLAMINE $(CH_3)_3N$
Preparation of long-chain quaternary ammonium compounds used as softeners, lubricants and waterproofing agents for textiles. Used with benzoyl peroxide to "set" methacrylate resins. Synthesis of cationic surface-active agents.

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1. *The Thiocyanate group* can be introduced into many organic compounds by reaction of ammonium thiocyanate with the corresponding halide.
2. *Thiocyanogen* can be generated by the electrolysis of an aqueous solution of ammonium thiocyanate.
3. *Aromatic thiocyanates* can be prepared with ammonium thiocyanate with the aid of chloramides.
4. Some amine salts react with ammonium thiocyanate to give the corresponding *amine thiocyanates;* some yield the corresponding *thioureas.*
5. Ammonium thiocyanate can be reacted with: Dicyanadiamide to yield *guanidine thiocyanate;* Nitrites to yield *amidines;* Acyl derivatives of a-amino acids to yield *2-thiohydantoins.*

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BULLETINS AVAILABLE

Baker Product Data Bulletins on ammonium thiocyanate provide valuable information about its many industrial applications. Bulletin 102 is a research report on ammonium thiocyanate as a corrosion inhibitor for nitrogen solutions. Bulletin 101 gives data on general properties and uses. We will be happy to send you either or both bulletins as well as price information.

PURITY BY THE TON — *for production use*

J.T.Baker CHEMICAL

J. T. Baker Chemical Co.

Phillipsburg, New Jersey

Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter

Vol. 177 No. 14 30 Church St., New York 7, N. Y. March 28, 1960

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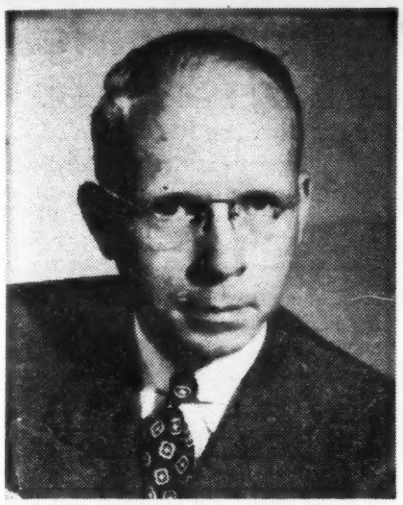

VELSICOL EXECUTIVE V. P.: John F. Kirk, vice-president of Velsicol Chemical Corporation, Chicago, who has been named executive vice-president of the company.

Isocyanates Facility Of Carwin Going Up

Carwin Company is upping its stake in specialty isocyanates. In its annual report the North Haven, Conn., firm says it's building a plant at LaPorte, Tex., which should double capacity.

Unofficially, capacity of Carwin's present North Haven plant is pegged at 750,000 pounds a year. With completion of the LaPorte unit, scheduled for next fall, potential is expected to rise to 1.5 to 2 million pounds a year.

One influencing factor in Carwin's expansion: increased acceptance of infusible urethane materials requiring a high melting point. Another: improved competive position.

Carwin's long suit is its specialty line of mono- and polyisocyanates. If it produced tolylene diisocyanate, it would find itself in some distinguished company: Allied Chemical Corporation, E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co. and Mobay Chemical Company—with a combined isocyanate capacity of more than 50 million pounds annually.

For a while, the North Haven isocyanate producer mulled over whether to add to its present plant or build elsewhere. To settle its problem, the company, huddled with Arthur D. Little, Inc.

The Cambridge, Mass., research and engineering firm advised Carwin to build at LaPorte, having found that savings in raw materials and utilities outweighed increased labor, freight and overhead expenses, as compared to a similar plant in North Haven.

Further, Little told Carwin that the Houston site appeared to have inherent advantages for future expansion for manufacturing products of the type currently produced by the company.

San Francisco Chemical Plans Phosphate Project

San Francisco Chemical Company—owned jointly by Stauffer Chemical Company of New York and the Mountain Copper Company, Ltd., of London, England—plans immediate construction of a half-dozen crushing and beneficiation units near the phosphate deposits just north of Vernal, Utah.

The units, which are due for completion by the end of this year, will have a one-shift capacity of some 200,000 tons of phosphorite concentrates.

San Francisco Chemical intends to truck the phosphorite concentrates about 200 miles due west to Garfield, Utah, where Western Phosphates, Inc., has a processing installation.

Western Phosphates is 50 percent owned by Stauffer, 25 percent by Kennecott Copper Corporation and 25 percent by American Smelting & Refining Company.

Drug Producers Can Expect License, Ad, Inspection Control If Estes Is to Be Placated

Sen. Estes Kefauver of Tennessee has three proposals in mind to bring home to the drug manufacturers "more awareness of their responsibility to the community." First he thinks there should be a system of compulsory licensing imposed on the industry. Second, he would have the companies give just as much prominence to the generic names of their products as to their tradenames in advertising programs. And finally, he wants the Food & Drug Administration to step up its program of factory inspections.

Kefauver Gives Views to Senate

The senator, who heads up the senate anti-monopoly subcommittee that has been investigating pricing practices in the drug industry, outlined his views to the senate last week in an extended speech attacking the industry for charging "unreasonable" prices for its products and promising to resume the investigations when the situation in the senate permits.

His speech was a review of the testimony gathered to date in which he renewed many of the accusations leveled at the industry during the hearings while ignoring the defenses raised by the witnesses.

Several of the senators complimented the Tennesseean on the work of his group and through their questioning sought to point up the need for corrective action that would bring down prices of drugs to those least able to pay.

The only defense of the industry came from Minority Leader Everett M. Dirksen of Illinois who filed a long statement in the *Congressional Record* attacking the conduct of the subcommittee and its staff and challenging the subcommittee to make a contribution to the legislative processes instead of only making headlines.

"The legislative purposes for which this subcommittee was established must be

—Continued on page 67

SPENCER'S CHIEF EXECUTIVE: John C. Denton, president of Spencer Chemical Company, who has been made chief executive of the Kansas City, Mo., concern.

Activated Carbon Plant Set by Pitts. Coke Unit

Pittsburgh Coke & Chemical Company's new subsidiary today (March 28) announces that it will put up a $4 million activated carbon plant on the Big Sandy River near Catlettsburg, Ky.

Earlier, Pittsburgh Coke disclosed formation of a wholly-owned subsidiary, Pittsburgh Chemical Company. The new unit brings together the company's new activated carbon, protective coatings and industrial chemicals divisions and supporting chemical group staff departments.

Sales of the new company are expected to comprise nearly a third of Pittsburgh Coke's sales in 1960. The chemical subsidiary plans to spend another $3 million this year for expansion, in addition to the $4 million it will spend on the activated carbon plant.

Officers of the newly-formed Pittsburgh Chemical are: President, W. Kenneth Menke; executive vice-president, Henry Avery; vice-president and general manager of the activated carbon division, Jonathan C. Cooper. Arthur E. Gray has a like position in protective coatings and Duncan C. Maclennan the same in industrial chemicals.

UOP Buys $6 Million Present: Trubek Labs

Universal Oil Products Company of Des Plaines, Ill., has bought itself an expensive present: controlling interest in Trubek Laboratories, East Rutherford, N.J., producer of specialty organic chemicals.

The deal calls for UOP to acquire 100 percent ownership of the Trubek stock within two years. No exchange of stock is involved in the transaction, and the total payment by Universal is expected to be around $6 million.

David W. Harris, board chairman of Universal, makes it clear that the acquisition is being accomplished entirely through the use of cash generated by UOP operations. No new equity or other capital financing is needed, he says.

Trubek Laboratories was founded in 1932 by Robert Trubek, who is the principal stockholder and who will continue to be active as president of the company.

West Chemical Marks Entry Into Drug Trade

West Chemical Products, Inc., Long Island City sanitary chemicals manufacturer, is moving into the drug field via the acquisition—for an undisclosed amount of cash—of the Vitarine Company of New York.

Vitarine, in the drug business since 1932, racked up about $2.5 million in sales last year. A manufacturer and packager of pharmaceuticals and vitamins under its own label and for the trade, Vitarine does considerable business in the hospital field as well as abroad.

Potash Drillers In Saskatchewan Treading Water

American potash producers are more determined than ever to get at Canadian potash deposits in Saskatchewan. This despite having to fight down through more than 250 feet of muck and slop known as Blairmore formation.

Things got so bad recently that rumors ran rampant north of the border that the US producers—Potash Company of America and International Minerals & Chemical Corporation—were preparing to fold their tents and steal silently south.

Continental Potash Corporation sank a shaft until it reached the Blairmore stratum and decided to call a screeching halt. United States Potash Company, division of US Borax & Chemical Company, is still holding onto its leases in the Saskatchewan potash fields, but is content to watch from the sidelines for the present.

PCA's Furthest Along

Potash Company of America is furthest along with its operation. The company actually produced some 70,000 tons K_2O last year before its concrete shaft through the Blairmore area came acropper.

PCA's technique of shaft-sinking involved freezing of the surrounding quicksand, building the concrete shaft, and then letting the ground thaw out. Nature was uncooperative and in the thaw, the shaft somehow got twisted, sprung leaks, and otherwise misbehaved.

Now PCA has called in Cementation Company (Canada), Ltd., to grout the whole mine shaft. That is, the company will spend $900,000 to plaster up every conceivable chink where seepage could come through.

Details of the project are now being developed by Cementation. They envision a systematic withdrawal of refrigeration. Result of PCA's decision means a suspension of all activities except the grouting itself until the work is completed.

This entails suspension of operations of a mine and plant at Saskatoon (Patience Lake) with a rated capacity of 360,000 tons K_2O per annum for at least a year.

Meanwhile, over in Esterhazy, International Minerals is driving deeper toward its goal—800,000 tons K_2O a year—via a different method called tubbing.

Basically, IMC plans to stand a 300-foot iron tunnel on end in order to block off seepage from the watery formation. The tubbing will involve joining of sixty-five rings, each five feet high and eighteen feet in diameter, and will cost $750,000.

A German firm, Haniel & Luge, will handle the tubbing, which weighs 3,000

—Continued on page 53

Sulfate Again Will Flow From Koppers at Kearny

Koppers Company next month will start making ammonium sulfate again at Kearny, N.J.

Its gas and coke division plant there has been producing mono-ammonium phosphate since June of 1958. All of the phosphate output was bought up by Monsanto Chemical Company, but that contract runs out this week.

Prior to the phosphate operation, the installation had been an ammonium sulfate production facility. Its capacity is pegged at around 10,000 tons of sulfate a year.

Koppers' revived output will be marketed for use in fertilizers by Nitrogen Products, Inc., of New Brunswick, N.J.

Carbon Black Installation Set for Bakersfield, Calif.

A carbon black plant—reportedly the first on the west coast—will be built at Bakersfield, Calif., by Continental Carbon Company.

The new facility, an oil furnace plant, with an annual capacity of 30 million pounds of carbon black, will cost in excess of $2.5 million.

Major reason for the plant is to enable Continental, through its sole, world-wide distributor, Witco Chemical Company, to broaden its service to the growing west coast carbon black market.

Continental, with headquarters at Amarillo, Tex., operates four plants in the United States and is involved in the construction of three others in Europe.

Trace Minerals List Withdrawn, Another One Due

Because of the many objections received, Food & Drug Administration has withdrawn its proposed list of trace minerals considered to be generally recognized as safe when incorporated in animal feed.

The list of thirty-seven minerals was published nearly three months ago (OPD, 1/4/50).

FDA says that a very large number of comments has been received to its invitation for views on the list from interested persons.

For the most part, the comments dealt with omissions from the proposed list, inadequacy of the limitations imposed, and matters of similar nature. Says the agency:

"While none of the comments opposed the position of the FDA that the substances listed were safe for use in the manner and within the limits stipulated, there was evidence of a misunderstanding on the part of some persons as to the scope and purpose of the order.

"Under the circumstances, it has been decided to reconsider the entire matter. The notice of proposed rule making is therefore withdrawn."

A new schedule of items will be drawn up and published at a later date, it is stated.

Drug Trade Will Get Service On Label Warnings From FDA

Food & Drug Administration wants to make sure that people know how to take their medicine. A new trade advisory service on label warnings for drugs and therapeutic devices available without a doctor's prescription has been set up by the agency. First compilation of such label warning statements appeared in last Friday's *Federal Register* (March 25). The service is designed to guide drug manufacturers in devising labels which meet the requirements of the federal food, drug and cosmetic act.

Section 502(f)(2) of the act reads: "A drug or device shall be deemed to be misbranded unless its labeling bears . . . such adequate warnings against use in those pathological conditions or by children where its use may be dangerous to health, or against unsafe dosage or methods or duration of administration or application, in such manner and form, as are necessary for the protection of users."

Consumers: Pay Attention

FDA says consumers can take advantage of this health protection only by reading carefully and following the directions for use on the label of drug products and by paying particular attention to the warning statements.

Injuries in the home to small children can be prevented, the agency says, by heeding a general warning that all medicines including aspirin should be kept out of their reach.

Typical warnings tell:

- How to use a medication safely.

Don't apply to broken skin
Do not exceed recommended dosage

- When not to use it.

Do not drive or operate machinery while taking this medication

- When to stop taking it.

Discontinue use if rapid pulse, dizziness, or blurring of vision occurs

Other warning statements help to answer the important question:

- Should I see a doctor?

If pain persists for more than 10 days or redness is present, or in conditions affecting children under 12 years of age, consult a physician immediately

For convenience in bringing together all types of label warnings, the compilation includes warnings for which the

—*Continued on page 59*

American Chemical Puts New Facility on Stream

American Chemical Corporation's new chlorinated hydrocarbon facility in Long Beach, Calif., has gone on stream.

Ethyl chloride, vinyl chloride and ethylene dichloride are now being produced from basic raw materials for the first time on the west coast in the new $7 million plant.

American Chemical is jointly owned by Stauffer Chemical Company and Richfield Oil Corporation. Laboratory, plant and offices are all located in Long Beach.

DuPont 'Teflon' Fiber Gets Good Start in '60

E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co., has started the year off right for its "Teflon" TFE-fluorocarbon fiber. The company has been spending the first quarter expanding and modernizing its facilities for production of the fiber at the Spruance plant in Richmond, Va.

The big Wilmington, Del., chemical maker says it has ample reason for the increase in production capacity: increased use of the fiber in packing, seals, filtration, diaphragms, gaskets and bearings.

Originally nicknamed "dragon fur" because it was so nearly indestructible, the fiber became available in experimental quantities in 1953. Currently, nearly fifty firms are producing commercial fabrics and other products of "Teflon" TFE fiber.

Among useful properties of the fiber are its low coefficient of friction, high resistance to cold flow, chemical and thermal stability, mildew resistance, and zero moisture absorption. In addition, the fiber is unaffected by outdoor exposure.

Ethylene Plant Scheduled By Mitsubishi Co. in Japan

Stone & Webster Engineering Corporations has been engaged to design and assist in the engineering and construction of a second ethylene plant for Mitsubishi Petrochemical Company, of Japan. The product will be used for polyethylene.

The petrochemical plant is to be located at Yokkaishi, near the industrial seaport of Nagoya, and is scheduled for completion in 1961.

Warfarin, Used in Canada, Now Being Made in Canada

Warfarin, a rodenticide widely used in Canada, now has a local source of production.

An announcement by the Wisconsin Alumni Research Foundation says the new Canadian producer will supply the compound to formulators of warfarin-based products, in both the rodenticide and pharmaceutical fields, throughout Canada. Name of the manufacturer is not disclosed.

Developed in the laboratories of the University of Wisconsin, warfarin was introduced commercially in 1950 as the first anticoagulant rodenticide.

The Week's Price Changes

Antimony Oxide, Fishmeal, Scrap, Linseed Meal Advanced. Copra, Coconut Oil, Oiticica Oil, Tin, Platinum Reduced.

Prices Advanced

Antimony oxide, 2c. per lb. (p. 58).
Bay oil, 45c. per lb. (p. 55).
Citronella oil, Ceylon, 5c. per lb. (p. 55).
Cocoa butter, 1c. per lb. (p. 60).
Corn oil, crude, ¼c. per lb. (p. 60).
Refd., ¼c. per lb. (p. 60).
Cottonseed oil, crude, ⅛c. per lb. (p. 60).
Refd., ⅛c. per lb. (p. 60).
Grapefruit oil, 25c. per lb. (p. 55).
Fishmeal, scrap, $5 per ton (p. 41).
Lard, cash, 1/5c. per lb. (p. 60).
Linseed meal, 50c. per ton (p. 60).
Peanut oil, crude, ⅜c. per lb. (p. 60).
Refd., ⅜c. per lb. (p. 60).
Pimento leaf oil, 10c. per lb. (p. 55).
Sandalwood oil, 75c. per lb. (p. 55).
Soybean oil, crude, ¼c. per lb. (p. 60).
Refd., ¼c. per lb. (p. 60).

Prices Reduced

Castor oil, Braz., ⅛c. to ¼c. per lb. (p. 60).
Coconut oil, crude, Pac. coast, ¼c. per lb. (p. 60).
Refd., deod., 1c. per lb. (p. 60).
Copra, $2.50 per ton (p. 60).
Oiticica oil, ¼c. per lb. (p. 60).
Platinum, $1 per oz. (p. 35).
Tall oil fatty acid, ½c. per lb. (p. 60).
Tin, metal, 1c. per lb. (p. 35).
Salts, ½c. to 3/5c. per lb. (p. 35).

OPD Price Index

THE OIL, PAINT AND DRUG REPORTER'S relative record of prices of chemicals and related materials is currently as follows:

(100=1949 average)

Mar. 25, 1960	Mar. 18, 1960	Mar. 27, 1959
110.72	110.66	110.76

What's in a Name? Plenty: SK&F

Drugs with the same generic name do not necessarily have the same therapeutic effect, says a leading drug industry scientist. Physicians who would prescribe drugs by generic rather than trade name "may be playing a type of medical Russian roulette," he told an audience of some 200 industrial pharmacists at St. John University's annual pharmacy congress in Jamaica, N. Y., last week. The speaker was Dr. Rudolph H. Blythe, director of pharmaceutical research for Smith, Kline & French Laboratories.

The SK&F scientist, who helped to develop sustained release medication, pointed out that "neither the pharmacist nor the physician can determine whether or not two preparations are equivalent from their labels alone." Product claims must be supported by significant data showing degree and duration of biologic activity, preferably in man, he said.

Proof of Performance

Proof of performance, Dr. Blythe believes, must be in the form of well-designed and well-controlled clinical studies. The physician's own experience with various brands will soon show that one is more effective than another and "he should have the right to prescribe and the patient to receive the brand that has been found satisfactory," he says.

Until the physician has had experience with a given product, he "can rely only upon his faith in the manufacturer," Dr. Blythe adds.

While the minute differences between brands may be therapeutically important, so too, and paradoxically, are the broad psychological factors. For Dr. Blythe emphasizes that the confidence a physician has in the medication "is often reflected in the patient's reaction and recovery."

In view of the increased interest in generic equivalents, Dr. Blythe feels that

—*Continued on page 52*

FIELD SALES MANAGER: K. W. Kithil, manager of its Cleveland, Ohio, district, who has been named field sales manager by Celanese Plastics Company, New York.

Monsanto Unit Ready to Go

Monsanto Chemical Company will start up its expanded liquid sulfur dioxide facilities at Monsanto, Ill., on May 1. The addition more than doubles the plant's producing capacity. The St. Louis, Mo., company has installed facilities for loading bulk tanktrucks, tankcars and one-ton containers.

Shellac Transport Rules Win an Okay From ICC

Reduced motor carrier rates on the movement of shellac from New York to Racine, Wis., have been approved by Interstate Commerce Commission. The new rates, which were proposed to become effective last August 28, currently are under suspension until April 26.

The rates will be $1.47 per 100 pounds, minimum 24,000 pounds, and $1.40 per 100 pounds, minimum 32,000 pounds.

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Don't Be Beastly to FDA!

Assaulting a Food & Drug Administration official is sometimes "an expedient that has merit."

Perhaps not for additive makers, but such it often is for certain food processors and shipping concerns whose illegal operations carry them across state lines.

Secretary of Health, Education & Welfare Arthur S. Flemming would like to take some of the merit out of an expedient that has proved less than convenient to FDA inspectors.

The secretary has submitted a proposal to congress which would make it a federal crime to assault or otherwise forcibly interfere with inspectors and other employees of the department while they are officially engaged in law enforcement functions.

The legislation proposed, Mr. Flemming points out, would do no more than afford FDA people the same deterrent-type of protection now enjoyed by the FBI, the Secret Service, the Bureau of Narcotics and other investigatory arms of the government.

"Employees of this department engaged in the enforcement of the food and drug laws have, during the performance of their regular duties, been exposed to the risk of assaults and other injuries," the secretary notes.

The danger of personal harm, he goes on to say, is particularly acute when the agency is investigating deliberately concealed violations of the federal food, drug and cosmetic act.

In one instance, he recalls, an employee who was investigating a barbiturate racket suffered a fractured skull, administered by a blackjack, while an associate was held at gun point for several hours.

FDA's role as guardian of the general welfare, it appears from Mr.

—*Continued on page 51*

Monsanto Meeting Was So Sedate— And Then Edgar M. Queeny Got Up

Monsanto Chemical Company's annual meeting—all nice and sedate and cut-and-dried as you please—suddenly turned into a double-barrel surprise party last week when board chairman Edgar M. Queeny rose to his feet and told the audience a couple of things. First, he revealed that the company has a new president. Secondly, he told his listeners exactly what he thinks of the present Eisenhower administration and the things it is doing.

Charles H. Sommer

Briefly, Mr. Queeny's comments were these: The company's new president is Charles H. Sommer; the White House's policies, both national and international, are all wrong.

Queeny Gets Standing Ovation

Mr. Queeny's surprises must have delighted the gathering, for when he had finished the 950 stockholders and employees gave him a standing ovation.

The two-fisted son of the late John Francis Queeny—who founded the big St. Louis, Mo., chemical company in 1901—revealed in an unexpected statement that Mr. Sommer, formerly executive vice-president, had just been advanced to the presidency and to chairmanship of the executive committee.

He then reported that he, now a doughty sixty-two, is being replaced as board chairman by Charles Allen Thomas, who had been president. Mr. Queeny himself has just been re-elected chairman of the finance committee and remains a director and member of the executive committee.

Then the Monsanto executive, who has never exactly had a reputation for being diffident, took careful aim at the administration and began to fire.

He started off by referring to Franklin D. Roosevelt's "New Deal," Harry S. Tru-

—*Continued on page 66*

Allied Has a Thought: Nylon Yarn for People

Allied Chemical Corporation, already making nylon yarn for automobiles, is going to start making it for people. The New York company is teaming up with an Italian firm to produce a fine denier yarn for apparel use, in addition to its present line for tires, carpets, upholstery and rope.

The move will increase Allied's synthetic fiber capacity to over 80 million pounds per year.

Allied calls the new expansion "a large-scale entry" into the field of apparel fiber.

The company had already announced (OPD, 1/11/60) a tripling of capacity for

—*Continued on page 56*

Drug Firms Hurt as Court Backs Florida's 'Use' Tax

Drug and cosmetic firms, as well as others engaged in interstate business, have again been hit by the Supreme Court of the United States where it hurts —taxation by states in which they do business but maintain no plants, offices or employees.

Last week the court sustained the validity of the Florida "use" tax on pens and pencils sent into the state by Scripto, Inc., saying that the tax is a valid applica-

—*Continued on page 52*

Drug-Boosting Insurance Plan Facing a Bright Future Despite Opposition From White House

A whole new demand area for the American drug industry—compulsory health insurance—has just received an unfavorable prognosis from the Eisenhower administration. But the "patient" is not ready to die yet; the outlook appears quite bright for a program that would be operated on a voluntary basis. Such is the word that has come from Secretary Arthur S. Flemming of the Department of Health, Education & Welfare, following an appearance at a closed hearing of a house ways and means subcommittee.

The country's pharmaceutical makers are unable to set their sights for any new drug demand on the basis of the next statement from Secretary Flemming, however. The HEW chief says that just when something concrete will develop along the line of a health insurance program is still anyone's guess.

Fresh From the White House

His is a position decided upon at a White House conference only twenty-four hours before Mr. Flemming's appearance before the house group. He appeared to give testimony on the Forand bill (HR 4700), which would set up a system of compulsory health insurance for retired persons within the framework of the Social Security system.

The "party line" opinion came to the ears of the drug makers as reports were circulating to the effect that the administration's opposition to the Forand measure was softening under the guiding hand Vice-President Nixon, front-running candidate for the Presidential nomination.

Mr. Flemming delivered the White House views to the subcommittee during a closed door session.

At a conference with newsmen later, he refused to elaborate beyond emphasizing that the whole matter of a state-federal program is in an exploratory stage only. He refused to comment on Mr. Nixon's participation in the matter.

A political flavor has been given to the question of compulsory health insurance by the Democratic liberals and labor organizations, who ask that congress take steps to ease the health burdens of the aged, and threaten to make this an issue in the next elections.

So far, Rep. Aime Forand of Rhode Island, sponsor of the bill, has been unable to convince a majority of the ways and means committee to support his proposal.

He is far from ready to give up, however. Recognizing the voter appeal his bill would have if it can be placed before the house, Mr. Forand has already served notice on the committee that it has until April 1 to act on the proposal, or that he will file a motion in the house to discharge the committee and bring the issue directly to the house floor.

Mr. Flemming told the house subcommittee that the Eisenhower administration,

—*Continued on page 66*

Chemical Contracts Let By Collier, Canada Firm

Leonard Construction Company, Chicago, has two new contracts from the chemical industry: one for a contact sulfuric acid plant and another for a phosphate facility.

The first contract, let by Collier Carbon & Chemical Corporation, is for a Leonard-Monsanto sulfuric acid plant to be built in the Los Angeles area. It will make 250 tons of acid a day and will be completed by late 1960.

The other contract is for Electric Reduction Company of Canada, Ltd., and has been awarded to Leonard's Canadian subsidiary, Lenconco Construction, Ltd. The work will include plants for the manufacture of phosphoric acid and industrial phosphates, and the extension of existing superphosphate manufacturing facilities.

NITROGEN DIVISION V. P.: William H. Van Beck, appointed a vice-president of Allied Chemical Corporation's Nitrogen Division, New York.

Dry Adhesives Plant Scheduled by Borden

A new dry adhesives plant is to be built at Springfield, Ore., by Borden Chemical Company, and the facility will have plenty of neighbors—a new product development laboratory and expansions at both the existing production units for synthetic resins and formaldehyde.

The adhesives plant will have a capacity of 10 million pounds a year, says Augustine Marusi, president of the New York-based division of Borden Company.

Expansion of existing production is under way, while the dry adhesives plant is still in the engineering-design stage. Ground will be broken for the new laboratory in early spring.

Mr. Marusi says current equipment expansion is designed to facilitate further capacity increases in the future with a minimum of capital outlay. The present plant includes many large resin reactors including two with a batch capacity of from 60,000 to 100,000 pounds each.

The choice of Springfield was based primarily on its central location in the

—*Continued on page 66*

Polybutadiene Coatings Unit Is Being Erected by duPont

Facilities for production of "Budium" polybutadiene interior coatings for food and beverage cans will be built at the Fort Madison, Iowa, finishes plant of E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, Del.

The new unit has been designed and will be built by duPont's engineering department, with first production scheduled before the middle of 1961.

Citric Acid Installation On Horizon in Mexico

Bzura Chemical Company, Keyport, N.J., is organizing a new concern, Productos de Fermentacion, which will produce citric acid and other fermentation products in Mexico.

It is expected that the unit will be able to supply the entire Mexican demand as well as that from the whole Latin American Free Trade Area. Construction of the new facility will get under way shortly.

Coke Plant in Wyoming FMC's Answer to Long Haul

Kemmerer, Wyo., is closer to Pocatello, Idaho, than are the coking plants of the east coast—and thereby hangs the reason Food Machinery & Chemical Corporation is putting up an experimental unit near Kemmerer.

The facility, to be built in partnership with United States Steel Corporation, is expected to produce on an experimental basis 250 tons of metallurgical coke per day from non-coking sub-bituminous coal.

That will be more than FMC's present requirements for coke at its phosphorus plant in Pocatello. However, all that comes out of the new plant will not belong to FMC—it will have to be shared with US Steel.

FMC's interest is in a local coke source for the elemental phosphorus plant at Pocatello and other company installations in the vicinity. The chemical company plans to start off by making large-scale tests in its phosphorus furnaces.

US Steel's interest is in making initial tests that will evaluate the use of the product in blast furnaces.

The test plant is scheduled for initial operation late this year. It will carry on further experimental work with a new process that has been developed and piloted over a period of years by FMC in an effort to make local industrial use of Wyoming low-grade coal.

The new coke process uses an unconventional approach to the conversion of coal and the production of coke from various grades of coal, including those hitherto considered unsuitable for coking.

Officials of the two companies emphasize that this undertaking is the beginning of a period of research and development of this new form of coke for various applications in both the chemical and metallurgical fields.

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IN DEVELOPMENT POST: John F. Gall, appointed manager of its newly- formed research products development department by Pennsalt Chemicals Corporation, Philadelphia.

Century Still Adding: Now It's Animal Feeds

Century Chemical Corporation, with nine acquisitions behind it, is aiming for the tenth—a move that will put the fast-growing New York concern in the animal feed business.

Theodore S. Hodgins, Century's president, reports that his company has just acquired W. A. Butler Company, Harrisburg, Va., an animal feed and supply company that services the entire southeastern section of the United States with animal health products, biologicals, antibiotics and veterinary compounds.

Century entered into an agreement with Butler to acquire 100 percent of the capital stock in exchange for cash and Century stock, says Mr. Hodgins. The actual purchase price has not been disclosed, however.

Century says its new acquisition will be operated as a wholly-owned subsidiary and will continue under the management of W. A. Butler, with sales to be managed by George Rairigh, manager of Century's feed sales.

According to a report from Mr. Hodgins' office, Century plans an immediate expansion of capital equipment.

"The acquisition of Butler is the first of a series of acquisitions contemplated by

—Continued on page 67

Spencer Chemical Names Ralph L. Gray a Director

Spencer Chemical Company, Kansas City, Mo., has elected Ralph L. Gray a director to fill the vacancy created by last month's death of Kenneth A. Spencer. Mr. Gray is chairman of Armco Steel Corporation.

C. Y. Thomas, formerly vice-chairman, has been named Spencer's chairman of the board. John C. Denton, president of the company, has been made chief executive officer (see picture article on page 3).

French Chemical Output Soars As a Big Petrochemical Boom Sparks Increase in Investments

French chemical production today is expanding at a rate of 12 percent yearly. Making the sustained boost possible, says a report from the industry, is an equally massive investment program, featured by petrochemical projects costing some $225 million for the period 1959-61. The new production facilities are aimed at increasing output of plastics materials, raw materials for synthetic rubber and developing output of organic chemicals. That's the word from Comite France Actuelle, a French business association much on the order of the US Chamber of Commerce.

By the end of this year, overall output of chemicals will be 45 percent above the 1956 level, the association reports.

Chlorine a Barometer

Some idea of the industry's momentum, the report says, can be gleaned from figures for chlorine production, which stood at 47,000 tons in 1938, edged up to 66,000 tons by 1948, and then soared to 275,000 tons last year.

In plastics, output in 1938 was only 10,000 tons, in 1948 some 39,000 tons, and by 1959 over 230,000 tons.

Quoting Raoul de Vitry, chairman of the board and president of the Pechiney Company, the report states: "The scarcity of capital, inflation, high interest rate, together with the difficulty of self-financing due to price control complicated the problem even more."

Despite these difficulties, annual investment in French chemicals during the last decade amounted to roughly $200 million, which, on any but an American scale, is enormous.

In his speech, which highlighted a recent exchange dinner sponsored by the American section of the Societe de Chimie Industrielle, M. de Vitry pointed to three unique characteristics of the French chemical industry. A knowledge of these, it was indicated, would be useful to American firms doing business in France. The characteristics are:

• The industry is spread thinner than elsewhere. The ten leading enterprises account for only 25 percent of the overall turnover, as compared with Germany

—Continued on page 53

Gen'l American, Carbide Sign Nickel Plating Pact

Union Carbide Nuclear Company, New York, and General American Transportation Corporation of Chicago have signed a license agreement covering the use of General's patented chemical nickel plating processes in government atomic energy facilities operated by Carbide.

Union Carbide Nuclear, a division of Union Carbide Corporation, is acting under a contract with the Atomic Energy Commission for operating plants at Oak Ridge, Tenn., and Paducah, Ky.

General American has registered the trademark "Kanigen" to cover both products and processes. The "Kanigen process" makes it possible to deposit a uniformly controlled coating of high nickel and low phosphorus alloy on almost any product or part of a product, regardless of the shape.

ALLIED ASS'T MANAGER: Edward M. Lemon, appointed assistsant manager of chemical sales in its plastics and coal chemicals division by Allied Chemical Corporation, New York.

Potash People Report 1959 Was Their Year

Potash did well in 1959, with deliveries for all purposes well above those of the previous year. Such is the word from the American Potash Institute in reporting figures for the United States, Canada, Puerto Rico and Hawaii.

Shipments figuring in the year's reckoning were made by the eight principal American producers and major importers.

Delivers of potash for agricultural uses in North America during 1959 were 3,979,899 tons of salts, containing the equivalent of 2,328 tons of K_2O. This was an increase of 4 percent for both the salts and K_2O over levels of the previous year, the institute reports.

Continental US took 2,175,581 tons of K_2O; Canada, 96,411 tons; Cuba, 9,299 tons;

—Continued on page 61

Polypropylene For Israel

Rogosin Industries, Ltd., is planning to build a polypropylene fibers plant at Ashdod Yam in Israel. The facility, which will have a capacity of 1,100 metric tons of fiber annually, will be equipped with $2 million worth of West German equipment.

Plastics, Metals Lag Holding Up Atom, Space Gain

A "materials barrier" is holding up progress in the country's atomic energy and space programs, says a committee of the National Academy of Sciences. Chief among the materials are plastics, ceramics, new metals.

Inadequate development in these fields, the committee says, has hampered progress in developing nuclear propulsion systems as well as better missiles, rocket motors, naval vessels and "electronic devices for which theoretical designs now exist."

The committee is urging the government to give high priority to research aimed at discovering materials that can do the job.

Five other steps urged on the government are:

Other Steps Urged on Gov't

• Greater centralization of responsibility, more support for, and more effective coordination of government-sponsored materials research and development programs.

• Government incentives to encourage research and development on new and improved materials.

• Assurance of adequate US supplies of every chemical element or material to support full production and use of new and improved materials.

• Improvement and acceleration of the dissemination of research information.

• Strengthening of the universities in their dual role of training scientists and engineers and also of doing basic research.

The committee suggests that materials be stockpiled by the government on the basis of potential as well as present use. The report cites tellurium and rhenium as rare metals not now on any stockpile list whose future uses could be substantial—for thermoelectric and high-temperature application, respectively.

Tantalum, although already listed for stockpiling, may be in far greater demand than anticipated through potential usefulness in high-temperature alloys and compounds and in electronic capacitors, the report adds.

Int'l Minerals Piloting New Magnesium Oxide

International Minerals & Chemical Corporation, Skokie, Ill., is in pilot plant production of an active magnesium oxide with applications primarily in "Neoprene" compounding and in uses requiring small particle size, high reactivity and purity.

The new active grade is produced other than by conventional carbonation, and is of the same purity as the company's present high-purity, dead-burned grade. Typical specifications include iodine number in the range of 00-115, particle size 100 percent minus two microns and bulk density between six and fifteen pounds per cubic foot.

Association Meetings

Air Pollution Control Association, annual meeting, Netherland-Hilton hotel, Cincinnati, Ohio, May 22-26.

American Chemical Society, national meeting, Cleveland, Ohio, April 5-14.

American Institute of Chemists, annual meeting, Radisson hotel, Minneapolis, Minn., May 12-14.

American Oil Chemists' Society, annual meeting, Baker hotel, Dallas, Tex., April 4-6.

American Pharmaceutical Association, annual meeting, Shoreham hotel, Washington, D. C., August 14-20.

American Zinc Institute, annual meeting, Chase-Park Plaza hotels, St. Louis, Mo., April 7-8.

Animal Health Institute, annual meeting, Shoreham hotel, Washington, D. C., April 17-19.

Armed Forces Chemical Association, annual meeting, Sheraton-Park hotel, Washington, D. C., September 15-16.

Association of Consulting Chemists & Chemical Engineers, dinner and forum, Shelburne hotel, New York, April 19; annual meeting, Shelburne hotel, New York, October 25.

Association of Food & Drug Officials, annual conference, Baker hotel, Dallas, Tex., June 5-9.

Association of Southern Feed & Fertilizer Control Officials, annual meeting, Riverside hotel, Gatlinburg, Tenn., June 21-22.

Chemical Market Research Association, annual spring meeting, Biltmore hotel, New York, May 17-18; annual fall business meeting, Pittsburgh Hilton hotel, Pittsburgh, Pa., November 9-10.

Chemical Specialties Manufacturers Association, midyear meeting, Drake hotel, Chicago, May 16-18.

Drug, Chemical & Allied Trades Association, annual meeting, Sagamore hotel, Bolton Landing, Lake George, N. Y., September 15-18.

Electrochemical Society, LaSalle hotel, Chicago, May 1-5.

Federation of Societies for Paint Technology, annual meeting, Sherman hotel, Chicago, October 31-November 2.

Lead Industries Association, annual meeting, Chase-Park Plaza hotels, St. Louis, Mo., April 6-7.

Manufacturing Chemists' Association, annual meeting, Greenbrier hotel, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., June 9-11.

National Agricultural Chemicals Association, annual meeting, Del Coronado hotel, Coronado, Calif., September 27-29.

National Foreign Trade Council, national meeting, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, November 14-16.

National Packaging Exposition & Conference, spon-ored by American Management Association, Convention Hall, Atlantic City, N. J., April 4-7.

National Paint, Varnish & Lacquer Association, annual convention, Drake hotel, Chicago, October 27-29.

National Petroleum Association, semi-annual meeting, Sheraton-Cleveland hotel, Cleveland, Ohio, April 20-22.

National Plant Food Institute, annual convention, Greenbrier hotel, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., June 12-15.

Parenteral Drug Association, scientific meetings, Warwick hotel, Philadelphia, April 29; Edgewater Beach hotel, Chicago, June 24; annual convention, Statler hotel, New York, October 19-21.

Pharmaceutical Manufacturers Association, annual meeting, Boca Raton hotel and club, Boca Raton, Fla., April 4-7.

Pulp Bleaching Conference, sponsored by Technical Association of Pulp & Paper Industry, Edgewater Beach hotel, Chicago, June 14 to 16.

Society of the Plastics Industry, western sectional conference, New Riviera hotel, Palms Springs, Calif., April 6-9; Canadian section conference, London hotel, London, Ont., April 25-26; national conference and annual meeting, cruise on the Queen of Bermuda, May 7-13.

Stanford Research Institute, symposium on chemical reactions in the lower and upper atmosphere, Mark Hopkins hotel, San Francisco, April 13-20.

Synthetic Organic Chemical Manufacturers Association, monthly luncheon meeting, Roosevelt hotel, New York, April 12.

Toilet Goods Association, scientific section, spring meeting, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, May 11; annual meeting, Poland Spring House, Poland Spring, Maine, June 27-29.

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A LOOK AT THE FIGURES

Chemicals Production: How It's Going

		December 1959	December 1958
Acetic Acid, Synthetic	lbs.	60,365,528	48,328,398
Acetone	lbs.	66,281,870	58,157,880
Ammonia, Anhydrous	tons	419,733	324,921
Benzene	gals.	38,001,899	29,698,807
Chlorine	tons	379,524	335,220
Formaldehyde (37% basis)	lbs.	140,887,785	128,716,245
Methanol, Synthetic	lbs.	165,985,488	147,269,907
Phthalic Anhydride	lbs.	26,482,715	29,571,170
Sodium Hydroxide (Caustic Soda 100% NaOH)	tons	403,975	372,773
Sulfuric Acid (100% H_2SO_4)	tons	1,528,271	1,474,526

Sources: Tariff Commission, Bureau of Census

From Farm to–Where

During its now completed first quarter-century, the Chemurgic Council has done a good job for agriculture, for the chemical industry, and for consumers of chemical products through its earnest objective endeavors to develop utilization of farm products—and wastes—as basic chemical materials, a role for which they are naturally well fitted. Was it, therefore, to be expected at any time that the synthetic division of the chemical industry would rise up in wrathful denunciation and political string-pulling in opposition to such "discrimination"? Nobody ever voiced such an expectation.

So, it must be somewhat of a puzzle to one who is acquainted with such things to read on page 3 last week about the howling of the makers of synthetic alcohol over the government's endeavor to lift some of the cost of storing surplus corn off the backs of the taxpaying public by offering some of that corn at a bargain price to those who make alcohol by the ancient process of fermentation and distillation.

The puzzled one must have in the back of his mind something like an expectation that when synthetic producers in various fields saw on page 4 the talk by the Secretary of Agriculture on what his agency is paying out in researching for industrial uses for farm products they would descend upon Washington with a demand that such subsidization of "competition" (?)—"grain spirits" has an official status in the making of alcoholic liquors—be stopped by legislative decree. They doubtless would find that the members of congress were more concerned over how to relieve the taxpayers—this is an election year—of the necessity of putting up a billion dollars a year to pay storage, interest, and handling charges on the grain surpluses.

Further to bother that puzzled chap is the news item of a few weeks ago that the government had purchased more than twenty million pounds of butter under its price-support operations during February—and promptly gave away all but about 70,000 pounds under the school-lunch program and to welfare institutions. He is puzzled over what will be the reaction of makers of oleomargarine to such "unfair competition."

Subsidizing Shipping

The one major field in the world of business in which the United States is most competitively handicapped by its high cost of operations is the transportation of marine cargoes. That condition has reached a critical status in relation to the transportation of imported petroleum, because of a proposal-petition presented to the Office of Civil & Defense Mobilization which would require that 50 percent of this country's imports of petroleum be carried in American-flag ships.

The proposition comes from two small groups of tanker-operators. It has been endorsed—quite naturally—by the maritime labor unions. It is being vigorously opposed by twenty American-financed shipping companies composing the American Committee for Flags of Necessity and operating cargo ships under foreign flags but with the understanding that they will accept direction and control as US reserves in times of emergencies.

According to a study made by one of this country's biggest petroleum companies—which operates several times as many tankers as do the proposers of the fifty-fifty requirement—and filed with OCDM, adoption of the proposal would do more harm than good to US shipping as a factor in international trade relations. It would be subsidizing a relatively few tanker operators as a cost of a hundred million dollars a year for consumers of oil in this country. It would force the flags-of-necessity vessels into foreign registration and operation.

Because of somewhat similar restrictions set forth in the recent report on transportation by the Department of Commerce, especially that which would require that 50 percent of agricultral surpluses shipped abroad be carried in American-flag ships, that program is being opposed along the same lines as the tanker proposal. But, it has been praised as "sound and constructive" by the president of the American Merchant Marine Institute, for whose members it would mean more business—at a higher cost.

Subsidization of private enterprise in any guise has no place in the functioning of the democratic government of a free people. It has done more harm than good as applied to agriculture. It will not do any better under any application to shipping.

'School' for Researchers

This year's Gordon Research Conferences will be held June 13 to September 2 at educational institutions in three New Hampshire towns. Qualified scientists are invited to submit applications for attendance at least two months before the date of the conference in which they are interested on forms obtainable from the director, Dr. W. George Parks, Department of Chemistry, University of Rhode Island, Kingston, R.I. Because attendance is limited, applicants are subject to selection. Selected conferees will be charged a fee of $100, covering registration, room, meals and gratuities.

The objective of the conferences is to stimulate research—educational, foundational and industrial—by means of meetings somewhat informal in type, comprising scheduled lectures and largely informal discussions. The program is presented in detail by the American Association for the Advancement of Science in the March 18 issue of *Science*.

Of the thirty-six scheduled conferences, there are ten which are specifically chemical. They cover the following fields: analytical, August 15-19; coal, June 13-17; high-temperature, August 29-September 2; interfacial, July 4-8; inorganic, August 22-26; isotopic, July 4-8; medicinal, August 15-19; nuclear, June 27-July 1; organic, July 25-29, and radiation, July 13-22.

Several aspects, including instrumental and statistical, of generally applied chemistry and chemical engineering are covered in other conferences. There is also a specific conference on petroleum, June 13-17; and one on catalysts, August 22-26.

For those who know—and those who believe—that one of the best-resultful methods of broadening one's knowledge is by means of the absorptive potentialities of personal contacts, the Gordon conferences afford post-postgraduate schooling of immeasurable practical value.

Washington Talks It Over

Where Is the Sulfur Road Leading? Newly-Formed Trade Organization Doesn't Know Exactly But Has Hopes That It Will Be Into a Bright Yellow Future.

By Ralph L. Cherry
Washington Editor

Where are we going in sulfur? That's a good question these days as more and more byproduct output is finding its way into the supply picture and new reserves are discovered for future tapping.

There are many people who would give a lot to know the answer, since it looks as though this important chemical will be in ample supply for a long time to come.

The newly-formed Sulphur Institute, doesn't profess to know how to respond to such queries, but it does hope to have a lot to do with shaping the answer in the future.

If all goes well, the institute promises to be numbered among the more important of the various organizations now populating the chemical industry.

Conceived about a year ago, when the whole sulfur picture on this continent and abroad began undergoing changes which seemed to warrant some concentrated attention, the institute came into being last month when Dr. Russell Coleman was prevailed upon to leave the National Plant Food Institute and take on the job of directing the affairs of the new organization.

At the present time it has pledges of about twenty companies for membership but expects eventually to embrace practically all of the sulfur and pyrites producers on both sides of the Atlantic. Its program, weighted heavily on the side of research, is rather ambitious and will move in two directions: finding new uses for sulfur in chemical processing, and shoring up the industry's market in agriculture.

For one thing, the institute hopes to test the soils of all the producing areas of the world to determine sulfur deficiencies and how they might be replenished. Already there are some signs of deficiencies in this country as a result of increasing reliance on the concentrated superphosphates in farm production.

On the industrial side, very little has been done in the way of determining all the possible uses of sulfur. Almost nothing is known of the possibilities in the building industry, yet in the days when the pyramids were built, the Egyptians found sulfur to be an important ingredient in their mortars. New uses in industry will be the aim of the institute.

OPD'S BOOKSHELF

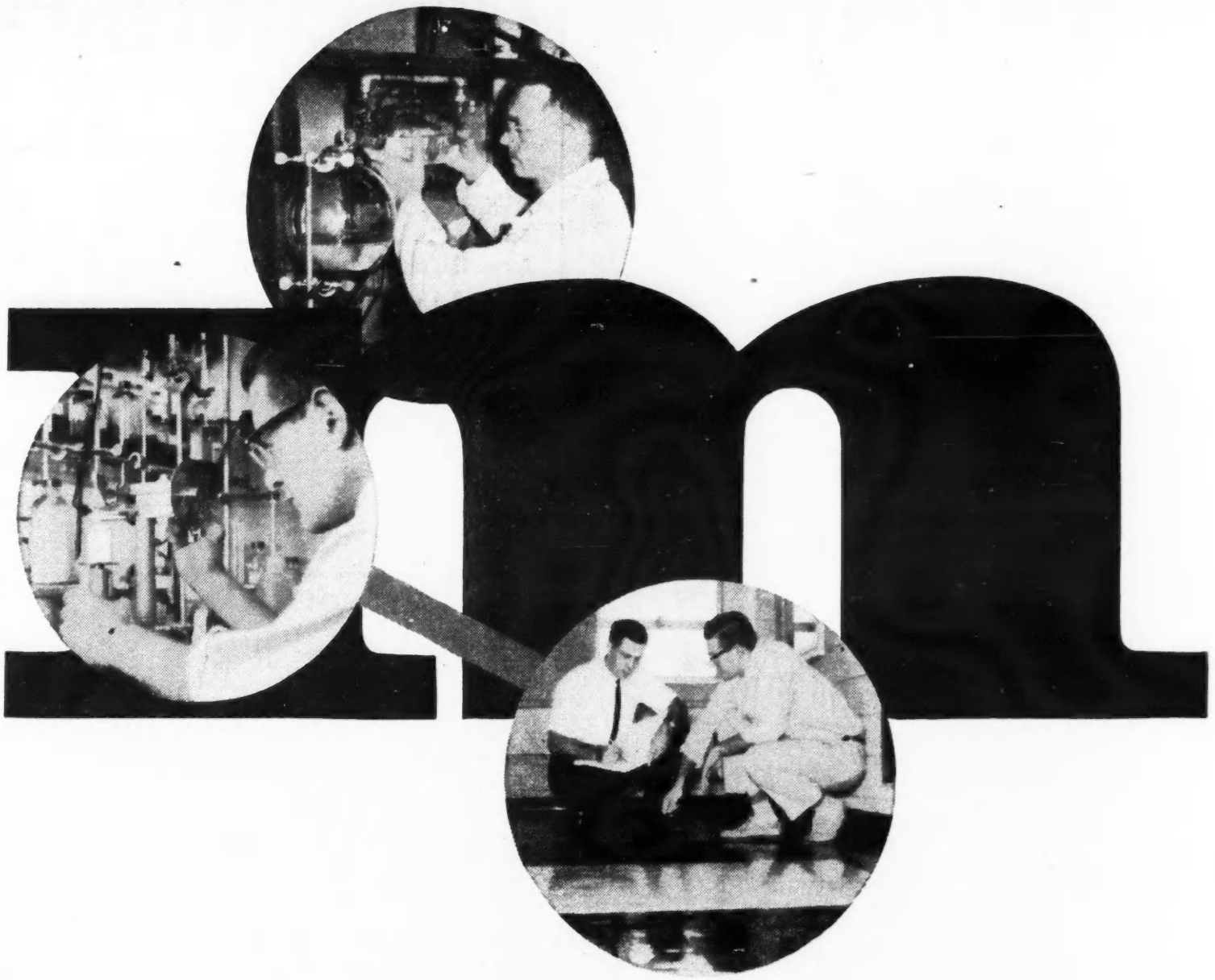
Acrylic Roundup

ACRYLIC RESINS* is the fourteenth in a sixteen-volume series initiated by Reinhold only three years ago. Four types of acrylics are detailed in the present volume with respect to manufacture, fabrication and applications. As classified by the author, the types are molding compounds, cast products, emulsion acrylics and solution resins.

Technical data abound, but not to the exclusion of a broader view. For the author has not neglected the always pertinent topics of future potential and emerging applications, nor has he skimped on background material such as history and present marketing conditions.

As one of the newest and most promising of the synthetic resins, acrylics have richly deserved their place in this series, and the volume itself belongs within easy reach of the up-to-date plastics manufacturer.

*ACRYLIC RESINS. By Milton B. Horn. 134 pages. Reinhold Publishing Corporation, New York. $1.50.



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MORTON LATEX RESEARCH . . . A comprehensive continuing research program in the laboratories of Morton Chemical Company brings you the best in Latex developments. Our understanding of polish formulating problems is your assurance of the latest techniques and developments in polymer polish ingredients.

TECHNICAL SERVICE FOR MANUFACTURERS . . . Analyzing your polymer floor polish and recommending improvements is one of Morton's most important projects. Our technical staff is on call, and on duty . . . in your laboratory or ours . . . until your problem is solved.

OUTSTANDING PERFORMANCE . . . Your goal . . . and ours . . . is to produce a polymer floor polish with the characteristics your customers want. *Morton's RWL Latices* permit you to formulate for high gloss, hardness, durability, leveling, or any other specific properties needed. Ultra-small particle size of less than 0.02 microns, and high stability of *Morton's RWL Latices* give you complete flexibility in developing your formulas.

Your Morton Man can give you complete details on *RWL Latices* and Morton's complete technical service. Your inquiry will receive immediate attention.

CHEMICAL PRODUCTS FROM MORTON

Modified Polystyrene and Acrylic Latices
Magnesium Oxide • Magnesium Carbonate
Bromides—Potassium, Sodium, Ammonium
Sodium Sulfate (salt cake) • Hydrochloric Acid
Allyl isothiocyanate • Benzotriazole
Photographic Chemicals
Diazo Chemicals • Cuprous iodide
3, 5-Diiodosalicylic Acid • Orthophenylene diamine
Phloroglucinol • Agricultural Chemicals

MORTON CHEMICAL COMPANY

110 N. Wacker Drive, Chicago 6, Illinois
Plants: Ringwood, Illinois—Manistee, Michigan
Weeks Island, Louisiana

CHEMICALS AND RELATED MATERIALS

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Current MARKET Quotations

Unless otherwise indicated, listings are first-hand quotations prevailing, according to information and March 25 on large lots, f.o.b. New York, with the lowest the lowest in the left-hand column and the highest in the right-hand column. The listings do not represent bid and asked prices nor a range over the week. Differences between high and low may be accounted for by differences in quantity, quality, locality, or individual suppliers' views. An index to the weekly market reports is to be found on page 4.

A

Abies siberica oil, cns. ..... lb. 1.90 - 2.40
Acacia (see Arabic gum).
Acenaphthene below 92.5 C. m.p., dms., works lb. .40 - —
Above 92.5 C. m.p., bbls., dms., works lb. .41 - .50
Acetaldehyde 99%, dms., c.l., works. lb. .12 - —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .13½ -
tanks, works ..... lb. .10 - —
Acetaldol (see Aldol).
Acetanilide, tech., flaked, bbls., bgs., c.l., frt. alld lb. .32½ - —
bbls., bgs., ton lots, frt. alld. lb. .33½ - —
bbls., bgs., smaller lots, frt. alld lb. .36½ - —
USP, bbls., 225-lb. dms., any quantity lb. .79 - —
100-lb. dms., any quantity lb. .81 - —
Acetic acid, coml., or redist., 28%, bbls. 100 lbs. 4.80 - —
56%, bbls. ..... 100 lbs. 8.25 - —
70%, bbls. ..... 100 lbs. 9.95 - —
80%, bbls. ..... 100 lbs. 10.45 - —
Acetic acid, glacial, syn., CP, dms., dlvd. 100 lbs. 22.00 -23.00
tech., dms., c.l., dlvd. 100 lbs. 13.75 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. ..... 100 lbs. 15.25 - —
tanks, dlvd. ..... 100 lbs. 10.00 - —
USP, cbys., dlvd. ..... 100 lbs. 31.00 -32.00
Acetic anhydride, aluminum ret. dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .16½ - —
aluminum ret. dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .18 - —
tanks, dlvd. E. ..... lb. .14 - —
Acetoacetanilide, fib. dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .80 - —
fib. dms., l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .81 - —
Acetoacet-o-chloroanilide, fib. dms., c.l., dlvd lb. 1.35 - —
fib. dms., l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. 1.36 - —
Acetoacet-o-toluidide, fib. dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .82 - —
fib. dms., l.c.l. dlvd ..... lb. .83 - —
Acetone, CP, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .11 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .12½ - —
tanks, dlvd. ..... lb. .08½ - —
Acetonitrile, dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd lb. .35 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .36½ - .37
tanks, dlvd. ..... lb. .32 - —
Acetophenetidin, USP, 200-lb. dms., 1,000 lbs., frt. alld lb. 1.22 - —
100-lb. dms., 1,000 lbs., frt. alld. lb. 1.24 - —
Acetophenone, cns., dms ..... lb. .42 - 1.30
Tech., dms., c.l., works ..... lb. .37 - —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .37¾ -
tanks, works ..... lb. .35 - —
N-Acetyl-p-aminophenol, dms., t.l. (min. 23,000 lbs.), frt. adjusted lb. 1.24 - —
dms., smaller lots, same basis lb. 1.35 - 1.63
dms., 5,000-lb. lots, same basis lb. 1.30 - 1.45
Acetylene black, imp., bgs., c.l., duty and freight extra lb. .19 - —
cs., l.c.l., ex whse ..... lb. .24½ - .30
Acetylene tetrabromide, 16-dm. lots or more, f.o.b. works lb. .53 - —
Acetylsalicylic acid, USP, special makers, primary distr., bbls., 1,000-lb. lots, point of shipt. lb. .63½ - —
USP, standard, fine, cryst., gran., (20-40 mesh) powd., (80 mesh) 250-lb. bbls., c.l., t.l., same basis lb. .55¼ - —
Freight equald, shipt. identical quantity over standard routes, from N.Y., Phila., Midland, Mich., Chicago and St. Louis.
Acetyltributyl citrate, tech., non-ret. dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Denver lb. .35½ - —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. E. of Denver lb. .36½ - —
tanks, frt. alld. E. of Denver. lb. .33 - —
tech., non-ret. dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Denver lb. .39½ - —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. E. of Denver lb. .40½ - —
tanks, frt. alld. E. of Denver lb. .37 - —

ACIDS

Acid quotations are listed individually. For example, prices on Acid, cresylic, may be found in the C's under Cresylic acid.

Aconite root, bls ..... lb. .50 - .55
Acrolein, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .51 - —
dms., l.c.l. works ..... lb. .51¾ -
tanks, works ..... lb. .45 - —
Acrylamide, dms., t.l., f.o.b. works. lb. .58 - —
dms., l.t.l., same basis ..... lb. .60 - —
Acrylic acid, glacial, dms., c.l., t.l., frt. alld lb. .57 - —
dms., l.c.l., l.t.l., frt. alld .. lb. .58 - —
Acrylonitrile, dms., c.l., t.l., frt. equald lb. .26 - —
dms., l.c.l., l.t.l., frt. alld ..... lb. .27 - —
tanks, frt. equald ..... lb. .23 - —

Abies Siberica Oil—Ammonium Bifluoride

Adeps lanae (see lanolin).
Adipic acid, bgs., c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .32¼ - —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .35 - —
Agar, USP, Kobe No. 1, strip, bls. lb. 2.35 - 2.40
powd., 30 mesh., fib., dms lb. 2.40 - —
dl-Alanine, dms., 100-lbs. or more, f.o.b. works lb. 5.25 - —
dms., 1-99 lbs., same basis ... lb. 10.00 - —
Aldol, 95%, dms., l.c.l., works lb. .28 - —
Aldrin, tech., fib. dms., c.l., t.l. dlvd lb. .99 - —
fib. dms., l.c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. 1.04 - —

ALCOHOLS

Alcohol quotations are listed individually. For example, prices on Alcohol, furfuryl, may be found in the F's under Furfuryl alcohol.

Aletris root, bgs ..... lb. 1.50 - 1.75
Algin (see Sodium alginate)
Alizarin (see 1,2-Dihydroxy anthraquinone).
Alkali blue dry, 250-lb. bbls., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. 2.38 - —
Alkali blue, toner, litho flushed, 125-lb. bbls., same basis, lb. 1.35 - —
Alkali blue prices 1c. higher W. of Rockies.
Allethrin, 90%, dms., frt. alld lb. 28.80 -28.90
Soln., 20%, dms., 200-2,000 lb. lots, frt. alld lb. 6.50 - 6.55
2½% dms. frt. alld. ..... lb. .95 - 1.10
Allspice oil (see Pimento oil).
Allyl alcohol, dms., c.l. dlvd. ..... lb. .32½ - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .34 - —
tanks, dlvd. ..... lb. .30 - —
Allyl bromide 55-lb. cbys. 5,005 lbs. or more, works lb. 1.47 - —
55-lb. cbys., 1,045 to 4,950 lbs., works lb. 1.52 - —
55-lb. cbys., 55 to 990 lbs. works. lb. 1.57 - —
Allyl chloride, dms., c.l., dlvd. ... lb. .17½ - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .19 - —
tanks, dlvd. ..... lb. .15 - —
Allyl isothiocyanate (see Mustard Oil, syn.).
Almond oil, artif., bitter (see Benzaldehyde)
Almond oil, nat., bitter, f.p.a., bots. lb. 2.75 - 3.45
NF, bots. ..... lb. 3.00 - 3.30
sweet, USP, cns., dms ..... lb. .70 - 1.30

Abbreviations

Used in OPD Market Quotations

alld.	allowed	distr.	distributor	No.	number
amorph.	amorphous	djns.	demijohns	nom.	nominal
AMP	American melting point	dlvd.	delivered	o-	ortho
anhyd.	anhydrous	dms.	drums	ord.	ordinary
AOAC	Association of Official Agricultural Chemists	dom.	domestic	oz.	ounce
		E.	east	p-	para
		e.p.	end point	Pac.	Pacific
a.p.a.	available phosphoric acid	equald.	equalized	pf.	proof
		exp.	expressed	phos.	phosphate
approx.	approximately	Ext.	external	photo.	photographic
artif.	artificial	F.	fahrenheit	pkgs.	packages
ASTM	American Society for Testing Materials	ferment.	fermentation	powd.	powdered
		f.f.a.	free fatty acid	precip.	precipitated
		f.f.c.	free from chlorine	prod.	producer
Atl.	Atlantic	fib.	fiber	pt.	point
Be.	Baume	f.o.b.	free on board	pulv.	pulverized
bbls.	barrels	f.p.a.	free of prussic acid	purif.	purified
bgs.	bags	frt.	freight	redist.	redistilled
bls.	bales	gal.	gallon	refd.	refined
bots.	bottles	gran.	granular	refy.	refinery
b.p.	boiling point	grd.	ground	reg.	regular
b.p.l.	bone phosphate of lime	i.&a.	iron and aluminum	resub.	resublimed
				ret.	returnable
b.r.	boiling range	i.b.p.	initial boiling point	SD	specially denatured
bxs.	boxes				
C.	centigrade	imp.	imported	s.d.	single distilled
cbys.	carboys	incl.	included	S.E.	southeast
CD	completely denatured	indust.	industrial	sec.	secondary
		kgs.	kegs	secs.	seconds
c.i.f.	cost, insurance, freight	l-	laevo	s.g.	specific gravity
		lacq.	lacquer	shipt.	shipment
cks.	casks	lb.	pound	soln.	solution
c.l.	carlots	l.c.l.	less carlots	s.u.	standard unit
cns.	cans	l.t.l.	less truckload	syn.	synthetic
coml.	commercial	liq.	liquid	tanks.	railroad tankcars
conc.	concentrated	mfrs.	manufacturers	tech.	technical
CP	chemically pure	m-	meta	tert-	tertiary
cps.	centipoises	m.a.p.	mixed aniline point	t.l.	truckloads
cryst.	crystalline			t.w.	tankwagons
cs.	cases	min.	minimum	USP	U. S. Pharmacopoeia
ctns.	cartons	m.p.	melting point		
cyls.	cylinders	N-	nitrogen	vis.	viscosity
d-	dextro	n-	normal	VM&P	varnish makers & painters
dbl.	double	nat.	natural		
denat.	denatured	neut.	neutral	W.	west
dest-dist.	destructively—distilled	NF	National Formulary	whse.	warehouse
		NNR	New and Nonofficial Remedies	w.w.	water-white
dl-	dextro-laevo				
dist.	distilled				

A unit-ton is 2,000 pounds of 1 percent of the basic constituent or other standard of the material. The percentage figure of the basic constituent multiplied by the price figure shown gives the price of 2,000 pounds of the material.

Aloe, Cape, cs. ..... lb. .30 - .33
powd., cs. ..... lb. .60 - .65
Curacao, kgs. ..... lb. .60 - .70
powd., kgs. ..... lb. .65 - —
Aloin, USP, bbls., dms., kgs ... lb. 3.25 - 3.75
Alphanaphthol (see a-Naphthol).
Alphanaphthylamine (see a-Naphthylamine).
Alphanitronaphthalene (see a-Nitronaphthalene).
Alphapicoline (see a-Picoline).
Alphaterpinol (see a-Terpinol).
Alphatocopherol (see a-Tocopherol).
Alum ammonium, gran., bgs., works. 100 lbs. 4.30 - —
Lump, dms., works ..... 100 lbs. 5.05 - —
Powd., dms., works ..... 100 lbs. 5.20 - —
USP, burnt., dms ..... lb. .20 - .21
hydrous, dms. ..... lb. .07¾ - .08
Alum potassium, gran., bgs., works. 100 lbs. 4.55 - —
Lump, dms., works ..... 100 lbs. 5.30 - —
Powd., dms., works ..... 100 lbs. 5.45 - —
USP, burnt., dms ..... lb. .20 - .21
USP, hydrous, dms ..... lb. .07¾ - .08
Alum, potash-chrome, dms. ..... lb. .17 - —
Alumina, calcined, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .05 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .05¼ - .08
Aluminum acetate, basic soln., 24%, bbls., l.c.l. works lb. .14 - —
Aluminum chloride, coml., anhyd., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .16 - —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .16½ - —
cryst., dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 21.00 - —
dms., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 21.50 - —
Soln., 32° cbys., c.l., works .... lb. .0495- —
cbys., l.c.l., works .... lb. .0570- .1095
tanks, works ..... 100 lbs. 3.95 - —
NF, gran., dms., works ..... lb. .31 - .32
Aluminum fluoride, tech., anhyd., bgs., c.l., works lb. .17¼ - —
bgs., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .18¼ - .20¼
bulk, c.l., basis 80% ..... lb. .14½ - —
Aluminum fluoride in fib. dms. 0.35c. per lb. higher.
Aluminum formate, basic soln., containers extra, c.l., works. 100 lbs. 11.00 - —
containers extra, l.c.l., works. 100 lbs. 11.50 - —
Aluminum hydrate, heavy, bgs., c.l., frt. equald lb. .03½ - —
bgs., 20,000-40,000 lb. lots, same basis lb. .03¾ - —
bgs., 2,000-20,000 lb. lots, same basis lb. .04¾ - —
bulk, c.l., same basis ..... lb. .03¼ - —
Aluminum hydroxide, dried, USP XV, fib. dms., works lb. .82½ - —
fib. dms., contract, works lb. .79½ - —
Aluminum hydroxide, gel, pharmaceutical, 14-15% Al_2O_3, fib dms., works lb. .22 - —
9-9½% Al_2O_3, fib. dms., works. lb. .19 - —
fib. dms., contract, works lb. .18 - —
Aluminum hydroxide, tech., powd., (see Aluminum hydrate)
Aluminum metal, 99% ingots, 10-000-lb. lots, frt. alld lb. .2310- —
pigs, 10,000-lb. lots, frt. alld lb. .26 - —
Aluminum oxide, amorphous (see Alumina, calcined).
Aluminum paste, lining, extra-fine, dms lb. .71 - —
Standard grade, dms ..... lb. .48½ - —
Aluminum powder, lining, extra-fine, dms lb. 1.13 - —
Standard grade, dms ..... lb. .83 - —
Aluminum paste and powder prices are f.o.b. shipping point. Add 1c. per lb. for 100-lb. dm., 1½c. per lb. for 50-lb. dm., 3c. per lb. for 10 lb. can and 5c. to 12½c. per lb. for smaller containers. Deduct 1c. per lb. for single shipment of 400 to 1,499 lbs., 2c. for 1,500 to 4,999 lbs., 3c. for 5,000 to 29,999 lbs. and 4c. for 30,000 lbs. or more. Where destination is within the continental U. S., a deduction equivalent to the lowest available common carrier transportation rate will be made from seller's invoice on orders of 200 lbs. or more.
Aluminum resinate, precip., 3.4% Al, dms lb. .40¼ - —
Aluminum stearate, dibasic, ctns., c.l lb. .39 - —
ctns., l.c.l. ..... lb. .40 - .44
Monobasic, ctns., c.l. ..... lb. .39 - —
ctns., l.c.l. ..... lb. .40 - .44
Tribasic, ctns., c.l. ..... lb. .39 - —
ctns., l.c.l. ..... lb. .40 - .44
Aluminum sulfate, coml., grd., bgs. c.l., works, frt. equald ton 41.00 - —
bulk, c.l., same basis ton 40.00 - —
lump, bgs., c.l., same basis ton 44.00 - —
iron-free, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 3.80 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works, frt. equald, 100 lbs. 4.30 - 8.30
USP, gran., 400-lb. dm., works. lb. .30 - —
USP, powd., dms., works ..... lb. .27 - —
Aluminum sulfate prices $1 per ton higher in the South.
Aluminum trihydrate, heavy (see Aluminum hydrate, heavy).
Ambergris, gray, bots ..... oz. 6.50 -10.00
P-Aminoacetanilide, tech., paste, dms., frt. alld lb. 1.57 - —
Aminoacetic acid, NF, bbls., frt. adjusted lb. 1.50 - 1.75
Aminoazotoluene base, bbls., 100% basis lb. 1.03 - 1.18
p-Aminobenzoic acid, tech., dry, dms., works lb. 1.72 - —
2-Amino-4-chlorophenol, tech., solid, dms., frt. alld lb. 8.10 - —
p-Aminodiphenylamine, tech., solid, dms., frt. alld lb. 3.00 - —
Aminoethyl ethanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .475 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .49 - —
tanks, dlvd. ..... lb. .45 - —
2-Amino-2-methyl-1-propanol, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .44 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. ..... lb. .45 - —
tanks, frt. alld. ..... lb. .42 - —
m-Aminophenol, dist., dms., ton lots. lb. 2.05 - —
dms., smaller lots. ..... lbs. 2.50 - —
p-Aminophenol, dms., frt. alld. lb. 1.15 - —
Aminophylline, USP, 100-lb. dm., frt. alld ..... lb. 3.25 - —
p-Aminosalicylic acid, dms., 100 lbs. or more, frt. adjusted lb. 3.40 - —
Ammonia, anhyd., fertilizer, tanks, works, frt. equald, E. of Rockies ton 88.00 - —
refrigeration, tanks, works, frt. equald, E. of Rockies ton 90.50 - —
Aqueous, 29.4%, tanks, works, anhyd. basis, E. of Rockies, ton 91.00 - —
Ammoniacal liquor (see Ammonia, aqueous).
Ammoniac, sal., gray, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 8.25 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 8.65 -12.65
Ammoniac, sal., white (see Ammonium chloride, tech.)
Ammonium acetate, purif., dms lb. .40 - —
Ammonium benzoate, USP, fib. dms. ton lots, works lb. 1.00 - —
fib dms, 1,000-lb. lots, works. lb. 1.05 - —
Ammonium biborate, gran., dms., cl., works ton 325 - —
dms., ton lots, ex whse. 100 lbs. 20.40 - —
dms., smaller lots, ex whse. 100 lbs. 21.15 - —
Ammonium bicarbonate, dom., dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.00 - —
dms., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 9.00 - —
Ammonium bichromate, dms., works lb. .42 - .43
Ammonium bifluoride, dms., dlvd lb. .2.45- .2345

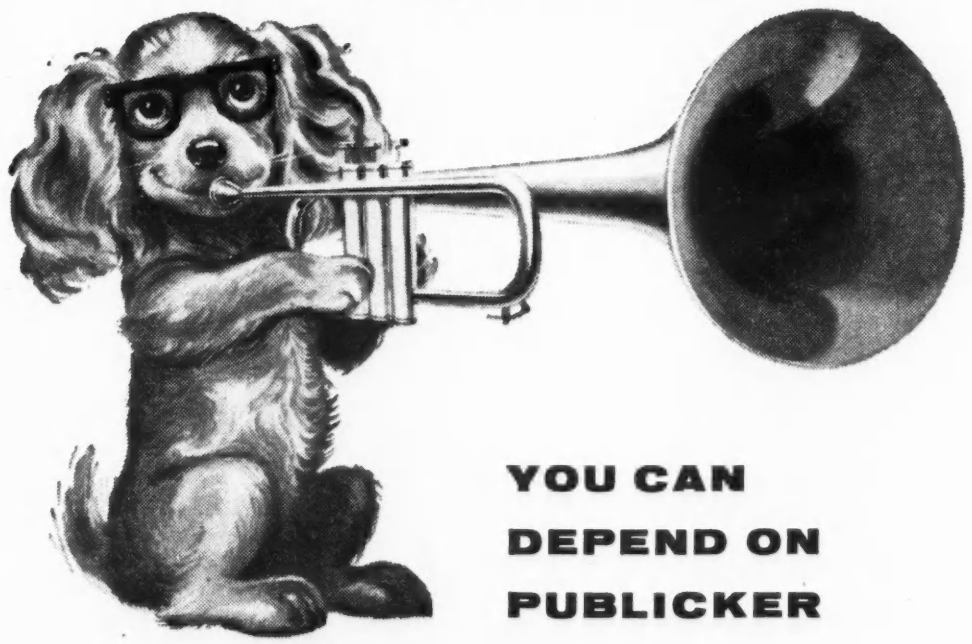
Ammonium bromide, NF, gran., dms., c.l., t.l., frt. equald lb. .44 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .46 - —
Ammonium carbonate, USP, lump, dms., c.l lb. .15½- —
Ammonium chloride, white, tech., fine gran., bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 5.75 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.75 - 8.20
USP, gran., 250-lb. dm lb. .17¼- —
Ammonium citrate, dibasic, 250-lb. dm, f.o.b. works lb. .77 - —
Ammonium dichromate (see Ammonium bichromate)
Ammonium fluoride (see Ammonium bifluoride)
Ammonium gluconate, tech., 200-lb. dm., f.o.b. works E lb. .45 - —
Ammonium hydroxide (see Ammonia aqeous).
Ammonium iodide, NF, 25-lb. jar, f.o.b. works lb. 4.26 - —
Ammonium lauryl sulfate, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .20½- —
dms., l.t.l., frt. alld lb .21½- —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .19½- —
Ammonium lignin sulfonate, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.25 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.40 - 3.65
Ammonium linoleate, 80%, dms., works lb. .50 - .55
Ammonium molybdate, CP, cryst., 400- lb. dms., 15,000-lbs. works. lb. 1.22 - —
400-lb. dms., 2,000-lb. contracts, works lb. 1.23 - —
400-lb. dms., works lb. 1.24 - —

Ammonium nitrate, dom., fertilizer grade, 33.5% N, bgs., f.o.b. works ton.68.00 - —
with dolomite, 20.5% N, bgs., c.l., Hopewell, Va ton.48.00 - —
Imp., Canadian, 33.5% N, eastern, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. equald to $3 ton base price. ton.68.00 - —
Ammonium oxalate, tech., fine gran., 250-lb. dm., f.o.b. works E lb. .28½- —
Tech., powd., 200-lb. dm., same basis lb. .28½- —
Ammonium pentaborate, gran., bgs., c.l., works ton.193.00 - —
bgs., ton lots, ex whse 100 lbs.14.23 - —
bgs., smaller lots, ex whse. 100 lbs.15.48 -17.48
Ammonium pentaborate powder $10 per ton higher in bags.
Ammonium persulfate, tech., dms., 10-ton lots or more, works lb. .18 - —
dms., smaller lots, works lb. .20 - .23
Ammonium phosphate, coml., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .09¼- —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .10 - —
Dibasic, NF, V. bbls., dms lb. .46 - —
Dibasic, tech., bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .09¼- —
Ammonium silicofluoride, dms., works lb. .11¾- .13¼
Ammonium sulfamate, bgs., c.l., t.l., works lb. .19 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .20½- .27

Ammonium sulfate, standard granular, bulk, f.o.b. works, base price ton.32.00 - —
purif., c.l., 100-lb. bgs., f.o.b. works lb. .08¼- —
Large granular, bulk, c.l., works. ton.35.00 - —
bgs., c.l., works ton.40.00 - —
Tech., bulk, c.l., t.l., works ton.52.00 - —
bgs., c.l., t.l., works ton.56.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., l.t.l., works 100 lbs. 3.20 - 5.20
Ammonium sulfide, liq., 40-44%, tanks, frt. equald., 100% basis. ton.160.00 - —
Ammonium sulfocyanide, tech. (see Ammonium thiocyanate).
Ammonium thiocyanate, tech., cryst., dms., c.l., works lb. .20 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .22 - .26
Tech. soln., 50%, tanks, frt. equald., basis ammonium thiocyanate content lb. .17¼- —
Ammonium thioglycolate, coml., 55-gal. dms., ton lots, 100% basis lb. 1.15 - —
d-Amphetamine hydrochloride, monobasic, dms lb.17.50 -23.50
dl-Amphetamine hydrochloride, dibasic, dms lb. 4.50 - 6.00
d-Amphetamine phosphate, fib. dms., 100-lb. lots lb.15.00 - —
dl-Amphetamine phosphate, dms.lb. 4.20 - 5.60
d-Amphetamine sulfate, fib. dms. lb.15.00 -17.00
dl-Amphetamine sulfate, fib. dms., lb. 4.20 - 5.60
Amyl acetate, ex fusel oil, tech., dist., from 125° to 150°C., dms., c.l., frt. alld, E. of Rockies lb. .18½- .19
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .20 - .20½
tanks, same basis lb. .16 - .16½

Amyl acetate, ex pentane, reg., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .19 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .21½- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .16½- —
tech., dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .17 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .18½- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .14½- —
Syn., oxo process, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .19 - —
dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .20½- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .16½- —
Amyl alcohol, ex fusel oil (see Fusel oil refd).
Amyl alcohol, ferment, refd., 128°-132° C., dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .43½- —
refd., ACS grade, dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .45½- —
ex pentane, mixed amyls, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .19 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .20½- —
tanks, frt. alld. lb. .16½- —
primary, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .19¾- .20¼
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. lb .21¼- .21¾
tanks, frt. alld. lb. .17¼- .17¾
Sec-synthetic, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .19 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .20½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .17 - —
Tert-synthetic, dms., c.l., frt. alld, E lb. .17 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. E. lb. .18½- —
tanks, frt. alld. E. lb. .14½- —
Amyl alcohol, 1-pentanol (syn. normal), dms., c.l., works lb. .41½- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .43 - —
tanks, works lb. .39½- —
2-pentanol, dms., c.l., works lb. .65 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .70 - —
tanks, works lb. .60 - —
Amyl n-butyrate, dms. lb. 1.00 - 1.25
Amyl cinnamic aldenyde, dms lb. 1.70 - 2.20
p-tert Amyl phenol, dms., c.l., works. lb. .26¾- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .27¾- —
Amyl salicylate, cns., dns. lb. .73 - 1.68
Amyris oil, dms. lb. 1.65 - 2.05
Anethole, tech., dms. lb. .92 - 1.00
USP, cns., dms. lb. 1.12 - —
Angelica root, bls. lb. .90 - 1.00
Angelica root oil, bots lb.120.00 -140.00
Angelica seed oil, bots lb.120.00 -130.00
Aniline dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .20 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .21 - —
tanks, frt. alld. lb. .18 - —
Aniline oil (see Aniline).
Aniline salt, dms., c.l., t.l., 20,000 lbs. min., frt. alld lb. .33 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .35 - —
Anise oil, USP, dms. lb. 1.75 - 3.00
Anise seed, Mexican, bgs. lb. .16 - —
Spanish, bgs. lb. .16½- —
Anisic aldehyde, dms lb. 1.50 - 2.20
o-Anisidine, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .80 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .82 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .78 - —
p-Anisidine, dms., works lb. .97 - —
Anthracene, 90-95%, dms., c.l., t.l., f.o.b., works lb. .42½- —
dms., l.c.l., minimum shipment 1,000 lbs., same basis lb. .45 - —
Anthranilic acid, 99%, 150-lb. dms., dlvd lb. 1.15 - —
Anthraquinone, 99.5%, bbls., c.l., frt alld lb. .83 - —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis lb. .86 - —
Electrical grade, bbls., l.c.l., same basis lb. 1.10 - —
Antimony butter (see Antimony trichloride).
Antimony metal, bulk, c.l., mines. lb. .29 - —
cs., c.l., mines lb. .29½- —
Antimony oxide, bgs., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .26½- —
bgs., l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .28 - —
Prices of antimony oxide are 2¢ higher west of the Rockies.
Antimony sulfide, approx. 65%, bgs., 10,000-lb. lots, dlvd lb. .23 - —
bgs., smaller lots, dlvd lb. .24 - .26
Antimony trichloride, anhyd., solid, pails, c.l., works lb. .41 - —
pails, l.c.l., works lb. .43 - —
Antimony-potassium tartrate, tech., powd., 250-lb., dm., f.o.b. works, E lb. .69½- —
USP, powd., 250-lb. dm., same basis lb. .74½- —
Apomorphine hydrochloride, USP, bots., 25-oz. lots oz.35.60 - —
Apricot kernel oil, USP, dms lb. .70 - 1.25
Arabic gum, amber sorts, 10 bgs. lb. .24 - .27
USP, powd., bbls. lb. .29 - .30
Areca nuts, powd., bbls. lb. .13 - —
Arecoline hydrobromide, NF, bots., tins, 100 oz. or more oz. 4.00 - —
l-Arginine, free base, dms., 10-kilo lots or more kilo.90.00 - —
l-Arginine glutamate, dms., 10-kilo lots or more kilo.60.00 - —
l-Arginine monohydrochloride, dms., 10-kilo lots or more kilo.60.00 - —
Arnica flowers (true Montana), bls. lb. .75 - —
Aromatic petroleum solvents (see Solvent Naphtha, petroleum, aromatic).
Arsenic, crude (95%), bulk, c.l., works lb. .016 - —
bbls., c.l., works lb. .0.31 - —
Arsenic trioxide, NF, powd., dms., 300-lbs., f.o.b. works lb. .48 - —
Arsenic, white, powd., bbls., c.l., works lb. .04½- —
bbls., l.c.l., works lb. .06½- .07½
Arsenous acid, tech. (see Arsenic, white).
Arsenous acid, USP (see Arsenic trioxide).
Arylid maroons, deep shades, bbls. lb. 3.70 - —
Light shades, bbls. lb. 2.85 - —
Asafetida gum, ens lb. .36 - .40
Powd., bbls., dms lb. .75 - .80
Asbestine (see Talc, fibrous, New York).
Asbestos, Canadian crude
6D, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton.86.00 - —
7D, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton.75.00 - —
7F, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton.71.00 - —
7H, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton.61.00 - —
7K, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton.50.00 - —
7M, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton.44.00 - —
7R, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton.43.00 - —
7RF, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton.44.00 - —
7T, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton.41.00 - —
7TF, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton.44.00 - —
Asbestos prices are in Canadian funds; l.c.l. lots $4 per ton higher.
Ascorbic acid, USP, 25, 50-kilo dms. kilo.10.00 - —
10-kilo dms kilo.10.35 - —
5-kilo dms. kilo.10.75 - —
1-kilo bottle kilo.11.00 - —
500-gram bottle kilo.11.50 - —
Ash, black (see Barium sulfide).
Asphalt, gilsonite, black jet, bgs., c.l., mines ton.40.00 - —
ex-whse, N. Y., N. J. ton.86.50 - —
seconds, 300°-390°F. fusing pt., bgs., c.l., mines ton.35.00 - —
select, 350°F. fusing pt., bgs., c.l., mines ton.41.00 - —
270°-295°F. fusing pt., bgs., c.l., mines ton40.00 - —
Manjak No. 10 crude, dms., works. lb. .07 - —
Petroleum, cut-back, tanks, tankwagon, refy gal. .09½- —
emulsion, tanks, tankwagon, refy. gal. .09½- —
steam-refd., 50-80 penetration, tanks, tankwagon, refy. ton.21.00 - —
85-300 penetration, tanks, tankwagon, refy ton.20.00 - —

you're doggone tootin'



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For Uniform Quality—Steady Supply—Prompt Delivery

★ *Ethyl Alcohol* ★ *Ethyl Acetate* ★ *Butyl Alcohol* ★ *Butyl Acetate*
★ *Isoamyl Alcohol* ★ *Acetone* ★ *Acetaldehrde*
★ *Acetid Acid* ★ *Amyl Acetate* ★ *Refined Fusel Oil* ★ *N-Butyl Chloride*

PUBLICKER INDUSTRIES Inc.

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NEW YORK • NEW ENGLAND • MIDWESTERN DISTRIBUTORS, PUBLICKER ALCOHOL & CHEMICAL SALES CORP.
PHILADELPHIA—LOCUST 4-1400 • NEW YORK—OXFORD 5-4160 • BOSTON—HOMESTEAD 9-0022
CHICAGO—RANDOLPH 6-6678

Aspirin (see Acetylsalicylic Acid).
Atropine, NF, tins ..... oz. 5.75 - 7.50
Atropine sulfate, USP, bots ..... oz. 5.25 - 5.75
Azelaic acid, bgs., c.l., dlvd. .... lb. .40 - —
bgs., ton lots, same basis ..... lb. .41 - —

B

Bacitracin, bulk, 1,000,000,000 or more units 50,000 units, .65 - —
less than 1,000,000,000 units, 50,000 units. .70 - —
Balm of Gilead buds, dried, bgs lb. 1.25 - 1.35
Barberry root bark, bgs ..... lb. 1.00 - 1.10
Barbital, NF, 100-lb. dms., f.o.b. works lb. 4.50 - —
Barbital sodium, NF, 100-lb. dms. lb. 4.75 - —
Barium carbonate, precip., bgs., c.l., works ton.111.50 - —
bgs., smaller lots, works ton.126.50 - —
Barium chlorate, dms., works lb. .32 - .41
Barium chloride, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works ton.176.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works ton.195.00 - —
NF, cryst., dms., 400-lbs., works lb. .23 - —
Tech., cryst., bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 7.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works .... 100 lbs. 8.00 - —
Barium chromate, bgs., frt. equald. lb. .38 - —
Barium dioxide (see Barium peroxide).
Barium hydrate, cryst., bgs., c.l., t.l., frt. equald ton.208.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., t.l., frt. equald ton.218.00 - —
Barium monohydrate, 99%, bgs., c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs.11.25 - —
bgs., l.c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs.11.75 - —
Barium monoxide (see Barium oxide).
Barium nitrate, bbls., c.l., t.l., dlvd. lb. .16 - —
bbls., l.c.l., l.t.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .17 - —
Barium oxide, grd., dms., c.l., t.l., frt equald ton275.00 - —
dms., l.c.l., l.t.l., frt. equald. ton.285.00 - —
Barium peroxide, dms., frt. equald. lb .20 - —
Barium stearate, ctns., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .41 - —
ctns., l.c.l. same basis ..... lb. .42 - .46
Barium sulfate, tech. (see Barytes and blanc fixe).
Barium sulfate, X-ray, 100-lb. dm. lb. .19½ - —
Barium sulfide, dms., c.l., works. ton.100.00 - —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... ton.110.00 - —
Barytes, southern, off-color, bgs., mines ton.25.00 - —
95-75%, bgs., mines ..... ton.25.00 - —
white, water-grd., paper bgs., c.l., St. Louis ton.55.00 -55.25
paper bgs., ex whse., New York ton79.85 - —
Battery acid, cbys., c.l., works E. 100 lbs. 2.35 - —
cbys, l.c.l., works, E..... 100 lbs. 2.65 -10.95
Bauxite, bulk, mines ..... ton. 7.00 -10.00
Bay oil, NF, Puerto Rican, 50-55%, cns lb. 2.40 - 2.70
55-60%, cns. ..... lb. 2.50 - 3.05
NF, West Indian, 50-55%, cns., dms lb. 2.35 - —
Bayberry wax, bgs ..... lb. .45 - .50
Beeswax, crude, African, bgs..... lb. .50 - .52
Brazilian, bgs. ..... lb. .55 - .56
Central American, bgs ..... lb. .53 - —
Chilean, bgs. lb. .56 - —
Rfd., USP bleached white, bricks, 100-lb. ctns lb .69 - .71
white, slabs, 100-lb. ctns .. lb. .68 - .70
yellow, bricks, 100-lb. ctns .. lb. .59 - .61
yellow, slabs, 100-lb. ctns .. lb. .58 - .60
Belladonna leaf, bls. ..... lb. .24 - .26
Belladonna root, bls. ..... lb. .28 - .35
Bentonite, dom. 200 mesh, bgs., c.l., mines ton.14.00 - —
Imp. Italian, white, high gel., bgs., 5-ton lots, ex whse. .ton.95.20 - —
bgs., 1-ton lots, ex whse. .ton.99.00 - —
Imp. Italian, white, low gel., bgs., 5-ton lots, ex whse. .ton.93.40 - —
bgs., 1-ton lots, ex whse .ton.97.16 - —
Benzal chloride, cbys., works .lb. .44 - —
Benzaldehyde, NF, dms. ..... lb. .80 - 1.05
Tech., dms., c.l., t.l. ..... lb. .47 - —
dms., l.c.l. ..... lb. .48 - —
Benzene, coaltar, pure or nitration, tanks, works:
Bethlehem, Pa ..... gal. .34 - —
Birmingham district .. gal. .34 - —
Chicago district ..... gal. .34 - —
Cleveland district .... gal. .34 - —
Geneva, Utah ..... gal. .34 - —
Johnstown, Pa. ..... gal. .34 - —
Lackawanna, N. Y. .. gal. .34 - —
Lone Star, Tex. ..... gal. .34 - —
Lorain, Ohio ..... gal. .34 - —
Middletown, Ohio ..... gal. .34 - —
Mennequa, Colo. .... gal. .34 - —
Philadelphia district .. gal. .34 - —
Pittsburgh district .. gal. .34 - —
Sparrows Point, Md. .. gal. .34 - —
Syracuse, N. Y. ..... gla. .34 - —
Terre Haute, Ind ..... gal. .34 - —
Youngstown, Ohio .... gal. .34 - —
Benzene, petroleum, nitration or industrial, Houston, Tex., tanks, gal. .34 - .40
Benzene hexachloride, 25% and 99% gamma isomer (see Lindane).
Benzene hexachloride, tech., high gamma, bgs., c.l., t.l., consignment, dlvd. gamma-unit, .0075- —
bgs., c.l., t.l., direct sale, f.o.b. works gamma-unit, .0065- —
Tech., low gamma, bgs., c.l., t.l., consignment, dlvd. gamma-unit, .0075- —
bgs., c.l., t.l., direct sale, f.o.b. works gamma-unit, .0056- —
Benzidine hydrochloride, bbls., c.l., frt. alld., 100% basis lb. 1.19 - —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. 1.21 - —
Benzidine sulfate, tech., bbls., frt. alld., 100% basis lb. 1.21 - —
Benzidine yellow, AAA, bbls., dlvd. lb. 2.20 - —
AAOT, bbls., dlvd. ..... lb. 2.55 - —
Lightfast, bbls., dlvd. ..... lb. 3.40 - —
Benzocaine, dms., 100-lbs., frt. alld. lb. 3.25 - —
Benzoic acid, tech., bbls., dms., c.l., t.l., frt., alld. lb. .37 - —
bbls., dms., ton lots, same basis lb. .41 - —
bbls., dms., 1,000-lb lots, same basis lb. .43 - —
USP, bbls., dms., ton lots. lb. .48 - —
bbls., dms., 1,000-lb lots. lb. .50 - —

BENZOL
Benzol quotations, both coaltar and petroleum, may be found under Benzene.

Benzoin gum, Sumatra, cs..... lb. .33 - —
Benzophenone, dms. ..... lb. 1.40 - 1.65
Benzotriazole, tech., dms., 1,000-lb. lots, works lb. 2.25 - —
Benzotrichloride, cbys., 1,000-lb. lots or more, frt. equald. lb. .21 - —
cbys., smaller lots, frt. equald. lb. .23 - —
Benzoyl chloride, cbys., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald. lb. .22 - —
cbys., l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .23 - —
tanktrucks, dlvd. Metropolitan area .. lb. .21 - —

Benzoyl peroxide, purif., fib. dms., 50 to 1,000-lb lots, works. lb. .98 - 1.08
Benzyl acetate, f.f.c., cns., dms. lb. .58 - .79
Benzyl alcohol, NF, dms. ..... lb. .58 - .80
Tech., dms., dlvd. ..... lb. .47½ - .65
Benzyl benzoate, USP, 40-lb. dms. lb. .62 - —
Benzyl chloride, tech., cbys., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald. lb. .22½ - .25½
cbys., dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. 23½ - 25½
tanktrucks, dlvd. Metropolitan area lb. .21 - —
A 2½c. differential is quoted on benzyl chloride in 5-gal. cbys. In steel dms. prices are ½c. lower.
Benzyl cinnamate, cns. ..... lb. 3.30 - 3.60
Benzyl dimethylamine, dms., works. lb. 2.25 - —
Benzyl formate, cns. ..... lb. 1.85 - 2.10
Benzyl isoeugenol, cns. ..... lb. 9.25 - —
Benzyl propionate, bots. ..... lb. 1.35 - 1.65
Benzyl salicylate, bots ..... lb. 1.50 - 1.85
Benzylidine acetone, bots. ..... lb. 1.75 - 1.80
Benzylidine chloride (see Benzal chloride).
Berberine bisulfate, cns ..... lb. 56.50 - —
Berberine hydrochloride, bots ... lb. 56.50 - —
Bergamot oil, nat., NF, Italian, cns. lb. 11.00 -12.00
Betagammapicoline (see b,g-Picoline).
Betahydroxynaphthoic acid (see b-Oxynaphthoic acid).
Betaoxynaphthoic acid (see b-Oxynaphthoic acid).
Betamethylnaphthalene (see Methylnaphthalene).
Betanaphthol (see b-Naphthol).
Betanaphthylamine (see b-Naphtholamine).
Betaphenylethylamine (see b-Phenylethylamine).
BHC (see Benzene hexachloride, tech.).
Biotin, cryst., bots ..... gram. 10.00 - —
Biphenyl (see Diphenyl).
Birchtar oil, crude, cns..... lb. 1.50 - 1.90
Rectified, cns. ..... lb. 1.75 - 2.00
Bismuth chloride, jars ..... lb. 5.11 - —
Bismuth hydroxide, dms..... lb. 4.60 - 4.65
Bismuth metal, bxs., ton lots.... lb. 2.25 - —
Bismuth nitrate, cryst., dms .... lb. 2.08 - 2.17
Bismuth oxide, anhyd., 100-lb. dm., f.o.b. works lb. 4.42 - —
Bismuth oxychloride, 25-lb. dm., f.o.b. works lb. 4.42 - —
Bismuth subcarbonate, USP, dms. lb. 3.20 - —
Bismuth subgallate, NF, 200-lb. dm., f.o.b. works lb. 3.15 - —
Bismuth subiodide, fib. dms.... lb. 5.37 - —
Bismuth subnitrate, NF, 200-lb. dm., f.o.b. works lb. 2.65 - —
Bismuth subsalicylate, USP, 100-lb. dm., f.o.b. works lb. 3.50 - —
Bismuth-ammonium citrate, USP, powd., jars lb. 4.22 - —
Bisphenol-A, bgs., c.l., t.l., single shipt., 70,000-lbs. or more, frt. alld. lb. .29½ - —
bgs., c.l., t.l., less than 70,000 lbs., same basis lb. .30 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis..... lb. .31 - —
Blackberry root bark, bls..... lb. .50 - .55

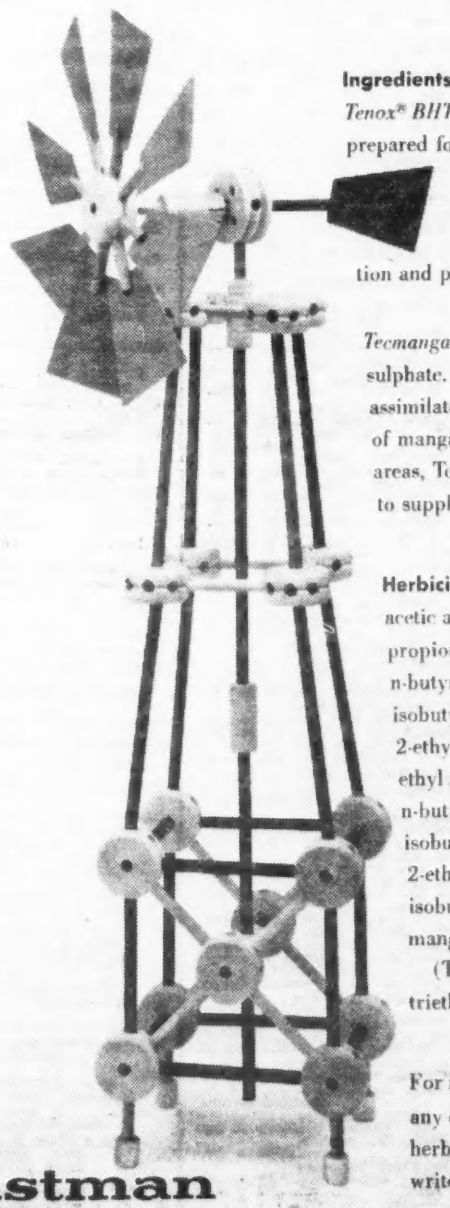
BLACK PIGMENTS
Black pigment quotations are listed individually. For example, prices on Black, acetylene, may be found in the A's under Acetylene black.

Blanc fixe, direct process, bgs., c.l., works ton.145.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works ..... ton.155.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., New York whse ton.195.00 - —
Blood, dried, 16-16½% ammonia, bgs., New York unit-ton. 5.50 - —
Bloodroot, bls. ..... lb. .90 - 1.00

BLUE PIGMENTS
Blue pigment quotations are listed individually. For example, prices on Blue, ultramarine, may be found in the U's under Ultramarine blue.

Blue dyes (see Dyes).
Blue vitriol (see Copper sulfate).
Bois de rose oil, Brazilian, dms lb. 2.20 - 2.85
Peruvian, dms. ..... lb. 1.95 - 2.40
BON acid maroons, pure, bbls lb. 1.75 - —
Resinated, bbls. ..... lb. 1.50 - —
Bone black, dms., l.c.l., frt. alld .lb. .19½ - .26¼
Pacific coast bone black prices 2c. per lb. higher.
Bonemeal, steamed, works, E ton.80.00 - —
Bone phosphate, defluorinated of lime (see Defluorinated phosphate).

If you produce Herbicides Pesticides or Animal Feeds look to Eastman for these basic chemicals



Ingredients for Animal Feeds.

Tenox® BHT—Agricultural Grade: A form of BHT specially prepared for feed use—free-flowing, non-dusting, and granulated in a particle size comparable to that of other feed components. Protects vitamin content of feeds, improves pigmentation and protects chicks against deficiency diseases.

Tecmangam®. Contains 75-78% manganese sulphate. Completely soluble and readily assimilated, Tecmangam is an ideal source of manganese for feeds. In manganese-deficient areas, Tecmangam can be added to fertilizer to supply this essential element.

Herbicides and Pesticides Intermediates

acetic acid
propionic acid
n-butyric acid
isobutyric acid
2-ethylhexoic acid
ethyl alcohol
n-butyl alcohol
isobutyl alcohol
2-ethylhexyl alcohol
isobutyronitrile
manganese sulphate (Tecmangam)
triethyl phosphate

For information, samples or specifications on any of these Eastman chemicals for use in herbicide, pesticide, and feed production, write to any of the sales offices listed below.

Eastman
CHEMICAL PRODUCTS, INC.
subsidiary of Eastman Kodak Company KINGSPORT, TENNESSEE

SALES OFFICES: Eastman Chemical Products, Inc., Kingsport, Tenn.; Atlanta; Chicago; Cincinnati; Cleveland; Detroit; Framingham, Mass.; Greensboro, N. C.; Houston; New York; Philadelphia; St. Louis. **West Coast:** Wilson Meyer Co., San Francisco; Los Angeles; Portland; Salt Lake City; Seattle.

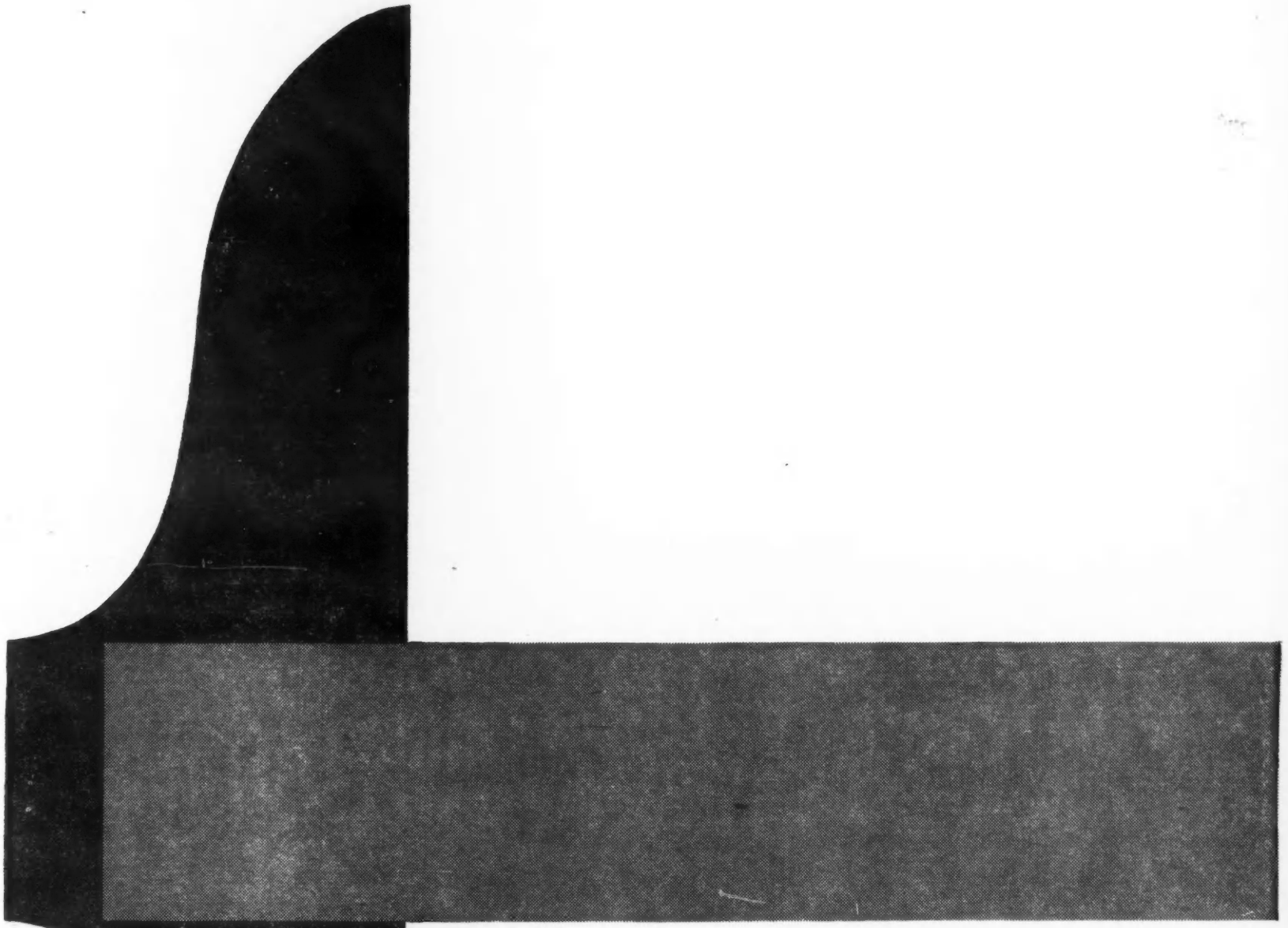
Bone phosphate, precip. (see Calcium phosphate, tribasic).
Borax, tech., anhyd., 99½%, bgs., c.l., works ton 92.00 - —
bgs., ton lots, ex whse, New York or Chicago 100 lbs. 7.42 - —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis 100 lbs. 8.67 -10.67
bulk, c.l., works ton 83.00 - —
gran., decahydrate, 99½%, bgs., c.l., works ton 50.00 - —
bgs., ton lots, ex whse, New York or Chicago 100 lbs. 5.32 - —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis. 100 lbs. 6.57 - 8.57
bulk, c.l., works ton 43.50 - —
gran., pentahydrate, 99½%, bgs., c.l., works ton 64.50 - —
bgs., ton lots, ex whse, New York or Chicago 100 lbs. 6.05 - —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis 100 lbs. 7.30 - 9.30
bulk, c.l., works ton 58.00 - —
USP, powd., bgs., c.l., works. ton 54.00 - —
bgs., ton lots, ex whse, New York or Chicago 100 lbs. 6.45 - —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis. 100 lbs. 7.70 - 9.70
Bordeaux powder, tribasic, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .24 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .26 - —
Boric acid, tech., anhyd., 99.9%, bgs., c.l., works ton 335.00 - —
bgs., ton lots, ex whse, New York or Chicago 100 lbs. 19.62 - —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis. 100 lbs. 20.87 -22.87
cryst., 99.9%, bgs., c.l., works. ton 163.50 - —
bgs., ton lots, ex whse, New York or Chicago 100 lbs. 11.05 - —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis. 100 lbs. 12.30 -14.30
dms., c.l., works ton 188.50 - —
dms., ton lots, ex whse., New York or Chicago. 100 lbs. 12.30 - —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis 100 lbs. 13.05 - —
gran., 99.9%, bgs., c.l., works. ton 112.00 - —
bgs., ton lots, ex whse, New York or Chicago 100 lbs. 8.47 - —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis. ton 174.25 - —
dms., c.l., works ton 137.00 - —
dms., ton lots, ex whse, New York or Chicago 100 lbs. 9.72 - —
dms., smaller lots, same basis 100 lbs. 10.47 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton 106.00 - —
powd., bgs., ton lots, ex whse., New York or Chicago. 100 lbs. 8.85 - —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis 100 lbs. 10.10 -12.10
dms., smaller lots, same basis 100 lbs. 11.45 - —
USP boric acid $25 per ton higher in bags.
Borneol, cns. lb. 2.75 - —
Boron trichloride, CP, 1,800-lb. cyls., works lb. 1.25 - —
100-lb. cyls., works lb. 1.70 - —
Boron trifluoride, gas, cyls., t.l., works lb. .70 - —
cyls., l.t.l., works lb. .70 - —
Brimstone (see Sulfur).
Broenner's acid, bbls lb. 1.53 - —
Bromine, purif., cs., c.l., t.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .32 - —
cs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .34 - .39
ret. dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .31 - —
ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .31 - .34
tanks, same basis lb. .21½ - —
Bromochloromethane, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .48 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .50 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .47 - —
Bromoform, pharmaceutical grade, 100-lb. cbys lb. 1.80 - 1.90
Bromstyrol, bots. lb. 5.35 - 5.70
Brucine, cns oz. Nominal.
Brucine sulfate, NF, cns. 1.45 - 1.75
Buchu leaves, bbls. lb. .70 - .75

BROWN PIGMENTS
Brown pigment quotations are listed individually. For example, prices on Brown, Iron oxide, may be found in the I's under Iron oxide brown.

Butadiene, refd. cyls., c.l., refy lb. .21 - —
cyls., l.c.l., refy. lb. .22 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .14½ - —
Butene-1, tanks, works lb. .0625 - —
Butene-2, tanks, works lb. .0570 - —
n-Butyl acetate, ferment, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .17 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .18½ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .14½ - —
Syn., dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .17 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .18½ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .14½ - —
sec-Butyl acetate, syn., dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .14¾ - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .16¼ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .12¼ - —
n-Butyl acrylate, dms., c.l. or t.l., straight or mixed frt. alld. E lb. .42½ - —
dms., l.t.l., same basis lb. .43½ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .40 - —
Prices of n-Butyl acrylate are 1c. per lb. higher in Ariz., Calif., Idaho, Nev., Ore., Utah and Wash.
n-Butyl alcohol, ferment, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .18 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .19½ - —
tanks, frt. alld. lb. .15½ - —
n-Butyl alcohol, syn., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .18 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .19½ - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .15½ - —
Sec-synthetic, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .15 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .16½ - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .12½ - —
Teri-synthetic, dms., c.l., frt. alld, dlvd. E lb. .15 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .16½ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .12½ - —
Butyl aldehyde (see Butyraldehyde).
Butyl chloride, dms., c.l., works lb. .37½ - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .38¼ - —
n-Butyl ether, dms., c.l., works lb. .35¼ - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .36 - —
tanks, works lb. .33¼ - —
Butyl lactate, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. Rockies lb. .42½ - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .43½ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .40 - —
Butyl laurate, dms., works lb. .37½ - —
Butyl methacrylate, dms., c.l., t.l., works lb. .55 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .55½ - —
Butyl oleate, refd., dms., l.c.l., works lb. .32 - —
Butyl phenylacetate, dms. lb. 4.50 - 4.60
Butyl phthalate (see Dibutyl phthalate).
Butyl stearate, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Mississippi lb. .27¼ - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .28¼ - —
Butylamine (see Mono-, Di- and Tri-butylamine).
tert-Butylamine, dms., c.l., t.l., f.o.b. works lb. .47 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .47½ - —
tc., t.l., same basis lb. .45 - —
Butylated hydroxyanisole, food grade, dms., dlvd. lb. 4.75 - —
6-tert-Butyl-m-cresol (see Mono-tert-butyl-m-cresol).
Butylated hydroxytoluene (see 2,6-Di-tert-butyl-p-cresol).
1,3-Butylene glycol, dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd lb. .20½ - —
dms., l.c.l., l.t.l., f.o.b. works lb. .22 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .18 - —
p-tert-Butylphenol, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .27½ - —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .28½ - —
Butyraldehyde, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .22 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .23½ - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .19½ - —
Butyric acid, 99%, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .34 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .34½ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .32½ - —
Butyric ether (see Ethyl butyrate).
Butyrolactone, dms., c.l., t.l., works. lb. .40 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .43 - —

C

Cacao butter (see Cocoa butter).
Cadmium CP red dark shade, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. 5.55 - —
Light shade, bbls., same basis lb. 4.65 - —
medium shade, bbls., same basis. lb. 5.30 - —
Medium light shade, bbls., same basis lb. 4.90 - —
Orange-red shade, bbls., same basis lb. 4.50 - —
Yellow, all shades, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. 2.85 - —
Cadmium iodide, 25-lb. fib. dms lb. 6.75 - 7.00
Cadmium metal, ingots or sticks, ton lots, cs., dlvd lb. 1.30 - —
Cadmium-mercury lithopone orange, deep shade, bbls., frt. alld E. of Rockies lb. 1.65 - —
Cadmium-mercury lithopone red, dark shade, bbls., same basis lb. 1.95 - —
Red, light shade, bbls., same basis lb. 1.72 - —
Red, medium shade, bbls., same basis lb. 1.67 - —
Red, medium light shade, bbls., same basis lb. 1.80 - —
Red, maroon shade, bbls., same basis lb. 2.03 - —
Cadmium-selenide lithopone maroon, bbls., frt. alld E. of Rockies lb. 2.76 - —
Orange, bbls., same basis lb. 1.58 - —
Cadmium-selenide lithopone red, orange-red shade, bbls., same basis lb. 1.72 - —
Red, dark shade, bbls., same basis. lb. 2.56 - —
Red, light shade, bbls., same basis. lb. 1.88 - —
Red, medium shade, bbls., same basis lb. 2.00 - —
Red, medium-light shade, bbls., same basis lb. 2.23 - —
Cadmium-selenide, lithopone yellow, all shades, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. 1.19 - —
Caffeine, NF, citrated, dms., 100-lb. lots or more lb. 2.70 - —
USP, nat., cryst., anhyd., dms., 100-lb. lots or more lb. 2.10 - —
cryst., hydrous, dms., 100-lb. lots or more lb. 1.96 - —
USP, syn., anhyd., dms., 100-lb. lots or more lb. 2.10 - —
cryst., hydrous, dms., 100-lb. lots or more lb. 1.96 - —
Cajuput oil, native, cns. lb. 1.75 - 2.00
Redist., USP, cns. lb. 1.90 - 2.10
Calamine, USP, dms. lb. .34 - —
Calamus oil, bots. lb. 12.00 -20.00
Calciferol, cryst., 10-kilo or more lots, works gram. .54 - —
1-10 kilo lots gram. .55 - —
Calciferol, in edible oil (see Viosterol).
Calcium p-aminosalicylate trihydrate, fib. dms., 100 lbs. or more, frt. adjusted lb. 3.10 - —
Calcium arsenate, dealers, bgs., c.l., frt. alld lb. .09 - .09¼
bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .10 - .10½
Calcium bromide, NF, jars, 100 lbs. or more lb. .97 - —
Calcium carbide, standard generator size, 600-lb. dms., c.l., dlvd ton 149.00 - —
Calcium carbonate, nat., dry-grd., air floated, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works ton 10.50 - —
chalk, whiting, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works ton 32.00 -34.00
water-grd, ½ to 10 microns, bgs., c.l., works ton 30.00 - —
10 to 25 microns, bgs., c.l., works ton 17.00 -18.00
Calcium carbonate, precip., dense, bgs., c.l., works ton 30.00 -38.50
bgs., l.c.l., works ton 45.00 -53.50
medium, bgs., c.l., works ton 38.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works ton 48.00 -53.00
surface treated, bgs., c.l., works, ton 42.00 -44.00
bgs., l.c.l., works ton 57.00 -59.00
ultrafine, bgs., c.l., works ton 117.50 -147.50
bgs., l.c.l., works ton 137.50 -187.50
Calcium chloride, conc., flake or pellet, 94-97%, paper bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald. ton 37.80 - —
Flake, 77-80%, paper bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald ton 31.00 - —
Liquor, 40%, tanks, frt. equald. ton 12.50 - —
Powd., 77% min., paper bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald ton 37.00 - —
Purif., gran., dms. lb. .27 —
Solid, 73-75%, dms., c.l., frt. equald ton 29.50 - —
dms., l.c.l., works, frt. equald. ton 36.00 -73.00
USP, gran., dms. lb. .32 - —
Calcium chromate, bgs., dlvd lb. .37 - —
Calcium cyanide, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .20 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .24 - .55
Calcium cyclamate, 100-lb. dms lb. 1.95 - —
Calcium gluconate, USP, AA grade, 100-lb. dm., ton lb. .73½ - —
USP, powd., 100-lb. dm., ton lb. .66½ - —
Calcium hydride, lump, dms., works. lb. 2.20 - 3.00
Calcium hypochlorite, high test, gran., 45-lb. cs., dlvd. E. of Rockies cs. 23.85 -25.60
100-lb. dms., same basis dm. 33.30 -36.55
Calcium hypophosphite, dms., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.28 - —
Calcium iodide, jars lb. 4.52 - —
Calcium lactate, NF, dms., f.o.b. works lb. .43 - .46
Calcium mandelate, USP, 150-lb. dm., works lb. 3.25 - —
Calcium naphthenate, liq., 4% Ca., dms., frt. equald lb. .30 - —
Calcium pantothenate, USP, jars, 1 kilo or more kilo. 35.00 - —
Calcium para-aminosalicylate (see Calcium p-aminosalicylate).
Calcium phenosulfonate, dms. lb. 1.24 - 1.25
Calcium phosphate, dibasic, USP, bgs., c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 16.00 - —
Dibasic, feed grade, 18½% P, bgs., c.l., t.l., frt. equald ton 86.00 - —
bgs., c.l., t.l., f.o.b. Texas City works ton 80.50 - —
bgs., l.c.l., frt. equald ton 96.00 - —
Dibasic, feed grade, 21% P, bgs., c.l., t.l., frt. equald ton 97.65 - —
bgs., l.c.l., frt. equald ton 107.65 - —
Prices of calcium phosphate dibasic in bulk $3 per ton less than bgs., c.l., prices.
Calcium phosphate, monobasic, bgs., 10,000-lb. lots, frt. equald. 100 lbs. 7.45 - —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis. 100 lbs. 7.95 - —
Tribasic, NF, precip., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 9.25 - —
bgs., l.c.l., frt. equald. 100 lbs. 10.00 - —
Calcium phytate, bgs., 50 lbs. or more, f.o.b. warehouse N. Y. lb. .39 - —
Calcium resinate, precip., dms., ton lots, frt. alld., works lb. .40¼ - —
Calcium silicate, hydrated, bgs., c.l., works lb. .06 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .06½ - —
Calcium silicate, paint grade (see Wollastonite).
Calcium stearate, ctns., c.l. lb. .39 - —
ctns., l.c.l. lb. .40 - .44
Calcium sulfate (see Gypsum).
Calomel, NF, mild, powd., dms., 100-lbs., f.o.b. works lb. 5.42 - —
NF, mild, precip., dms., 100-lbs., f.o.b. works lb. 5.67 - —
Camphene, 46° m.p., dms. incl., c.l., works lb. .15 - —
dms. incl., l.c.l., same basis lb. .16½ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .12½ - —
Camphene, chlorinated, 67-69% (see Toxaphene).
Camphor, monobromated, NF, dms., kgs lb. 3.63 - 3.70
Nat., USP, powd., cs., 100-lb. lots. lb. .60 - .65
tablets, 1-oz. cs. lb. .85 - .90
Nat., USP, gran., bbls., 2,000-lb. lots lb. .59 - —
Syn., tech., 1 bbl. or more lb. .48 - —
Syn., USP, gran., powd., bbls., 1,000-lb. lots lb. .60 - —
bbls., smaller lots lb. .61 - —
tablets, ctns., 1,000-lb. lots. lb. .85 - —
ctns., 500-lb. lots lb. .86 - —
ctns., smaller lots lb. .87 - —
Camphor oil, sassafrassy, dms. lb. .35 - .55
White, dms. lb. .26 - .50
Cananga oil, native, cns. lb. 5.00 - 6.50
Rectified, cns. lb. 7.25 -10.00
Candelilla wax, crude, bgs. lb. .68 - .70
Refd., pure, bgs. lb. .70 - .71
Powdered Candelilla wax 20 to 100 mesh, 8c. higher.
Cantharides, Chinese, cs. lb. 1.00 - —
powd., bgs. lb. 1.15 - —
Russian, bgs. lb. 2.00 - 2.15
powd., bgs. lb. 2.15 - 2.30
Capric acid, dms. lb. .35½ - .38
tanks lb. .33 - .34½
Caprolactum monomer, bgs., c.l., t.l., f.o.b. works lb. .52 - —
bgs., l.c.l., l.t.l., same basis lb. .57 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .49 - —
Capryl alcohol, 85% dms., c.l., t.l., works lb. .19 - —
dms., l.t.l., same basis lb. .19½ - —
tanks, frt. equald. lb. .16½ - —
Sec., 92-99%, dms., c.l., f.o.b. works lb. .22 - —
dms., l.c.l., f.o.b. works lb. .23 - —
tanks, f.o.b. works lb. .19½ - —
Caprylic acid, dms. lb. .35½ - .38
tanks lb. .33 - —
Capsicum (see Pepper red).
Capsicum oil (see Capsicum oleoresin).
Capsicum oleoresin, NF, from dom. pepper, dms lb. 4.00 - —
NF, from African pepper, dms. lb. 4.50 - —
Caraway oil, NF, dms. lb. 3.15 - 3.40
Caraway seed, Danish, bgs. lb. .16 - —
Dutch, bgs. lb. .17½ - —
Polish, bgs. lb. .17¼ - —
Carbazole, 97%, bbls, ton lots, works lb. 1.05 - —
Carbon black, channel, rubber beads, bulk, c.l., works lb. .08 - —
bgs., c.l., works lb. .08½ - —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .16¼ - —
Furnace, fast extruding, bgs., c.l., works lb. .06¾ - —
ctns., l.c.l., whse. lb. .13½ - —
high abrasion, bulk, c.l., works. lb. .07¼ - —
bgs., c.l., works lb. .07¾ - —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. or whse lb. .14½ - —
high modulus, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .06¼ - —
ctns., l.c.l., whse. lb. .13 - —
semi-reinforcing, bgs., c.l., works lb. .05¾ - —
bgs., ctns., l.c.l., whse. lb. .12½ - —
Carbon black, pigment, high color beads, ctns., c.l., works, lb. .72 - —
ctns., l.c.l., dlvd. or whse lb. .79 - —
medium color, uncompressed, bgs., c.l., works lb. .14 - —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. or whse lb. .22½ - —
Carbon dioxide, indust., wholesale, bulk, 30,000-2,999,999 lbs., dlvd. Metropolitan areas, E ton 60.00 -115.00
bulk, 3,000,000 lbs. or more, dlvd. Metropolitan areas, E ton 55.00 - —
Solid, bulk, wholesale, works ton 85.00 - —
Carbon disulfide, 55-gal. dms., c.l., works, frt. equald to com-petitive points lb. .071 - —
55-gal. dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .086 - .091
5-gal. dms., 30 dms. to c.l., same basis lb. .131 - —
5-gal. dms., less than 30 dms., same basis lb. .161 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .0545 - —
Carbon tetrachloride, CP, consumers, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .12¾ - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .15¼ - —
Tech., consumers, dms., c.l., t.l., frt. alld lb. .11¾ - —
dms., l.c.l., l.t.l., frt. alld lb. .14¼ - —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .10¾ - .11¼
Carboxymethyl cellulose (see CMC).
Carbromal, NF, dms., 100-lb lots, works lb. 4.00 - 4.25
dms., smaller lots, works lb. 4.10 - 4.75
Cardamom oil, NF, bots. lb. 39.00 -42.00
Cardamom seed, bleached "A" lb. 3.20 - —
Bleached "B" lb. 3.10 - —
Decorticated Alleppey, cs. lb. 2.30 - —
Guatemala, cs. lb. 3.15 - —
Green, Alleppey, bgs. lb. 2.35 - —
Ceylon, bgs. lb. 2.15 - —
Carmine No. 40, NF, bulk, 100-lb. lots or more, dlvd. lb. 16.80 - —
bulk, smaller lots, dlvd. lb. 16.90 -17.30
Carnauba wax, chalky, bgs., ton lots lb. .70 Nom.
North Country, No. 2, crude, bgs., ton lots lb. .80 Nom.
refd., pure, ton lots lb. .86 - .87
Carnauba wax, North Country, No. 3, Ceara, ton lots lb. .69 - .70
Ceara, refd., pure, bgs., ton lots lb. .77 - .78
North country, No. 3, Parnahyba, ton lots lb. .70 - .71
Parnahyba, refd., pure, bgs., ton lots lb. .79 - .80
North Country, No. 1, Ceara, yellow, bgs., ton lots lb. 1.05 - 1.07
Parnahyba, yellow, bgs., ton lots lb. 1.08 - 1.10
Powdered carnauba wax, 20 to 100 mesh 8c. per lb. higher.
Carotene, tech., 1,350,000 A units per gram tins, 5-10 kilo lots, dlvd gram. .20½ - —
in carrot oil, 5,000,000 to 8,000,000 A units per lb., dms., works million units. .12 - —
USP, microcrystalline in oil, 400,000 A units per gram., dms., dlvd million units. .144 - —
b-Carotene, in vegetable oil, semi-solid suspension, 400,000 A units per gram, cns kilo. 57.60 - —
Liquid in vegetable oil, 500,000 A units per gram, cns. kilo. 72.00 - —
Pure, cryst., 1,600,000 to 1,670,000 A units per gram, cns. kilo. 240.00 - —
Carvol, bots. lb. 5.00 - 5.40
Cascara sagrada bark, bulk lb. .34 - .36
Casein, dom., edible, acid precip., 30 mesh., bgs., 10,000-lb. lots or more, works lb. .56 - —
edible, acid, precip., 80 mesh, bgs., 10,000-lb. lots or more, works lb. .64 - —
Imp., inedible, acid-precip., grn., Argentine, bgs., c.l., ex-dock, Eastern seaports lb. .19¾ - .20
New Zealand, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .24 - —
Cashewnut shell, liquid, treated, dms., c.l., Newark, N. J. lb. .22 - —
dms., ton lots, same basis lb. .23 - —
dms., ton lots, same basis lb. .25 - —
Cassella acid, dms., frt. alld., 100% basis lb. 1.44 - 1.75
Cassia oil, redist., USP, cns. lb. 8.50 -11.00
Cassia, Padang, "A," bls. lb. .30 - —
"B," bls. lb. .29 - —
"C," bls. lb. .28 - —
Korintje "A," bls. lb. .34 - —
"B," bls. lb. .30 - —
"C," bls. lb. .30 - —
Castor oil, dom., blown, dms., c.l. lb. .25½ - —
dms., l.c.l. lb. .26½ - —
dehydrated, bodied, dms., c.l. lb. .27 - —
dms., l.c.l. lb. .28½ - —
tanks lb. .25 - —
dehydrated, unbodied, dms., c.l. lb. .25 - —
dms., l.c.l. lb. .26 - —
tanks lb. .23 - —
hydrogenated, bgs., c.l. lb. .24½ - —
bgs., ton lots lb. .26½ - —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .30½ - —
No. 1, AA, dms., c.l. lb. .21½ - —
dms., l.c.l. lb. .23 - —
tanks lb. .20 - —
No. 3, tech., dms., c.l. lb. .20¼ - —
Refd., deod., dms., c.l. lb. .26½ - —
dms., l.c.l. lb. .27½ - —
Refd., deod., dms., c.l. lb. .26½ - —
dms., l.c.l. lb. .27½ - —
USP, dms., c.l. lb. .23½ - —
dms., l.c.l. lb. .24½ - —
tanks lb. .21½ - —
Imported, No. 1, Braz., tanks lb. .17¾ - .18
Sulfonated, 50%, dms., works lb. .15 - .15¼
75%, dms., works lb. .19 - .19½
Castor oil acids, dehydrated, dms. lb. .44¼ - .46¼
Split, dms. lb. .37¼ - .38¼
Castor pomace, bgs., c.l., works ton 35.00 - —
Castoreum, nat., cns. lb. 5.25 - —
Syn., cns. lb. 9.00 - —
Catechol, CP, cryst., fib., dms., works lb. 2.17½ - —
Resub., dms., works lb. 4.29½ - —
Catnip leaves, Southern, bls. lb. Nominal.
Caustic potash (see Potash caustic).
Caustic soda (see Soda, caustic).
Cedarleaf oil, USP XIII cns., dms. lb. 2.50 - 3.10
Cedarwood oil, cns., dms. lb. .65 - .70
Celery seed, French, bgs. lb. .33 - —
Indian, bgs. lb. .19 - —
Cellulose acetate, flake, powd., bgs., t.l., dlvd. E lb. .36 - .51
Cellulose acetate-butyrate, powd., 17% butyryl content, bgs., dlvd. E lb. .545 - .555
27% butyryl content, bgs., dlvd. E lb. .595 - .605
38% butyryl content, bgs., dlvd. E lb. .545 - .555
38% butyryl content, half-second, bgs., dlvd. E lb. .545 - .555
50% butyryl content, bgs., dlvd. E lb. .585 - .595
Cellulose gum, methyl (see Methyl Cellulose).
Cellulose gum, pure, high vis., bgs., 23,000-lb. lots or more, works, frt. alld lb. .57 - —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis lb. .59 - —
Cerium chloride (see Rare Earth Chloride).
Cerium chloride, 46%, dms., dlvd lb. .25 - —
Cerium hydrate, 74% CeO, fib. dms., 100-lb. lots or more lb. 1.40 - —
77% CeO, fib. dms., 100-lb. lots or more lb. 1.74 - —
Cerium oxalate (see Rare earth oxalate).
Cerium oxide, optical grade, bgs., 50-lb. lots or more, dlvd. lb. 1.85 - 1.90
bgs., smaller lots, dlvd. lb. 2.15 - —



PLANNING! This is the function that makes the Cyanamid Fine Chemicals Department so much more than a bulk producer of fine pharmaceuticals. The ability to devise new products, resolve product problems, or help analyze and realize new marketing ventures, is all part of our custom synthesis service... routinely available to clients. Whatever the nature of your product or problem, "Fine Chemicals" planning and production facilities can be an important factor in your progress.

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AMERICAN CYANAMID COMPANY
FINE CHEMICALS DEPARTMENT
30 ROCKEFELLER PLAZA, NEW YORK 20, N. Y.

CYANAMID

Cetyl alcohol, NF fib cns., c.l., t.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.41½-	—
fib. cns., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.43½-	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.39	- —
Extra, cns., c.l., t.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.48½-	—
fib. cns., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.50½-	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.46	- —
Chalk (see Calcium carbonate).			
Chamomile flowers, Hungarian, bls.	lb.	1.10	- —
Roman, cs.	lb.	1.50	- 1.75
Chamomile oil, blue Hungarian, bots	lb.	350.00	- —
Charcoal, activated, NF fib. dms., c.l., works	lb	.25	.32
fib dms., 5-ton lots, works	lb.	.26½-	.32½
fib. dms. smaller lots. works	lb.	.27	- .50
Charcoal, black (see Charcoal, activated)			-
Charcoal, bone (see Bone black)			
Charcoal hardwood lump bulk c.l., f.o.b plant	ton	55.00	- —
briquets, bulk, c.l. f.o.b plant	ton	78.00	-80.00
5-lb paper bgs. c.l., same basis	ton	106.00	- —
25-lb paper bgs. c.l., f.o.b plant	ton	87.00	- —
40-lb paper bgs c.l., same basis	ton	84.00	- —
Chenopodium oil NF cns.	lb	4.15	5.00
Chicago acid paste, bbls frt. alld.	lb.	3.21	- —
Chinawood oil (see Tung oil).			
Chloral tech 94% min. dms., c.l., works	lb	.23	- —
dms., l.c.l., works	lb	.24	- —
tanks multiple units, 5 cars, works	lb	.21	- —
Chloral hydrate USP. jars, 1,000-lb lots	lb	1.00	- —
jars, 500 lb lots	lb	1.03	- —
jars, 100-lb lots or less	lb	1.05	- —
Chlordan agricultural dms., c.l., frt alld	lb	.65	- —
dms l.c.l 5,000 to 10,000-lb lots, frt alld	lb	.66	- —
Clarified, dms., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.69	- —
dms l.c.l. 5,000-10,000-lb lots, frt alld	lb	.70	- —
Chlorinated paraffin, 42% dms., c.l frt alld	lb.	.16¼	- —
dms l.c.l 10 dms or more, same basis	lb	17¼	—
70%, dms., c.l., same basis	lb.	.18½-	—
dms l.c.l 10 dms or more same basis	lb	19½-	—
Chlorinated rubber 5, 10, 20 cps., ctns., c.l., works	lb	.60	- —
ctns., l.c.l., works	lb	.61	- —
125, 1,000 cps., ctns., c.l., works.	lb.	.70	- —
ctns. l.c.l., works	lb.	.71	- —
Chlorine, liq., cyls., c.l., works, frt equald	lb.	.11	—
cyls., l.c.l Metropolitan area	lb.	.12½-	.13¾
tanks, single units, works, frt. equald 100 lbs		3.15	- —
tanks, multiple units, 5 cars, works, frt equald 100 lbs		4.05	- —
tanks, multiple units 4 cars, same basis 100 lbs		4.25	- —
tanks, multiple units, 2 cars, same basis 100 lbs		5.25	5.75
tanks, multiple units,, 1 car, same basis 100 lbs.		6.25	7.25
Chloroacetic acid, mono, flake, 99%, purif., c.l	lb.	.23½-	.25½
dms. l.c.l.	lb.	24½	—
tech flake, 96-97% dms., c.l., frt equald	lb	19	- —
dms. l.c.l. frt equald	lb	20	- —
2-Chloro-4-aminotoluene tech., liq. dms frt alld	lb	1.03	- —
4-Chloro-2-aminotoluene fused bbls.	lb	1.38	- —
6-Chloro-2-aminotoluene tech., liq., dms. frt alld	lb	.66	- —
m-Chloroaniline dms. c.l. frt alld.	lb	75	- —
dms. l.c.l. same basis	lb	77	- —
tanks, same basis	lb	73	- —
o-Chloroaniline dms. c.l. frt alld.	lb	.52	- —
dms., l.c.l. same basis	lb	54	- —
tanks, same basis	lb	50	- —
p-Chloroaniline dms. c.l. frt alld.	lb	77	- —
dms., l.c.l. same basis	lb	79	- —
o-Chlorobenzaldehyde, dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	1.05	- —
dms., l.t.l., same basis	lb	1.20	- —
p-Chlorobenzaldehyde, dms l.c.l., works	lb.	1.95	- —
o-Chlorobenzoic acid fib dms., l.t.l., works	lb	1.10	- —
fib. dms., smaller lots. works	lb	1.25	- —
p-Chlorobenzoic acid, fib dms., 2,000-lbs or more. works	lb	2.25	- —
fib dms. less than 2,000-lbs., same basis	lb	2.30	- —
Chloroform, tech. dms. c.l. dlvd. E	lb	.18	- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb	19	- —
tanks same basis	lb	17	- —
USP, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.27	- —
dms. l.c.l. dlvd	lb	.30	- —
tanks minimum 4,000 gals. dlvd.	lb	.25	- —
3-Chloro-4-nitroaniline, paste, dlvd. E 100% basis	lb	.81	- —
Powd dlvd & 100% basis	lb	86½-	—
4-Chloro 2-nitroaniline, powd dlvd. E	lb.	.86	- —
4-Chloro-2-nitrophenol, tech. paste, dms. frt alld	lb.	.75	- —
4-Chloro-2-nitrotoluene tech. solid, dms., frt alld	lb.	.99	- —
6-Chloro-2-nitrotoluene tech., solid, dms frt alld	lb	.17	- —
o-Chlorophenol, dms. c.l frt equald	lb	.37	- —
dms. l.c.l. same basis	lb	.38	- —
p-Chlorophenol dms. c.l., frt. equald	lb	.37	- —
dms l.c.l. same basis	lb	.38	- —
Chloropicrin comi. cyls., 150 lbs. frt alld	lb	1.07	- —
cyls. 100 lbs. same basis	lb	1.08	- —
cyls. 50 lbs. same basis	lb	1.14	- —
Chlorosulfonic acid, dms., c.l., frt. equald	lb.	.0465-	—
dms., l.c.l. frt equald	lb	.0515-	—
tanks, frt equald	lb.	.0415-	—
Chlorosulfonic acid, in stainless steel dms ½c per lb higher			
o-Chlorotoluene tech. dms., t.l., works	lb.	.37	- —
dms. l.c.l., l.t.l. same basis	lb	.38	- —
Choline bitartrate, fib dms. frt adjusted	kilo	2.75	3.00
Choline chloride fib dms. frt adjusted	kilo	2.75	3.00
Choline dihydrogen citrate, fib. dms., frt adjusted	kilo.	2.75	- 3.00
Chrome green, CP. dark, light medium blue content 1-15%, bbls., dlvd. E. of Rockies	lb.	.43	- —
blue content 16-30%, bbls., same basis	lb.	.44	- —
blue content 31-45%, bbls., same basis	lb.	.44	- —
blue content 45-49%, bbls., same basis	lb.	.45	- —
Reduced color 25%	lb.	.20	- —
Chrome green prices 1c. higher W of Rockies.			
Chrome orange, CP. bbls., dlvd. E. of Rockies	lb.	.35	- —
Chrome orange prices 1c. higher W of Rockies.			
Chrome yellow, CP. bbls., dlvd. E. of Rockies	lb.	.35	- —
Chrome yellow price 1c. higher W. of Rockies			
Chromic acid, 99¾%, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald	lb.	.29½-	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. N. Y Metropolitan area	lb.	.30	- .31
Chromic acid, NF (see Chromium trioxide)			
Chromium acetate, soln., 7½%, dms. 500-2,000-lb lots, works.	lb.	.10	- —
Chromium fluoride, bbls., works	lb.	.51	- .52
Chromium oxide, hydrated, bbls., fib dms. c.l. frt alld	lb	1.20	- —
Pure, bgs., c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	44½-	—
bgs. l.c.l. same basis	lb.	45¼-	—
Chromium trioxide, NF bots	lb.	1.15	- —
Cinchona bark NF red, broken, bgs	lb	.25	- —
NF yellow broken, bgs.	lb	35	- .40
Cinnamic acid refd bots.	lb	2.50	3.50
Cinnamic alcohol bots.	lb.	1.75	- 2.20
Cinnamic aldehyde, dms	lb	92	1.25
Cinnamon, Ceylon, No. 2, bgs.	lb.	.62	- —
Ceylon No "0000," bgs	lb.	78	- —
Cinnamon bark oil bots	lb	38.00	-70.00
Cinnamon leaf oil, crude, dms	lb.	1.60	- 2.00
USP (Cassia) cns. dms	lb	8.50	-13.50
Citral, CP bots.	lb.	3.75	- 4.25
Extra bots.	lb.	4.50	- 6.10
Citric acid USP anhyd., fine gran., bgs., dms., c.l	lb.	.29½-	.30
bgs. dms. 10,000-lb lots, 1 shipt	lb.	.30	.30½
bgs. dms., smaller lots	lb.	.30½-	.31
USP, hydrous, fine gran., bgs., dms., c.l	lb.	.27½-	.28
bgs., dms., 10,000 lb lots, 1 shipt	lb.	.28	- .28½
bgs. dms., smaller lots	lb	29	.29½
Powdered citric acid ½c. per lb higher.			
Citronella oil, Ceylon, dms	lb.	1.00	- 1.25
Java-type, dms.	lb.	.85	- 1.25
Citronellal, bots., dms	lb	1.60	2.10
Citronellol, bots., dms	lb	2.30	3.70
Civet, artif. bots.	lb	13.75	-15.00
Nat. bots	oz.	8.50	-15.00
Clay, hall, dom., airfloated, bgs., c.l., Tenn	ton.	17.50	-21.50
crushed shed moisture, bulk, c.l. Tenn	ton	8.00	-11.00
imp., airfloated, bgs., c.l., Atl. port	net-ton.	42.00	-45.75
lump, bulk, Atl port	net-ton.	29.50	-35.75
Clay, China, dom., dry-grd. air-floated, 99% 325 mesh, Georgia bgs. c.l. works.	ton.	10.00	-12.00
Georgia bgs. l.c.l works.	ton	15.50	- —
dom., airfloated, 99%, 300 mesh bgs., c.l., Georgia, works.	ton.	13.50	-14.50
bgs. l.c.l. ex-whse	ton	35.00	-36.00
imp., white, lump, bulk, c.l., ex-dock, Philadelphia, Portland, Me	long-ton.	20.00	-35.00
white, powd., bgs., c.l., ex dock.	net-ton	50.00	—
bgs. l.c.l. ex whse	net-ton	60.00	-70.00
Cleaners Naphtha petroleum, 105°F Flash, tankcars, New Jersey and New York	gal.	.18	—
Group 3	gal.	.12875-	—
Houston, Texas	gal.	.145	- —
140°F Flash, tankcars, New Jersey or New York	gal.	.205	- —
Group 3	gal.	.154	- —
Houston, Texas	gal.	.17	- —
Cleve's acid tech., mixed, solid, dms., frt alld	lb	1.05	- —
1,6, tech, solid, dms., frt. alld	lb.	.77	- —
1,7, tech. dms. frt alld.	lb	2.20	- —
Cloves, Madagascar, bgs	lb.	.40½-	—
Zanzibar, bgs.	lb.	.42½-	—
Clove bud oil, USP, dms	lb	2.70	3.60
Clove leaf oil, crude, dms	lb.	1.35	- 1.80
CMC, crude, 96.4% low or medium vis bgs. or fib dms., 23,000 lbs. dlvd E., 100% basis	lb.	.41½-	—
96.4% low, or medium vis., bgs. or fib. dms., 23,000 lbs. dlvd E., 100% basis	lb.	.43½-	—
65%, low or medium vis., bgs., or fib. dms., c.l., dlvd. E., 100% basis	lb.	.41½-	—
bgs. or fib. dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E., 100% basis	lb.	.43½-	—
CMC, purif, high vis. (see Cellulose gum)			
CMC, standard low or medium vis., bgs. 23,000 lbs., works, frt. alld	lb.	.57	- —
bgs. smaller lots. same basis.	lb.	.59	- —
CMC prices W of the Rockies are 2c. per lb lower and are on a works basis.			
Coaltar, crude, resale for solns., tanks, works	gal.	.17	- —
Refd., resale, indust., dms., c.l., ex whse	gal.	.35	- —
dms. l.c.l., ex whse.	gal.	.39	- —
tanks works	gal.	26½-	—
Coaltar pitch aluminum, bulk, works	ton	44.00	- —
Carbon and indust. bulk, works	ton	44.00	- —
Core, bulk, works	ton.	40.50	- —
Fiber bulk, works	ton	48.00	- —
Roofing, 140-155°F. Federal Specification RP-381 Type I, tanks works	ton	41.00	- —
Cobalt acetate, 23.7% Co., dms dlvd	lb	1.04	- —
Cobalt blue genuine 250 lb bbls. dlvd E of Rockies	lb	4.90	- —
Cobalt blue prices 1c. higher W. of Rockies			
Cobalt blue imitation (see Ultramarine blue)			
Cobalt carbonate, 48% Co., powd., bgs., dlvd	lb	1.45	- —
Cobalt chloride, 24.2% Co., dms., dlvd	lb.	.99	- —
Cobalt hydrate, 60-61% Co., dms., dlvd	lb.	3.05	- —
Cobalt linoleate, fused 8½% Co., dms	lb.	.71¼-	—
Liq., 6% Co. dms.	lb.	.57½-	—
Cobalt metal, 99%, dms., f.o.b. carrier	lb.	1.50	- —
Cobalt naphthenate, liq. 6% Co., dms. dlvd	lb.	.48¾-	—
Cobalt nitrate, 20.1% Co., bbls., dlvd.	lb.	.80	- —
Cobalt oxide, black, ceramic grade, 72½-73½% Co., kgs., dlvd. E. of Mississippi R	lb.	1.15	- —
70-71% Co., kgs., same basis	lb.	1.12	- —
Cobalt oxide prices W. of Mississippi R. 3c. per pound higher.			
Cobalt phosphate, powd., 32.1% Co., dms., dlvd	lb	1.35	- —
Cobalt resinate, fused, 3% Co., dms.	lb.	.33½-	—
Cobalt sulfate, cryst., 21% Co., dms. dlvd	lb.	.64	- —
Monohydrated, 33% Co., dms., dlvd	lb.	1.09	- —
Cobalt tallate, 6% Co., dms., dlvd.	lb.	.44	- —
Cocaine, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots, f.o.b. works	oz.	17.50	- —
Cocaine hydrochloride cns., 100-oz. lots, f.o.b. works	oz.	13.75	- —
Cocillana bark, bls.	lb.	.18	- .20
Cocoa butter, bgs.	lb.	.51½-	.61
Coconut oil, crude, tanks, New York.	lb.	.18¼-	—
tanks, Pac. coast	lb.	.16½-	—
Refd., deodorized, dms.	lb.	.25	- .26
Coconut oil acids, dist., dms.	lb.	.30½-	.33
tanks	lb.	.28	- —
Double dist. (stripped), dms	lb.	.31½-	.34
tanks	lb.	.29	- —
Cod oil, dms., spot	lb.	.08⅜-	.08½
Codeine, NF, cns., 100-oz lots	oz.	13.25	- —
Codeine hydrochloride, cns., 100-oz. lots	oz.	11.75	- —
Codeine phosphate, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots	oz.	10.25	- —
Codeine sulfate, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots	oz.	10.75	- —
Codliver oil, USP, dms.	gal.	1.40	- 1.70
Cohosh root, black, bls.	lb.	.20	- .25
Blue, bls.	lb.	.20	- .25
Colchicine, USP, bots	oz.	29.00	- —
Colchicum root, bls	lb.	.35	- .45
Colchicum seed, bgs	lb.	1.00	- 1.25
Collodion USP, dms	lb.	.32½-	—
USP, flexible, dms.	lb.	.34	- —
Colocynth pulp, bls.	lb.	.75	- —
Colombo root, bls	lb.	.16	- .18
Condurango bark, bls	lb.	.18	- .20
Congo copal gum, No. 1, bgs	lb.	.25	- .27
No 2 bgs	lb	.22	- .24
No. 3, bgs.	lb.	.17	- .20
Copaiba balsam, cns., dms.	lb.	.60	- .65
Copaiba oil, cns.	lb.	1.35	- 2.00
Copper acetate, bbls., c.l., works.	lb.	.53	- —
bbls., l.c.l., works	lb.	.54	- —
Copper carbonate, 55%, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.3635-	—
bgs., l.c.l., works	lb.	.3785-	—
Copper chloride, cupric, anhyd., dms., works	lb.	.45½-	46
cryst., dihydrate, dms., works.	lb.	.31	- .31½
cryst., dried, dms., works	lb.	.39¼-	.39¾
Copper chloride, cuprous, dms., works	lb.	.4135-	.4435
Copper cyanide, tech., dms., 20,000-lb lots or more	lb.	.609	- —
dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more	lb.	.619	- —
dms., smaller lots	lb.	.639	- .65
Copper gluconate, dms.	lb.	3.20	- —
Copper hydrate dms c.l., frt. alld. E. of Miss	lb.	.53½-	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.54	- —
Copper metal, electrolytic, dlvd. Valley basis	lb.	.33	- .36
Copper naphthenate, liq., 8% Cu, dms., frt. alld	lb.	.26½-	—
Copper nitrate, tech., cryst., dms., works	lb.	.30¾-	.32¾
Copper oleate, solid 9% Cu, dms., works	lb.	.45	- —
Copper oxide, black, bbls. 100-5,000-lb lots, works	lb.	.49¼-	—
Copper oxide, red 97% USN Type I, bbls., 100-5,000-lb. lots	lb.	.50½-	—
90%, USN Type II, bbls., 100-5,000-lb. lots or more, works.	lb.	.48½-	—
Copper quinolinolate, 18% Cu, dms., ton lots	lb.	4.25	- —
10% active quinolinolate, dms	lb.	1.14	1.15
Copper resinate, precip, dms., frt. alld	lb.	.41½-	—
Copper sulfate, CP, gran., dms., works	lb.	.1885-	—
Cryst., 99%, bgs., c.l., works.	100 lbs.	13.00	- —
bgs., l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	13.25	-15.75
Copper sulfate, monohydrated, 35%, dms. c.l., works	100 lbs.	24.00	- —
dms., l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	24.75	- —
Tribasic, distributors, bgs., c.l., works	100 lbs.	29.60	- —
bgs., l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	31.10	- —
Copper undecylenate dms.	lb	2.75	- —
Copra, Atl., Gulf ports, c.i.f.	ton.	227.50	- —
Pac. ports, c.i.f.	ton.	222.50	- —
Coriander oil, USP, bots	lb.	9.00	-10.00
Coriander seed, Moroccan, bgs	lb.	.08	- —
Rumanian, bgs.	lb.	.07½-	—
Yugoslavian bgs.	lb.	.08½-	—
Corn oil, crude, tanks, works	lb.	.14	- —
Foots (soapstock) acid 95%, tanks, New York	lb.	.05	- —
Refd., salad, dms.	lb.	.1973-	.20
tanks	lb.	.1773-	—
Corn oil acids, dist., dms.	lb.	.16¾-	.19¼
tanks	lb.	.14¼-	—
Corn sugar, tanners, chipped, paper bgs., c.l., 60,000 lbs. min.	100 lbs.	7.30	- —
paper bgs., l.c.l	100 lbs.	7.45	- —
Corn syrup, 42° Be., non-ret. dms., c.l	100 lbs.	7.31	- —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l.	100 lbs.	7.46	- —
Corrosive sublimate (see Mercuric chloride).			
Cortisone acetate, USP, bots., kilo or more	gram.	1.05	- 1.90
Costus oil, bots.	oz.	6.00	- —
Cottonseed meal, 41%, bgs., Memphis	ton.	59.00	- —
Cottonseed oil, crude, tanks, South East	lb.	.09⅝-	.09¾
tanks, Valley	lb.	.09⅝-	—
tanks, Texas, Lubbock	lb.	.09¼-	—
tanks, Texas, Waco	lb.	.09⅜-	—
Foots (soapstock), acid 95%, tanks, New York	lb.	.03¾-	—
Refd., salad, dms.	lb.	.14⅝-	.14⅞
tanks	lb.	.12⅝-	—
Cottonseed oil acids, dist., dms	lb	16¾	.19¼
tanks	lb	14¼	—
Coumarin, NF, cryst., dms	lb.	3.30	- 3.40
Cramp bark, NF, bls.	lb.	.90	- 1.00
Cream of tartar (see Potassium bitartrate).			
Creosote carbonate, NF. bots chys.	lb	3.05	- 3.26
Creosote, coaltar, crude, tanks, works, frt. adjusted	gal.	.24	- —
Crude, soln. 80%, tanks, works.	gal.	.226	- —
Refd., dms., c.l., works	gal.	.50	- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis	gal.	.62	- —
tanks, same basis	gal	.38	- —
West Coast creosote prices computed on a basis of 24c. per gallon for straight oil and 20c. per gallon for coaltar.			
Creosote, beechwood, chys., dms., f.o.b., works, dlvd in Metropolitan area	lb.	1.72	- 1.77
Hardwood, NF, chys. dms. same basis	lb.	1.42	- 1.47
Pinewood, dms., incl., c.l., works	lb.	.0561-	—
dms. incl., l.c.l., works	lb.	.0634-	—
dms. incl., l.c.l., ex whse, New York	lb.	.0745-	—
tanks, works	lb.	.0460-	—
Creosote oil (see Creosote coaltar).			
Cresol, tech., 50% below 204°C., dry above 207°C., wide distillation range, non-ret. dms., c.l., frt alld	lb.	.16¼-	—
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.17½-	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.145	- —
USP, non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis	lb.	.18	- —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.19	- —
tanks, same basis	lb.	.16	- —
m-Cresol, 95-98% dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.60	- —
dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.61	- —
m-p-Cresol, 5-95% 3°C., dms., c.l., frt. equald	lb.	.18	- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.19	- —
tanks, same basis	lb.	.16	- —
2.97% 2°C., dms., c.l., frt. equald.	lb.	.22	- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.23	- —
tanks, same basis	lb.	.20	- —
o-Cresol, 30.5°C. m.p. and over, ret. dms., c.l., frt. equald	lb.	.17	- —
ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.18	- —
tanks, same basis	lb.	.15	- —
30°-30.49°C. m.p., dms., c.l., frt. equald	lb.	.16½-	—
ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.17½-	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.14½-	—
29°-29.9°C. m.p., dms., c.l., frt. equald	lb.	.16	- —
ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.17	- —
tanks, same basis	lb.	.14	- —
25°-28°C. m.p., dms., c.l., frt. equald	lb.	.15	- —
ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.16	- —
tanks, same basis	lb.	.13	- —
p-Cresol, 98%, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.52	- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.53	- —
tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.49	- —
2,3-Cresotic acid, dms., ton lots, works	lb.	.70	- —
dms., smaller lots, works	lb.	.72	- —
p-Cresyl methyl ether, cns.	lb.	1.80	- 2.05
Cresylic acid, coaltar, dom., meta-para content above 25%, resins and tricresyl phosphate grades, dms., c.l., t.l., frt equald	gal.	1.35	- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis	gal.	1.40	- —
tanks, same bassi	gal.	1.15	- —
Cresylic acid, coaltar, dom., meta-para content 25% or less, dms., c.l., t.l., same basis	gal.	1.20	- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis	gal.	1.25	- —
tanks, frt. equald	gal.	1.00	- —
Cresylic acid, coaltar, imp., meta-para content, 25% or less, f.o.b. works, frt. equald, to competitive points, 50 dms or more	gal.	1.03¼-	—
less than 50 dms., same basis	gal.	1.05	- 1.15
tanks, same basis	gal.	1.00	- —
Crotonaldehyde, 91-93%, dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.25	- —
Crotonic acid, dms. 200 lbs. or more, l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.36	- —
Cryolite, nat., indust. bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs.		13.00	- —
bgs., l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	14.25	- —
Cube root, powd., 5% rotenone, bgs., t.l., works	lb.	.21	- —
bgs., l.t.l., works	lb.	.22	- —
Cubeb berries, NF, bgs.	lb.	1.00	- —
Powd., cs.	lb.	1.15	- —
Cubeb oil, cns.	lb.	12.00	-16.00
Cumene, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.12	- —
dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.14	- —
tanks, works	lb.	.11	- —
Cumin seed, Iranian, bgs	lb.	.30	- —
Moroccan, bgs.	lb.	.31	- —
Turkish, bgs.	lb.	.27	- —
Cumin seed oil, bots., cns.	lb.	15.50	-17.00
Cyanamide, fertilizer, mixing grade, 21% N gran. bgs., Niagara Falls, Ont., contract	ton	57.00	- —
Fertilizer, pulv., 21% N, bgs., works.	unit-ton	2.85	- —
Indust. grade, bgs., c.l., works.	ton.	75.00	- —
bgs., l.c.l. works	ton.	96.00	- —
Indust. grade, 6-16 mesh, dms., c.l., works	ton.	120.00	- —
dms., l.c.l., works	ton.	140.00	- —
Cyclohexane, 99% tech., dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies	gal.	1.02	- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis	gal.	1.10	- —
dms., c.l., dlvd. W of Rockies	gal.	.77	- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis	gal.	.85	- —
tanks, works	gal.	.55	- —
98%, tech., 40-dm. lots or more, f.o.b. works	gal.	.56	- —
5-39 dms., same basis	gal.	.60	- —
tanks, same basis	gal.	.36	- —
Cyclohexanol, tech., dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. E	lb.	.28½-	—
dms., l.c.l., works, same basis.	lb.	.29½-	—
	lb.	.26	- —
tanks, works, same basis			
Cyclohexanone, tech., dms., c.l., works	lb.	.33½-	—
dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.34½-	—
tanks, works	lb.	.31	- —
Cyclohexylamine, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.49	- —
dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.50	- —
tanks, works	lb.	.47	- —
Cypress oil, bots.	lb.	5.30	- —

D

2,4-D tech. bgs., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald	lb.	.40	- —
bgs., dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.45	- .49
2,4-D butyl ester, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.43	- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.48	- .52
tanks, same basis	lb.	.42	- —
2,4-D isopropyl ester, dms., c.l., works	lb	.43	- —
dms. l.c.l., works	lb	.48	- .52
tanks, works	lb.	.42	- —

Dammar gum, Batavia A/E, cs	lb.	No stocks.	
East India, Batu, bold, bgs	lb.	.15	.17
nubs and chips, bgs	lb.	.09	.10
black, bold, bgs	lb.	.15	.17
nubs and chips, bgs	lb	12¼	.13½
unscraped bgs	lb	.13	.14½
pale, chips, bgs	lb.	.15	.17
pale, nubs, bgs	lb.	.20¾	.24
Siam, cs	lb.	.30	.33
Singapore, No. 1, bgs	lb.	.34	.40
No. 2, bgs	lb	.29	.32
No. 3, bgs	lb.	No stocks.	
dust, bgs	lb.	.18	.20
Dandelion root, bls	lb.	.28	.32
DDD, tech., flake, grd., fib. dms., c.l., works	lb.	.45	.47
fib. dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.48	.48
DDT, flake or lump, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.23	—
bgs., smaller lots same basis	lb	.25	—
fib dms., c.l., same basis	lb	.24	—
fib. dms., smaller lots, same basis	lb.	.26	—
Powdered DDT 1c. per pound higher.			
DDVP (see Dimethyl dichlorovinyl phosphate).			
1-Decanol, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd E.	lb.	.43½	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.45½	—
tanks, dlvd. E	lb.	.41	—
Decyl alcohol mixed isomers, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.23½	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.25	—
tanks, dlvd.	lb	.21	—
Perfume grade, bots	lb.	1.60	2.00
Decyl alcohol, normal (see 1-Decanol)			
Deertongue leaves, bls	lb.	.55	.60
Defluorinated phosphate feed grade 13% P, paper bgs., c.l. t.l., works	ton.	53.00	—
18% P, paper bgs., c.l. works	ton.	66.25	71.80
19% P, paper bgs, works, Houston, Tex., c.l., t.l	ton.	74.35	—
Prices of defluorinated phosphate in bulk $3 per ton less than bg. c.l. prices			
Degras, common (15-17% free fatty acid), 400-lb. dms	lb.	.12	—
Neutral (over 2% free fatty acid), 400-lb. dms.	lb.	.19	.23
Denatured alcohol, ethyl, CD-12, CD-13, CD-14, CD-17, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies	gal.	.69½	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	gal.	74½	.80½
tanks, dlvd., same basis	gal.	.53½	—
Tankcar sales require written authorization by Alcohol and Tobacco Tax Division			
Denatured alcohol, ethyl, proprietary solvent, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies	gal.	.72	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	gal.	.77	.83
tanks, same basis	gal.	.56	—
Tankcar sales require written authorization by Alcohol and Tobacco Tax Division.			
Denatured alcohol, ethyl, SD1, dms., dlvd. E. of Rockies	gal.	.70½	—
dms., l.c.l. same basis	gal.	.75½	.81½
tanks, same basis	gal.	.54½	—
SD2B, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies	gal.	.69	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	gal.	.74	.80
tanks, same basis	gal.	.53	—
SD3A, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies	gal.	.68	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	gal.	.73	.79
tanks, same basis	gal.	.52	—
SD23A, dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E of Rockies	gal.	.70½	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	gal.	.75½	.81½
tanks, same basis	gal.	.54½	—
SD23H, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies	gal.	.71	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	gal.	.76	.82
tanks, same basis	gal.	.55	—
SD29, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies	gal.	.69½	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	gal.	.74½	.80½
tanks, same basis	gal.	.53½	—
SD30, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies	gal.	.68	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	gal.	.73	.79
tanks, same basis	gal.	.52	—
SD-35A, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies	gal.	.71	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	gal.	.76	.82
tanks, same basis	gal.	.55	—
SD-40, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies	gal.	.70½	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	gal.	.75½	.81½
tanks, same basis	gal.	.54½	—
For anhyd. alcohol on above formulas prices are 7c. per gal. higher.			
West coast dlvd. prices are the same as eastern prices, except in Idaho, Montana, Oregon, and Washington where a 5c. differential on tankcars is maintained.			
d-Desoxyephedrine hydrochloride, dms	lb.	15.00	17.00
dl-Desoxyephedrine hydrochloride, dms	lb	6.50	—
Dextrin corn gum, paper bgs., c.l.,	100 lbs	9.38	—
paper bgs., l.c.l	100 lbs	9.53	—
canary dark, paper bgs., c.l.	100 lbs.	9.22	—
paper bgs., l.c.l.	100 lbs	9.37	—
indust. grade, 6-16 mesh, dms., canary light, paper bgs., c.l.	100 lbs.	9.12	—
paper bgs., l.c.l	100 lbs.	9.27	—
white, paper bgs., c.l	100 lbs	8.96	—
paper bgs., l.c.l	100 lbs.	9.11	—
Corn dextrin in cotton bgs. 15c. per 100 lbs. higher			
Dextrose, anhyd., coml., bgs., c.l.,	100 lbs.	8.65	—
bgs., l.c.l.,	100 lbs.	8.80	—
Anhyd., special, aluminum foil lined fib. dms., 200-lb. dms	100 lbs.	14.70	—
100-lb. dms.	100 lbs.	15.20	—
Hydrated, coml., bgs., c.l., ex wnse	100 lbs.	7.45	—
bgs., c.l., ex whse	100 lbs.	7.60	—
USP, dms.	lb.	19¼	—
Diacetyl, flavor grade, bots	lb.	4.30	4.55
Di-sec-amyl phenol, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.32	—
dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.33	—
tanks, works	lb.	.29½	—
Di-tert-amyl phenol, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.32	—
dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.33	—
tanks, works	lb.	.29½	—
Diacetone alcohol, acetone-free, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.15½	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.17	—
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.13	—
Tech., dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.15	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.16½	—
tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.12½	—
Diallylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.98½	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	1.00	—
tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.96	—
o-Dianisidine, dry, tech., fib. dms.	lb.	2.00	—
Dibenzyl sebacate, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.93	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.94	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.91	—
Dibromobenzene, bgs., 500-lb. lots.	lb.	.55	—
2,6-Di-tert-butyl-p-cresol, feed grade, c.l., t.l., dms., dlvd	lb.	.63	—
l.t.l., dms., same basis	lb.	.68	—
Food grade, c.l., t.l., dms., dlvd.	lb.	.65	—
dms., l.t.l., same basis	lb.	.68	1.10
Tech., dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd	lb.	.57	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.60	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.54	—
Dibutyl fumarate, dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.31½	—
dms., l.c.l., l.t.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.33	—
tanks, dlvd. E	lb.	.29	—
Dibutyl maleate, dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.31½	—
dms., l.c.l., l.t.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.33	—
tanks, dlvd. E	lb.	.29	—
Dibutyl phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd. E.	lb.	.28½	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.30	—
tankcars, tanktrucks, 2,000 gals., same basis	lb.	.26	—
tanktrucks, 1,000-1,999 gals., same basis	lb.	.26½	—
Dibutyl sebacate, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.67½	—
dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.68½	—
tanks, works	lb.	.65½	—
Dibutyl tartrate, dms., works, frt. alld	lb.	.65½	—
Dibutylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.53½	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.57	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.53	—
Dicapryl phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.27½	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.29	—
tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.25	—
Dicapryl sebacate, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.63	—
dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.63½	.64
tanks, works	lb.	.61	—
2,5-Dichloroaniline, dms., works	lb.	.83	—
3,4-Dichloroaniline, tech., solid, tanks, frt. alld	lb.	.73	—
o-Dichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E	lb.	.12¾	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.13¾	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.11	—
p-Dichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., f.o.b., works, frt. alld. E	lb.	.12	—
dms., 2,000 lbs. or more same basis.	lb.	.14½	—
1,4,-Dichlorobutane, dms., c.l. or t.l., works	lb.	.33½	—
dms., l.c.l., or t.t.l., works	lb.	.34	—
tanks, works	lb.	.32	—
Dichlorodiphenyltrichloroethane (see DDT).			
2,2-Dichloroethyl ether, dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.15½	—
dms., l.c.l., l.t.l., same basis	lb.	.17	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.13	—
Dichloroisocyanuric acid, dms., c.l., t.l., frt. equald.	lb.	.63	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.75	—
Dichloropentanes, dist., dms., c.l., works	lb.	.05	—
dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.06	—
tanks, works	lb.	.03	—
Dichlorophenoxyacetic acid (see 2,4-D).			
Dicyclohexylamine dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.54	—
dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.55	—
tanks, works	lb.	.52	—
Dicyclohexyl phthalate, gran., fib. dms., c.l., works, frt. alld.	lb.	.46½	—
fib. dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.48	—
Dicyclopentadiene, dms., c.l., f.o.b. works	lb.	.14½	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.14¾	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.12	—
Didecyl phthalate, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.28½	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.30	—
tankcars, tanktrucks, 2,000 gals.,	lb.	.26	—
tanktrucks, 1,000-1,999 gals, same basis	lb.	.26½	—
Dieldrin, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	1.85	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	1.90	—
Diethanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E.	lb.	.27	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.28½	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.24½	—
Diethanolamine lauryl sulfate, dms., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.27½	—
dms., l.t.l., frt. alld	lb.	.28½	—
tanks, frt. alld	lb.	.26½	—

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RCl · HCl

R = $Me_2NCH_2CH_2$— (DMC*)
$Et_2NCH_2CH_2$— (DEC*)
$iPr_2NCH_2CH_2$— (DIC*)
$Me_2NCH_2CH_2CH_2$— (DMPC*)
$Et_2NCH_2CH_2CH_2$— (DEPC*)
$Me_2NCH_2CH(CH_3)CH_2$— (DMMPC*)
$Me_2NCH_2CH(CH_3)$— (DMIC*)

*Michigan Chemical product names for the chloride hydrochloride form of R. All commercially available.

Alkylation of amines:
$NH_3 + RCl \longrightarrow RNH_2$
$RNH_2 + RCl \longrightarrow RRNH$
$RNH \xrightarrow[2.\ RCl]{1.\ NaNH_2} RRaN$
$RaN + RCl \longrightarrow RR_3N^+Cl^-$

Alkylation of alcohols and acids:
$ROH \xrightarrow[2.\ RCl]{1.\ Na} ROR$
$RCO_2H + RCl \xrightarrow{base} RCO_2R$

Alkylation of active methylene groups:
$CH_2 \xrightarrow[2.\ RCl]{1.\ Na + alcohol} CHR$

Formation of Grignard reagents:
$RCl + Mg \longrightarrow RMgCl$

Reaction with metal salts:
$RCl + NaSH \longrightarrow RSH + NaCl$

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C-59-4

Diethyl barbituric acid (see Barbital).
Diethyl carbonate, dms. c.l., f.o.b. works lb. 47½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. 48½- —
tanks, same basis lb 45 - —
Diethyl ethanolamines, dms. c.l., dlvd lb 69½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb 71 - —
tanks, dlvd lb 67 - —
Diethyl oxalate, dms. c.l. f.o.b. works lb. 42½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. 43½- —
tanks, same basis lb 40 - —
Diethyl phthalate, dms. c.l., dlvd. lb .27½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb 29 - —
tanktrucks, 1,000-1,999 gals., same basis lb. .26½- —
tankcars, tanktrucks, 2,000-lb. lots, same basis lb. .26 - —
Diethyl sulfate, dms. c.l. works lb. .19½- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .20¼- —
tanks, works lb. 17½- —
Diethyl thiourea, dms., c.l., t.l., works lb. .58 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .59 - —
Diethyl toluamide, 90-95% meta isomer, dms., c.l., t.l., works lb 2.30 - —
5-44 dm lots, works lb 2.35 - —
1-4 dm lots, works lb 2.40 - —
N,N-Diethyl-m-toluidine, tech., liq., tanks, frt. alld lb. .83 - —

Diethylamine, dms., c.l. dlvd. E lb .52 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .53½- —
tanks, same basis lb. 49½- —
N,N-Diethylaniline, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .57 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .58 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .55 - —
Diethylbenzene, dms., t.l., frt. alld. lb. .16½- —
Di-2-ethylhexyl adipate (see Dioctyl adipate).
Di-2-ethylhexyl phthalate (see Dioctyl phthalate).
Diethylene glycol, dms., c.l. dlvd. E lb .17¾- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .19¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .15¼- —
Diethylene glycol diethyl ether, dms., c.l., works lb. .51½- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .52¼- —
Diethylene glycol monobutyl ether, c.l. dms., works lb. .30¾- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .32¼- —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .28¼- —
Diethylene glycol monobutyl ether acetate dms., c.l., works lb. .30¾- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .31½- —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .28¾- —
Diethylene glycol monoethyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .22½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .24 - —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .20 - —

Diethylene glycol monoethyl ether acetate dms., c.l., works lb. .27¼- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .28 - —
tanks, works lb. .25¼- —
Diethylene glycol monomethyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .21 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .22½- —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .18½- —
Diethylenetriamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. 44 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. 45½- —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .41½- —
Diethylstilbestrol USP bots., 10-kilo lots kilo 100.00 147.50
bots., 1-kilo lot kilo 110.00 152.50
Digitalis leaves, USP, dom., dms lb. 1.25 - —
Digitoxin, USP, bots gram. 4.20 - —
Diglycol laurate dms lb. .32¾ .34
Diglycol stearate dms, ton lots lb. .26 .28
Diglycolic acid bgs. c.l. t.l., works. lb. .15½- —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .16 - —
Dihexyl sebacate dms., c.l., works. lb. .66 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .67 - —
tanks, works lb .64 - —
Dihydrazine sulfate, dms. works lb 1.10 1.25
Dihydrostreptomycin hydrochloride, bulk gram .04 - .041
Dihydrostreptomycin sulfate, bulk, gram .04 - .041
1,2-Dihydroxy anthraquinone, dms., works lb 3.45 - —
2,2-Dihydroxy-5-5-dichloro-diphenyl-methane, pure, dms lb 2.55 - —
tech., dms., 20,000 lbs. or more lb. 1.11 - —
dms., 1,050 lbs. to 20,000 lbs. lb. 1.13 - —
dms., 150 lbs. to 1,050 lbs lb. 1.15 - —

Di-isobutyl ketone, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .17 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .18½- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .14½- —
Di-isobutyl phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .31½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .32½- —
tanks same basis lb. .29 - —
Di-isobutylene dms. c.l., dlvd. E lb. .10 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E lb .11½- —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .08 - —
Di-iso-octyl phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd lb .27½- —
dms., l.c.l. same basis lb .29 - —
tanktrucks, 1,000-1,999 gals., dlvd. lb. .25½- —
tankcars, tanktrucks, 2,000 gals., dlvd lb. .25 - —
Di-iso-octyl sebacate, dms., c.l., works lb 62 —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .62½- .63
tanks, works lb. 60 - —
Di-isopropanolamine dms., c.l., dlvd. lb .23¼- —
dms., l.c.l. same basis lb. .24¾- —
tanks, same basis lb .20¾- —
Di-isopropylamine dms., c.l., dlvd. E of Rockies lb .50½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb .52 - —
tanks, same basis lb 48 - —
Dillweed oil, dom., bots., dms lb. 3.00 - 4.00
Dimethyl anthranilate, cns lb. 4.15 - —
Dimethyl dichlorovinyl phosphate, 55 gal. dms., dlvd lb. 3.50 - —
Dimethyl ethanolamines, anhyd., dms. c.l. dlvd lb. 1.225 - —
dms., l.c.l. dlvd. lb. 1.235 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. 1.20 - —
70% dms c.l., dlvd., 100% basis, contained amines lb. .68½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd., 100% basis lb. .69½- —
tanks, dlvd. 100% basis lb. .66 — —
Dimethyl hydroquinone, dms. lb. 1.90 2.20
Dimethyl phthalate, dms., c.l., works lb. .27½- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .29 - —
tanktrucks, 1,000-1,999 gals., same basis lb. .25½- —
tankcars, tanktrucks, 2,000 gals., same basis lb. .25 —
Dimethyl sebacate, dms., c.l., works. lb. 1.31 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. 1.30 - —
tanks, works lb. 1.28 - —
Dimethyl sulfate, ret. dms., c.l., works lb. .17½- —
ret. dms. l.c.l., works lb. .18½- —
tanks, works lb. .16½- —
Dimethyl sulfide, dms., c.l., works. lb. .16½- —
dms., l.c.l. works lb. .17 - —
tanks, works lb. .15 - —
Dimethylamine, 25% soln., dms., c.l., frt. equald, 100% basis lb. .38 - —
c'ms. l.c.l., frt. equald, 100% basis lb. .38½- —
tanks frt equald 100% basis lb. .28 - —
40% soln., dms., c.l., frt. equald, 100% basis lb. .35 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. equald, 100% basis lb. .35½- —
tanks, frt. equald, 100% basis. lb. .28 - —
N,N-Dimethylaniline, dms. c.l., frt. alld lb. .28 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .29 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .26 - —
N-N-Dimethylformamide, dms., c.l., t.l., works lb. .32½- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .33 - .34
tanks, works lb. .30 - —
2,4-Dinitroaniline, dms. frt alld lb 75 - —
Dinitroaniline orange toner, CP, bbls. dlvd E of Rockies lb 1.56 - —
Dinitroaniline orange toner prices 1c higher W of Rockies
m-Dinitrobenzene, 89°C., dms lb. .26 - —
2,4-Dinitrochlorobenzene crystallizing at 46½°C. dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .17¼- —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .17¾- —
tanks, frt. alld. E lb. .17 - —
2,4-Dinitrophenol, bbls lb. .41 - —
2,4-Dinitrotoluene, oily dms. lb. .11 - —
Refd. 61°C. dms. lb. .23 - —
Dioctyl adipate dms., c.l., works. lb. .42½- —
dms., l.c.l. works lb. .43½- —
tanks, works lb. .40 - —
Dioctyl phthalate, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .27½- —
dms. l.c.l., frt alld lb. .29 - —
tanktrucks, 1,000-1,999 gals., same basis lb. .25½- —
tankcars, tanktrucks, 2,000 gals., same basis lb. .25 —
Dioctyl sebacate, dms., c.l., works. lb. .61¼- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .62¼- —
tanks, works dlvd. lb. .59¼- —
1,4-Dioxane, dms. c.l. works lb. .30 - —
dms., l.c.l. works lb. .30¾- —
tanks, works lb. .28 - —
Dipentaerythritol, bgs., c.l., t.l., dlvd. E lb. .40 - —
bgs., l.c.l., t.l.l., dlvd E lb. .41 - —
Dipentene, dest.-dist., dms., c.l., works gal. .59 - —
dms. l.c.l. works gal. .63 - —
dms., l.c.l., ex whse. gal. .79 - —
tankcars, works gal. .43 - —
Steam dist., dms., c.l., works, South gal. .72 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. New York gal. .91 - —
tanks, works, South gal. .55 - —
Dip oil (see Tar acid oil)
Diphenolic acid, 1,000-lb. or more, bgs., works lb. .75 - —
Diphenolic polyether acids, 1,000-lb. or more, bgs., works lb. 1.00 - —
Diphenyl, bgs., c.l., t.l., works lb. .16¾- —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .18½- —
tanks, works lb. .15¾- —
Diphenyl oxide, perfume grade, cns. lb. .55 - .70
Diphenyl phthalate, dms., c.l., works. lb. .51¾- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .53¾- —
Diphenylamine, refd., flake, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .31 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .33 - —
Refd., fused, tanks, same basis lb .28 - —
Refd. diphenylamine in dms ½c. per lb. higher.
Diphenylguanidine, bgs., dms., ton, lots, frt. alld lb. .49 - —
bgs., smaller lots, frt. alld. lb. .50 - —
Diphenylhydantoin-sodium, USP dms. lb. 5.00 - 5.60
Dipropylene glycol, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .17 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .18½- —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .14¼- —
Dipropylene glycol metnyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd E lb. .20 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .21¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .18½- —
Dithiodibenzoic acid, dms., 1,000-lb. lots, works lb. 1.45 - —

MONTROSE
CHEMICAL COMPANY

100 LISTER AVENUE
NEWARK, NEW JERSEY

Dimethyl Isophthalate

Trimethyl Borate — Trimethoxy Boroxine

T.C.P. — Tricresyl Phosphate

Mono Cresyl Diphenyl Phosphate

D.D.T. — Dichloro Diphenyl Trichloroethane

Ethyl Silicate 28% — 40%

D.D.V.P. — Dimethyl Dichloro Vinyl Phosphate
(Minimum 95% Purity)

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10 ROCKEFELLER PLAZA, NEW YORK 20, N. Y.
1721 TRIBUNE TOWER, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

Di-o-tolylguanidine, dms., ton lots, frt. alld lb. .69 - —
dms., smaller lots, frt alld. lb. .70 - —
Di-o-tolylthiourea, tech., solid, dms., c.l., t.l., frt. alld lb. .55 - —
Divinylbenzene, 20-25%, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .20 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .21 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .19 - —
30-60%, dms., c.l., works, 100% basis lb. 1.00 - —
dms., l.c.l., works, 100% basis lb 1.05 - —
Dodecenyl succinic anhydride, dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. E lb.75 - —
dms., l.c.l., l.t.l., same basis lb. .76 - —
Dodecylbenzene, dms., c.l., f.o.b. works, frt. equald lb. .124 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .144 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .11 - —
Dodecylphenol c.l., frt. alld. lb. .22 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .23 - —
tanks same basis lb. .19½- —
Dodecylphenol prices on shipments to Western States are 2c. per pound higher
Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for food, drugs and cosmetics, 500-lb and 1 lb lots dlvd:
Blue, FD&C, No 1 lb 15.65 -17.60
No 2 lb 15.65 -17.60
Green, FD&C, No 1 lb 15.65 17.60
No 2 lb 19.60 22.85
No 3 lb 31.30 35.90
Red, FD&C, No. 1 lb. 5.90 - 7.35
No 2 lb 3.30 4.10
No. 3 lb 19.60 22.85
No. 4 lb 5.55 7.50
Violet, FD&C, No. 1 lb.15.65 -17.60
Yellow, FD&C, No. 1 lb. 9.15 -11.95
No. 5 lb 3.30 4.10
No 6 lb 3.30 4.10
Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for drugs and cosmetics, 200 lb. and 1 lb lots, dlvd:—
Black, D&C, No. 1 lb 10.50 -10.95
Brown, D&C, No 1 lb 15.65 -16.10
Green, D&C, No. 5 lb 15.65 -16.10
No. 6 lb 15.65 -16.10
No. 7 lb 14.35 -14.80
Orange, D&C, No. 3 lb 10.50 -10.95
No. 4 lb 19.60 -20.05
No. 5 lb 3.80 4.25
Red, D&C, No 17 lb 10.50 -10.95
No. 18 lb 23.60 -24.00
No. 19 lb 15.00 -15.45
No. 21 lb 3.90 4.35
No. 22 lb 10.50 -10.95
No. 23 lb 24.15 -24.65
No. 33 lb 17.00 -17.45
Violet, D&C, No. 2 lb 15.65 -16.10
Yellow, D&C, No. 7 lb 10.50 -10.95
No. 8 lb 10.50 -10.95
No. 10 lb 13.05 -13.50
No. 11 lb 13.05 -13.50
Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for drugs and cosmetics, external use, 500-lb and 1 lb lots dlvd:—
Blue, Ext., D&C, No. 1 lb.15.65 -16.10
Green, Ext., D&C, No. 1 lb.15.65 -16.10
Red, Ext., D&C, No. 1 lb.13.05 -13.50
Yellow, Ext., D&C, No. 2 lb.10.50 -10.95
Dyes, coaltar for general use in cloth dyeing (numbers are those of the Colour Index scale or prototype), contract dlvd No.
11110 Brillant scarlet BN lb. 1.79 - —
11390 Fast blue SR lb. 1.43 - —
14025 Yellow 2G lb. 1.26 - —
14030 Orange R, extra, conc lb. 1.64 - —
14645 Chrome black T lb. .77 - —
14720 Rubine XX, conc lb. 1.50 - —
15510 Orange N, extra conc. lb. .83 - —
15575 Orange RR lb. .99 - —
15620 Fast Red A, conc lb. 1.61 - —
15705 Chrome blue black R, conc. lb. 1.12 - —
16150 Scarlet 2RL lb. 1.22 - —
16255 Brilliant scarlet 3RN, conc. lb. 1.24 - —
16230 Fast light, orange 2G lb. 1.39 - —
17080 Brown PG lb. 3.09 - —
17030 Phloxine 2G lb. 1.05 - —
17055 Fuchsine 6B lb. 1.55 - —
18065 Fast Yellow 2G lb. 2.32 - —
19140 Yellow XX lb. 2.48 - —
19555 Yellow NN, conc lb. 3.67 - —
20170 Brown Y lb. 1.33 - —
20470 Blue black, extra, conc lb. 1.44 - —
21010 Brown, RX conc lb 1.35 - —
22240 Scarlet B lb. 2.31 - —
22310 Red FC lb. 1.57 - —
22311 Brown MCW lb. 1.47 - —
22500 Diazo black BHD lb. .93 - —
22610 Blue 2B, extra conc. lb. 1.53 - —
23500 Red, 4BX, conc lb. 1.80 - —
24410 Sky blue FF, extra, conc lb. 1.95 - —
24895 Brilliant yellow, conc lb. 3.27 - —
25360 Navy blue 3R, conc lb. 1.84 - —
25795 Black F, conc lb. 2.30 - —
25900 Milling Red 3R conc. lb. 1.91 - —
27075 Neutral black 2B conc lb. 2.75 - —
27720 Gray L lb. 2.18 - —
28165 Fast scarlet 4BNC lb. 2.25 - —
30015 Diazo black VJ conc lb. 2.48 - —
30045 Yellow brown K extra lb. 1.26 - —
30235 Black EB, 200% lb. 1.33 - —
30240 Green BY, conc lb. 1.07 - —
35960 Brown B lb. 2.39 - —
37565 Naphthol SWF lb. 1.85 - —
40000 Yellow 2G lb. 1.44 - —
41000 Yellow 3X lb. 2.45 - —
42000 Green V, crystals lb 2.73 - —
42040 Brilliant green G crystals lb 3.62 - —
42090 Blue 2G lb. 1.85 - —
42100 Milling green 6B conc. lb 4.76 - —
42640 Violet 4BXN lb. 2.43 - —
42650 Brilliant blue, BBG lb. 2.44 - —
44045 Blue G extra conc. lb. 3.61 - —
45170 Red BX lb 4.76 - —
50415 Nigrosine SSJ lb 1.03 - —
52015 Blue GXX lb. 2.23 - —
52185 Black GXCF conc. lb. .98 - —
54095 Alizarin red SC lb. 3.04 - —
59700 Golden orange GFD single paste lb. 2.70 - —
59710 Flaming orange 6RD double powder lb. 4.90 - —
59800 Dark blue BO, single paste lb 2.23 - —
59825 Jade green NC supra, double paste lb. 1.50 - —
61570 Alizarin green CG, extra lb. 3.81 - —
63010 Alizarin blue SAPG lb. 3.90 - —
63015 Alizarin blue black B lb. 3.26 - —
69825 Blue BLFD double paste lb 2.82 - —
70800 Brown BR single paste lb. 2.03 - —
Dyes, coaltar, oil-soluble, 100 lb. drums dlvd. No.
12140 Oil scarlet BL lb. 1.37 - —
12055 Oil orange 7078 V lb. 1.38 - —
26120 Oil red N 1700 lb. 1.94 - —
42535B Methyl violet base lb. 1.88 - —
44045B Victoria blue base lb. 4.06 - —
50415B Oil black 8603 lb. .89 - —
61565 Alizarin cyanine green base, lb 6.13 - —
Spirit black BB lb. 3.89 - —
Spirit brown GN lb 5.30 - —
Spirit orange R conc lb 5.87 - —
Spirit red B conc lb 6.41 - —
Pr. 317 Spirit yellow 2R conc lb. 4.62 - —
Pr. 554 Spirit blue THN lb. 5.06 - —

E

Echinacea root, bls lb. 1.25 - —
Elm bark, grinding, bls lb .30 - .32
Powd., bbls., bxs lb. .50 - .55
Select, bundles lb. .75 - —
Emetine hydrochloride, USP, bots. oz 48.40 - —
Endrin, tech., dms., 100-lbs. or more, 100% basis, dlvd. lb. 2.70 - —
Eosin red toner, bbls., works lb. 1.35 - —
Ephedrine, syn., USP, anhyd., bots, 100-oz. lots oz. .93 - 1.00
hydrous bots, 100-oz. lots oz. .92 - —
Ephedrine hydrochloride, NF, dms., 100-oz., f.o.b. works oz. .72 - —
Ephedrine sulfate, USP, cryst., dms., 100-oz., f.o.b. works oz. .73 - —
USP, powd., dms., 100-oz., same basis oz. .73 - —
Epichlorohydrin, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .29½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .31 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .27 - —
Epsom salt (see Magnesium sulfate).
l-Epinephrine base, syn. USP, bots., 100 gram lots gram. .58 - —
Erizeron oil, cns. lb 11.00 - —
Ergot, NF, dms., tin-lined lb. 1.00 - 1.25
Eserine salicylate, bots oz.44.00 - —
Eserine sulfate, bots oz.36.00 - —
Ester gum, gum-rosin type, dms., c.l., dlvd., Ill., Md., Ky., E. States, Minneapolis N. C., Ohio, St. Louis, St. Paul, Va., W. Va lb. .18½- —
Wood-rosin type, dms., c.l., same basis lb. .18½- —
Ether (see specific product).

Ethyl acetate nat. ferment 85-88%, dms. c.l. dlvd lb. .15 - —
dms., t.c.l. dlvd lb. .16½- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .12½- —
95-98%, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .15¼- —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd lb. .16¾- —
tanks, dlvd lb .12¾- —
99% dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .15¼- —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd lb. .17 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .13 - —
Syn., 85-88%, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .15 - —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd lb. .16½- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .12½- —
95-98% dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .15¼- —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd lb. .16¾- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .12¾- —
99% dms. c.l., dlvd. lb. .15¼- —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd. lb. .17 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .13 - —
Ethyl acetoacetate, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .53½- —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd. lb. .60 - —
tanks, dlvd. lo. .56 - —
Ethyl acrylate dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd lb. .38 - —
dms., t.t.l., dlvd. lb. .37 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .34 - —
Ethyl alcohol, 190 pf., USP, tax paid dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal.20.63 —
dms., t.c.l., same basis gal.20.68 -20.74
Ethyl alcohol, 190 pf., USP, tax-free, dms., c.l., dlvd E. of Rockies gal .68 - —
dms., t.c.l., same basis gal. .73 - .79
tanks, same basis gal. .52 - —

Ethyl alcohol, absolute 200 pf., tax paid, dms. dlvd. E of Rockies gal.21.75 - —
dms., t.c.l., same basis gal.21.80 -21.86
tanks, same basis gal.21.59 - —
Ethyl alcohol, denatured (see Denatured alcohol, ethyl).
Ethyl aminobenzoate, USP (see Benzocaine).
Ethyl amyl ketone dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .20 - —
dms., t.c.l., same basis lb. .21½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .17½- —
Ethyl benzoate, bots lb. .75 - 1.00
Ethyl bromide tech., 98%, dms., c.l., frt. alld E lb. .43 - —
dms., t.c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .43 - —
tanks, frt. alld. E. lb. .41 - —
Ethyl butyl ketone, dms., c.l., t.l., works lb. .36 - —
dms., t.c.l., t.t.l., works lb. .36¾- —
tanks, works lb. .34 - —
Ethyl butyrate, dms., works lb. .85 - 1.00
Ethyl carbamate (see Urethane).
Ethyl cellulose, vis. 7 cps., bgs., 5,000-lb lots or more, frt. alld. E lb. .73 - —
bgs., smaller lots, frt. alld E lb. .75 - —
Vis. 10, 20, 50, 100, 150 cps., bgs., 5,000-lb. lots or more, frt. alld. E lb. .68 - —
bgs., smaller lots, frt. alld. E lb. .70 - —

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His day begins surrounded by profitable applications for Jefferson Polyethylene Glycols. In the shaving cream, deodorant, hair preparation, electroplating of razor and water faucets, cellophane on cigarette pack, acetate yarn of his robe, ink and paper of the newspaper, and even as an herbicide that contributed to his orange juice. And long before five o'clock shadow time, his day will be touched by a hundred other products made better with polyethylene glycols.

Jefferson is an excellent source for industrial grade polyethylene glycols in molecular weights from 200 to 6000. U. S. P. polyethylene glycols 400 and 4000 are also available. You are assured of on-schedule deliveries in any quantity desired . . . tank cars or tank wagons, drums, or bags. For technical bulletins, samples, or specific help in the handling, storage, or applications of polyethylene glycols, depend on . . . Jefferson Chemical Company, Inc., 1121 Walker Avenue, P. O. Box 303, Houston 1, Texas.

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SURFONIC® Surface-Active Agents • Ethanolamines • Morpholine
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Piperazine • Piperazine Salts • Nonyl Phenol • Caustic Soda
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JEFFERSON CHEMICALS

602

Ethyl chloride, tech., cyls., works lb 20 - .22
dms., works lb 18 - .20
tanks works lb 10 - —
Ethyl cinnamate cns lb 3.35 - 3.50
Ethyl ethanolamines, mixed dms., c.l. dlvd E lb 43½ - —
dms., c.l. dlvd E lb 44½ - —
tanks dlvd E lb 41½ - —
Ethyl ether absolute ACS dms lb 27 - —
Anesthesia, USP, dealers, 1-lb. cns lb 1.01 - —
½ lb cns lb 1.09 - —
¼ lb cns lb 1.21 - —
Indust., dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .13½ - —
dms., c.l. dlvd E lb 15 - —
tanks dlvd E lb 11 - —
2-Ethyl hexoic acid dms. c.l., t.l., dlvd E lb .37 - —
dms. l.c.l. t.l. dlvd E lb 33½ - —
tanks dlvd E lb 34½ - —
2-Ethyl hexoic acid 1c higher W of Rockies
2-Ethylhexyl acrylate, c.l. or t.l., straight or mixed frt. alld E lb 42½ - —
dms. t.l. same basis lb 43½ - —
tanks same basis lb 40 - —
Prices of 2-ethylhexyl acrylate are 1½c. per lb higher in Ariz., Calif., Idaho, Nev., Ore., Utah and Wash.
2-Ethylhexyl alcohol dms c.l. dlvd lb 23¾ - —
dms. l.c.l. dlvd lb 25¼ - —
tanks, dlvd lb 21¼ - —
Ethyl iodide cbys., works lb 3.30 - —
Ethyl methacrylate dms., c.l., frt equald lb .52 - —
dms. t.l.t. frt equald lb 52½ - —
tanks, frt equald lb .50 - —
Ethyl morphine hydrochloride, USP bots oz 11.05 - —
Ethyl oenanthate, dms lb. 1.05 - 1.30
Ethyl oxalate (see Diethyl oxalate)
Ethyl silicate, dist (see Tetraethyl orthosilicate)
Ethyl silicate, 40% available, SiO, cns, c.l., dlvd lb 44½ - —
dms. l.c.l. dlvd lb 46 - —
tanks, dlvd lb 42 - —
N-Ethyl-a-naphthylamine dms, works lb 1.02 - —
N-Ethyl-m-toluidine tech., liq., tanks frt alld lb .83 - —
4-Ethyl-o-toluidide, bbls lb .88 - —
Ethylamine (see Mono- Di- or Tri-)
N-Ethylaniline, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb .57 - —
dms., l.c.l. frt alld. lb .58 - —
tanks, frt alld. lb .55 - —
Ethylbenzene 99% dms. c.l. or t.l. frt. equald lb .15 - —
dms., l.c.l. same basis lb .17 - —
tanks, same basis lb .12½ - —
2-Ethylbutyl alcohol, cms., c.l., works lb .30 - —
dms. l.c.l. works lb .30¾ - —
tanks, works lb .28 - —
Ethylene contract, ref'y gate lb .0475- .052
Ethylene dibromide, dms., c.l., frt equald lb .30½ - —
dms., l.c.l. frt equald lb .31½ - —
tanks, frt equald lb .28½ - —
Ethylene dichloride dms. c.l. dlvd. lb .11½ - —
dms. l.c.l., same basis lb .13 - —
tanks same basis lb .09 - —
Ethylene dichloride prices W of Rockies, 1c per lb higher
Ethylene glycol, indust., dms., c.l., dlvd E lb .16 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb .17½ - —
tanks same basis lb .13½ - —
Ethylene glycol monobutyl ether, dms. c.l. dlvd E lb .22 - —
dms., l.c.l. dlvd. E lb .23½ - —
tanks dlvd E lb .19½ - —
Ethylene glycol monoethyl ether, dms. c.l. dlvd E lb .21 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd E lb .22½ - —
tanks dlvd E lb .18½ - —
Ethylene glycol monoethyl ether acetate dms. c.l. dlvd E lb .19½ - —
dms., l.c.l. dlvd E lb .20½ - —
tanks dlvd E lb .17 - —
Ethylene glycol monomethyl ether, dms. c.l. dlvd E lb .21 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd E lb .22½ - —
tanks dlvd E lb .18½ - —
Ethylene glycol monomethyl ether acetate dms. c.l. dlvd E lb .29 - —
dms. l.c.l., dlvd E lb .29¾ - —
tanks dlvd E lb .27 - —
Ethylene glycol monostearate triple pressed, dms lb .33 - .35
Ethylene oxide dms c.l., dlvd E lb .21½ - —
dms. l.c.l., dlvd E lb .24½ - —
tanks dlvd E lb .15½ - —
Ethylene trichloride (see Trichloroethylene)
Ethylenediamine, 85-88%, dms., c.l., dlvd E., 100% basis lb .42 - —
dms. c.l. dlvd E. 100% basis lb .43 - —
tanks, dlvd. E., 100% basis lb .40 - —
Ethylvanillin 100-lb. fib dms. 500-lb lots and over lb 6.75 - —
200-lb. lots and over lb. 7.03 - —
100-lb. lots and smaller lb. 7.50 - 7.40
Eucalyptol, USP, cns., cms lb .85 - 1.40
Eucalyptus oil, NF rectified, 70-75%, dms lb. .50 - .53
NF, rectified, 80-85%, dms. lb. .53 - .55
Eurenol, tech., dms. lb 1.45 - —
USP, dms. lb. 2.10 - 2.80
Euphorbia herb, bls lb. .12 - .15

F

F salt, paste, tech. dms. works lb 2.30 - —
Feldspar, 140-200 mesh, bulk, c.l. works ton 19.50 - —
Feldspar in bags $3 per ton higher
Fennel oil, sweet, USP, cns. lb 2.25 - 2.70
Fennel seed, Argentine bgs. lb .14 - —
French light bgs. lb .29 - —
Indian, light, bgs. lb. .17 - —
Rumanian bgs. lb .14 - —
Yugoslav, light bgs. lb. .16½ - —
Fenugreek seed, Moroccan bgs lb .07½ - —
Ferric chloride anhyd., tech., dms., c.l. works 100 lbs 7.50 - —
dms. l.c.l. works 100 lbs 8.50 - —
Indust. cryst., bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs 5.25 - 6.75
bbls. l.c.l. works 100 lbs 5.75 - 7.25
42°Be., photo grade, cbys., c.l. works 100 lbs. 7.25 - 8.25
sewage grade, tanks frt equald 100% basis 100 lbs 4.00 - —
USP cryst. dms. t.l., works lb .08½ - —
Ferric citrate gran. dms. lb .86 - —
Ferric hypophosphite NF dms lb 3.45 - —
Ferric naphthenate, liq., 6% Fe, dms. frt alld lb. .26¼ - —
Ferric oxalate, tech., gran. 50-lb. dm. f.o.b. works E lb. .89 - —
Ferric oxides (see Iron oxides)
Ferric phosphate, NF, soluble gran. pearls, cs lb .72 - .75
Ferric pyrophosphate NF VII, soluble, gran. pearls, dms lb. .80 - —
Ferric resinate 6¾% Fe, dms., ton, lots, frt. alld lb. .40¼ - —
Ferric stearate dms. c.l. frt alld lb .39 - —
dms. l.c.l. frt alld. lb 40 - 44
Ferric sulfate, partly hydrated, bgs., c.l. works ton 35.25 - —
bgs. l.c.l. works ton 36.25 - 42.25
bulk, c.l. works ton 33.25 - —
Ferric-ammonium citrate, brown, pearls, NF, gran., dms lb 65 - .68
Green, pearls, USP XII, gran., dms lb 66 - 69
Ferric-ammonium oxalate fine gran., dms lb 27½ - 29½
Ferric-potassium oxalate fine gran., dms lb .32½ - .34½
Ferric-sodium oxalate fine gran., dms lb 27½ - .29½
Ferrous gluconate USP 200-lb. dm., frt equald lb 96 - —
Ferrous sulfate gran. bgs., c.l. works ton 34.50 - —
bgs. l.c.l. dlvd Metropolitan area, 100 lbs 3.35 - 4.25
bbls, c.l. works ton 40.00 - —
bulk, c.l. works ton 27.00 - —
USP cryst. bbls, dms lb .09½ - .10
Fir balsam, Canada, bbls. gal 32.00 - 35.00
Oregon, bbls gal. 3.40 - 4.64
Fir oil, Canada, cns lb 1.75 - 2.50
Fish oil, refd., alkali, dms. lb. .1300- .1350
Kettle-bodied, dms. lb. .1530- .1580
Light-pressed, dms. lb. .1150- .1200
tanks lb. .10 - —
Fishliver oil, nat., high potency, 100,000 to 1,500,000 A units per gram, dms 1,000,000 units. .12 - —
Fishmeal, dom., menhaden, 60% protein grd., bgs., Atlantic and Gulf coasts ton 105.00 - —
Fishscrap, dom., menhaden, dried, 60% protein, grd., bgs., Atlantic and Gulf coasts ton 101.00 - —
Fleaseed (see Psyllium seed)
Folic acid, USP, bots, fib dms., kilo lots or more gram .30 - .44
10% feed grade, fib dms, 3 kilos or more kilo. 30.00 - 44.00
37% (inhibited 12 to 15% methanol), USP, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .0395- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .0405- —
Formaldehyde, 37% (inhibited 12 to 15% methanol), USP, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .0695- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .0430- —
Formaldehyde, methanol-free (uninhibited), tanks, dlvd lb. .0375- —
Formic acid, 85% cbys., c.l., works. lb. .1570- —
cbys. l.c.l. works lb. 1620- .1720
90%, cbys., c.l., works lb. .1625- —
cbys. l.c.l. works lb. 1675- .1775
Fringetree bark, bls lb. .65 - .70
Fumaric acid, tech., 250-lb. dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .22¾ - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. equald. lb. .24¼ - —
Furfural, cms, c.l. works lb. .13 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .14 - —
tanks, dlvd E lb .12 - —
tanks dlvd W lb .13 - —
Furfuryl alcohol, cns., works lb. .28 - —
Cms., c.l., t.l., Newark, N. J. lb. .20½ - —
Cms., l.c.l., l.t.l., Newark, N. J lb. .21½ - —
dms., c.l., t.l., Memphis, Tenn lb. .19 - —
dms., l.c.l., l.t.l., Memphis, Tenn. lb. .20 - —
tanks, Memphis, Tenn lb. .175 - —
Fusel oil, ref'd, dms, c.l. dlvd lb .18 - —
dms. l.c.l. dlvd lb .19½ - —
tanks dlvd. lb. .15½ - —

G

G salt, bbls, frt alld, 100% basis lb 73 - —
Gallic acid, NF VII, bbls, 1,000-lb lots lb 2.00 - —
bbls, smaller lots lb 2.02 - 2.22
Tech., bbls., 1,000-lb. lots lb 1.78 - —
bbls, smaller lots lb 1.80 - 2.00
Gamma acid, dry grd., bbl's, frt alld lb. 1.75 - —
Gammapicoline (see g picoline)
Garlic oil, dom., bots oz 4.75 - 6.05
Imp., bots oz 4.50 - 5.00
Gaultheria oil (see Wintergreen oil).
Gelatin, edible, 75 AOAC test, bbls., c.l., dlvd lb. .55 - —
150 AOAC test, bbls., c.l., dlvd. lb. .64 - —
200 AOAC test, bbls., c.l., dlvd. lb. .70 - —
225 AOAC test, bbls., c.l., dlvd. lb. .74 - —
275 AOAC test, bbls., c.l., dlvd. lb. .82 - —
Gelsemium root, bls lb. .50 - .55
Gentian root, bls lb .24 - —
Grd., bbls, bxs lb .30 - —
Powd., bbls, bxs lb .30 - —
Geraniol, extra, cns., cms lb. 2.00 - 2.50
Soap grade, dms lb. 1.05 - 1.25
Standard cns., cms lb. 1.75 - 2.25
Geranium oil, Algerian, cns. lb. 19.00 - —
Bourbon, cns. lb 23.00 - 26.00
Geranium oil, Turkish (see Palmarosa oil)
Geranyl acetate, cns lb 1.90 - 2.70
Ginger oil, dist., bots lb. 11.50 - 14.00
Ginger oleoresin, NF, from African root, bots lb. 4.25 - 5.00
NF, from Jamaican root, bots. lb. 7.75 - —
Ginger root, Cochin, bgs. lb. .25 - —
Jamaican, No. 3, bgs lb. .30 - —
Nigerian, split, bgs lb. .15 - —
Sierra Leone, bgs. lb. .21 - —
Glauber's salt (see Sodium sulfate).
Gluconic acid, tech., 50% dms., c.l., frt alld lb. .18 - —
dms, l.c.l. frt alld lb. .20½ - —
tanks frt alld lb. .13½ - —
Glue, bone, extracted, dry bone, 86 jellygrams, bgs, c.l. dlvd. lb. .16 - —
131 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .16½ - —
164 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .18½ - —
191 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .19½ - —
222 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .21 - —
Glue, bone, green, 40 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .16 - —
86 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. 16 - —
115 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. 16½ - —
135 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. 17½ - —
164 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .18½ - —
180 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb 19¼ - —
200 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. 20½ - —
Bone glue, l.c.l. prices 2c. higher.
Glue, hide, 70-94 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .18 - —
95-149, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .19 - —
122-149, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .20½ - —
150-177, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .22½ - —
178-206, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .25 - —
207-236, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .28 - —
237-266, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .30½ - —
267-298, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .32½ - —
299-330, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .34½ - —
331-362, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .36½ - —
363-394, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .38 - —
395-427, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .40 - —
428-460, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .42 - —
461-494, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .44 - —
495-529, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .46 - —
Hide glue, l.c.l. prices 2c higher
l-Glutamic acid, 99½% fib dms., 100-lb lots, frt alld lb 1.80 - —
fib dms., 25-lb lots, frt alld lb 1.88 - —
l-Glutamine, bots., 1-9 kilo lots, kilo 150.00 - 300.00
Bots., 50-kilo lots kilo 100.00 - —
Bots., 500-kilo lots kilo 75.00 - —
Glycerine, dom., nat., crude, saponification, 88%, tanks, dlvd lb. .21½ - .21¾
nat., crude, soaplye, 80% tanks, dlvd lb. .19 - .19¼
nat., refd., USP, CP, 99%, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .20¾ - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .21¾ - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .29¼ - —
nat., refd., USP, CP, 95%, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .30 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .30¾ - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .28¼ - —
nat., high gravity, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .30¾ - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .31½ - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .29 - —
syn., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .31 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .31¾ - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .29¼ - —
Imp., nat., crude, soaplye, 80%, c.i.f. lb. .19 Nom.
Glycine (see Aminoacetic acid)
Glycerol (see Glycerine).
Glycolic acid (see Hydroxyacetic acid).
Glycolonitrile, 70% aqueous, dms., c.l., t.l., works lb. .40 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .42 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .39 - —
Glyoxal, 30% dms, c.l., works lb 20½ - —
dms, l.c.l works lb 21¼ - —
tanks works lb .18 - —
Golden seal root, NF, tested, bls. lb. 2.75 - 3.25
Gramicidin 1 to 5 kilos f.o.b. works gram 4.70 - —
Grapefruit oil, dms lb. 2.50 - 2.70
Graphite, amorp. powd., bgs., fib. dms., ex whse lb. .06 - .09½
Cryst., 88-90%, powd., bgs., fib. dms ex whse lb. .19 - .21½
90-92%, powd., bgs., fib. dms., ex whse lb. .21 - .24½
95-97%, powd., bgs., fib. dms., ex-whse lb. .29 - .31½
Flake, No. 1, 90-95%, bgs., fib. dms., ex whse lb. .29 - .31
No. 2, 90-95% bgs., fib dms., ex whse lb. .29 - .31
Grease, white, choice all hog, tanks, dlvd lb. .03¾ - —
Yellow, tanks, dlvd. lb. .05½ - .05⅝
Grease oil, No. 1, dms., c.l. lb. .13¾ Nom.
dms., l.c.l. lb. .14¾ Nom.
Extra winter, strained, dms, c.l. lb. .16¼ Nom.
dms., l.c.l. .17¼ Nom.
Prime, burning, dms., c.l. lb. .17¾ Nom.
dms., l.c.l. lb. .18¾ Nom.

GREEN PIGMENTS

Green pigment quotations are listed individually. For example, prices on Green, chrome, may be found in the C's under Chrome green.

Grindelia robusta herb, bls lb. .40 - —
Guaiacol, NF, cryst., dms., tins lb. 2.10 - 2.15
NF liq. cbys., dms lb 2.30 - 2.40
Guaiacol carbonate NF VII, dms lb 3.40 - 3.45
Guaiacwood oil, cns lb. .75 - 1.30
Guar gum, food grade bgs., c.l lb. .38 - —
bgs., 5,000 lbs. or more lb. .39 - —
Indust., bgs., c.l. lb. .32 - —
Tech grade bgs lb .30 - .33

GUMS

Gum quotations are listed individually. For example, prices on Gum, Dammar, may be found in the D's under Dammar gum.

Gypsum, plaster of Paris, 100-lb. paper bgs., trucks, dlvd New York ton 20.30 - —
Terra alba, dom., 100-lb paper bgs., trucks, same basis ton 20.00 - —
100-lb paper bgs., trucks, works, New York ton 17.00 - —
Terra alba, imp., English, 100-lb. paper bgs., l.c.l., ex dock, New York ton 55.00 - —
100-lb paper bgs, ex whse ton 60.00 - 62.00

H

H acid, dry, bbls, c.l., frt. alld., 100% basis lb. .90 - —
bbls, l.c.l. same basis lb. .95 - —
Hansa yellow 10 G, bbls, dlvd E. of Rockies lb 2.45 - —
Hansa G yellow, pigment, bbls lb 2.20 - —
Hawthorn berries, bgs. lb .18 - .20
Heliotropin, 100-lb. lots, dms lb. 2.60 - 3.40
Hellebore root, dom., green, bls lb. .70 - .75
Helonias root, bls lb. 1.50 - —
Hemlock oil, cns lb. 2.55 - 3.00
Henbane leaves, bls. lb. .35 - .40
Heptachlor, dms., c.l., t.l., frt. alld., 100% basis lb. .56 - —
Heptane, industrial, tankcars, New Jersey and New York, gal. .20 - —
Houston, Texas gal. .1625- —
Hesperidin, purif., 100-lb fib. dms., f.o.b. works lb 8.95 - —
Hesperidin methylchalcone, bots., 50-lb lots works lb 22.50 - —
bots. 5-lb lots, works lb 23.00 - —
bots. 1-lb lots, works lb 23.50 - —
Hexachloropnene, dms., 1,100 lbs., or more lb 1.84 - —
dms., to 1,100 lbs lb. 1.94 - —
Hexalin (see Cyclohexanol).
Hexamethylenetetramine, tech. bgs., 20,000-lb lots or more, Perth Amboy or New York City lb. .233 - —
bgs., 1,000-19,999-lb lots, same basis lb. .243 - —
bgs, smaller lots same basis lb. .253 - —
fib. dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more, same basis lb. .250 - —
fib dms, smaller lots, same basis lb. .253 - —
USP, bgs., 500 lbs. or more, f.o.b. Fords, N. J., dlvd. New York City and Philadelphia lb. .42½ - —
bgs, smaller lots same basis lb .43½ - .48⅛
Hexane, industrial, tankcars, New Jersey and New York, gal. .20 - —
Houston, Texas gal. .16 - —
1-Hexanol, dms, c.l. works lb .35 - —
dms, l.c.l. works lb .35¾ - —
tanks works lb .33 - —
Hexyl cinnamic aldehyde, dms lb 4.00 - 7.50
n-Hexyl methacrylate, dms., c.l., works lb .75½ - —
dms, l.c.l. works lb .76 - —
Hexyl salicylate, dms lb 1.75 - —
Hexylene glycol, dms, c.l. dlvd lb .17½ - —
dms, l.c.l. dlvd lb .19 - —
tanks dlvd lb .15 - —
Hexylresorcinol, USP, dms., 25-lb lots or more, dlvd lb 14.00 - —
dms, smaller lots, dlvd. lb 14.50 - —
Homatropine hydrobromide, USP bots oz. 3.25 - —
Homatropine methylbromide, USP bots oz 3.25 - —
Hoofmeal, 17-18% ammonia, bulk, c.l., Chicago unit-ton 6.75 - —
Horehound herb, bls lb. .18 - .20
Hydrastis (see Goldenseal)
Hydrazine hydrate 85% ret. dms, works lb 1.35 - 1.55
100% ret. dms, works lb 1.60 - 1.90
Hydriodic acid, purif., 47%, 2-cbys., f.o.b. works lb. 2.92 - —
Hydroabietyl alcohol, tech., solid, dms, c.l., dlvd zone 1 lb 29¼ - —
dms, l.c.l. dlvd zone 1 lb 29¾ - .30⅛
tanks dlvd zone 1 lb 27¼ - —
Zone 1 for hydroabietyl alcohol comprises all of continental US except Ariz., Calif., Colo., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. M., Ore., Utah, Wash., Wyo., and the western part of Texas.
Hydrobromic acid, medicinal, 48%, cbys. frt equald lb .48 - .56
Hydrochloric acid, anhyd (see Hydrogen chloride)
Hydrochloric acid, 18°, cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.50 - —
cbys, l.c.l. dlvd Metropolitan area 100 lbs 2.90 - 3.05
tanks works frt equald ton 28.00 - —
20°, cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.75 - —
cbys, l.c.l. dlvd Metropolitan area 100-lbs 3.15 - —
tanks works frt equald ton 30.00 - —
22°, cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.25 - —
cbys, l.c.l. dlvd Metropolitan area 100 lbs 3.65 - —
tanks works frt equald ton 35.00 - —
CP, USP, consumers cbys., extra, c.l., works lb. 15¾ - —
cbys, l.c.l., same basis lb. .17¼ - .17¾
Hydrochloric acid, 5-pint bots., extra cs. c.l., same basis lb. .20¾ - —
Hydrocortisone acetate bulk, bots., kilo lots or more gram 1.10 - 1.90
Hydrocortisone alcohol bulk, bots., kilo lots or more gram 1.10 - 1.90
Hydrocyanic acid, dilute, NF, 2%, 5-pt. bots., f.o.b. works pt. .70 - —
Hydrofluoric acid, anhyd (see Hydrogen fluoride)
Hydrofluoric acid, aqueous, 70%, 55-gal. or 30-gal. dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd 100 lbs. 19.25 - —
55-gal. dms., l.c.l., t.l.l., dlvd 100 lbs 20.75 - —
20-gal. dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd 10 lbs 21.00 - —
20-gal. dms. l.c.l., t.l.l., dlvd 100 lbs 22.50 - —
tanks, works, frt. equald, 100 lbs. 13.40 - —
Delivered prices apply to all states east of Arizona, California, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, Washington and Wyoming. In those states add $2.70 per cwt. for drum delivery.
Hydrofluosilicic acid, dms., works, 30% basis lb. .06 - —
Hydrofuramide, dms., fib. ctns., works lb. .30 - .40
50-lb. cyls., l.c.l., works lb. .55 - .60
Hydrogen chloride, anhyd., 50-lb. cyls., l.c.l., works lb. .45 - —
Hydrogen cyanide, liq., 98%, tanks, works lb. .14 - —
Hydrogen fluoride, anhyd., cyls., dlvd. E lb. .30½ - .32⅛
cyls. dlvd. W. lb. .39 - —
tanks, works lb. .18 - —
Hydrogen peroxide 35%, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .202 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .211 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .1800- —
Hydroquinone, photo grade, dms., 50-lbs., f.o.b. works lb. 1.10 - —
Tech., dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .82½ - —
dms. l.c.l. dlvd lb. 84½ - —
Hydroquinone monomethyl ether, dms., t.l., dlvd. lb. 2.59 - —
dms., l.t.l., dlvd. lb. 2.61 - —
Hydroxyacetic acid, tech., 70%, dms., Philadelphia and Chicago lb. .11 - —
tanks, Belle, W. Va. lb. .073 - —
Hydroxycitronellol, cns. lb. 4.85 - 5.75
Hydroxyethyl cellulose, low viscosity grades, fib. dms., 20,000-lb. lots or more, f.o.b. shipping point. lb. .96 - —
fib. dms., 2,000 to 19,999-lb. lots, same basis lb. .99 - —
f.b. dms., 150 to 1,999-lb. lots, same basis lb. 1.02 - —
fib. dms., less than 150-lb. lots, same basis lb. 1.12 - —
Hydroxyethyl cellulose, high viscosity grades, fib. dms., 20,000-lb. lots or more, f.o.b. shipping point lb. 1.01 - —
fib. dms., 2,000 to 19,999-lb. lots, same basis lb. 1.04 - —
fib., dms., 150 to 1,999-lb. lots, same basis lb. 1.07 - —
fib. dms., less than 85-lb. lots same basis lb. 1.17 - —
Hyoscine salts (see Scopolamine)
Hyoscyamine hydrobromide bots oz 7.00 - —
Hyoscyamine sulfate, bots oz. 7.00 - —
Hypophosphorous acid, purif., 50%, 10-cbys., f.o.b. works lb. 1.95 - —
NF, 50%, 10-cbys., same basis lb. 1.35 - —

I

Ichthammol, NF, dms lb. .75 - 1.05
Indigo (see Dyes, coaltar, 1171 indigo, syn.)
Indole, CP, bots lb. 14.75 - 18.25

Inositol, bots., dlvd.	lb.	**5.00**	**- —**
dms., dlvd.	lb.	**4.50**	**- 4.75**
Insect flowers (see Pyrethrum).			
Iodine, crude, kgs.	lb.	**.93**	**- —**
Resub., USP, dms., f.o.b. works	lb.	**2.00**	**- 2.03**
Iodochlorohydroquinolin, USP, dms.	lb.	**3.60**	**- —**
Iodoform, NF, dms., 300-lbs., f.o.b. works	lb.	4.90	- —
dms., 100-lbs., same basis	lb.	5.05	- —
a-Ionone, cns.	lb.	4.60	- 5.75
b-Ionone, cns.	lb.	4.15	- 6.15
Ipecac root, whole, bgs	lb.	8.00	- 8.50
Powd., bbls., bxs.	lb.	9.50	-10.00
Irish moss, bleached, prime, bls.	lb.	.20	- .23
Iron blue, alkali-resisting, bbls., c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.57	- —
bbls., l.c.l., ton lots same basis	lb.	.53	- —
bbls., smaller lots same basis	lb.	.59	- —
Dom., reg., bbls., c.l., dlvd. E.	lb.	.52	- —
bbls., l.c.l., ton lots, same basis	lb.	.53	- —
bbls., l.c.l., smaller lots, same basis	lb.	.54	- —
Imp., British, reg., bbls., c.l., dlvd. E.	lb.	.43	- —
bbls., l.c.l., ton lots, same basis	lb.	.49	- —
bbls., l.c.l., smaller lots, same basis	lb.	.50	- —
Iron blue dlvd. prices 1c. higher for Pacific Coast states:—Wash., Ore., Cal., N. M., Ariz., Mon., Wyo. Utah, Col and Nev.			
Iron compounds (see Ferric or Ferrous)			
Iron oxide, black, pure, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.14¾-	—
bgs., l.c.l., works	lb.	.15	- —
Iron oxide, brown, pure, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.14¼-	—
bgs., l.c.l., works	lb.	.14½-	—
Iron oxide, metallic, brown, bgs., works	lb.	.05¼-	—
Iron oxide, Persian Gulf, red, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.08¾-	—
Iron oxide, red, dom., pure, bgs., Bethlehem Easton, E. St. Louis, New York City.	lb.	.14¼-	—
Iron oxide, red, nat. 75-85% ferric oxide, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.06¼-	—
bgs., l.c.l., works	lb.	.06½-	—
Iron oxide, Spanish red, bbls., c.l., ex dock	lb.	.03¾ Nom.	
bbls., l.c.l. ex dock	lb.	.06 Nom.	
bbls., l.c.l. ex whse. New York.	lb.	.06½ Nom.	
Iron oxide, yellow, nat., French type, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.06¼-	—
Peruvian type bgs. l.c.l	lb.	.023 -	.024
Iron oxide, yellow, pure, light lemon shade bgs. c.l. works	lb.	.12¼-	—
Other shades same basis	lb.	.12 -	—
Isoamyl alcohol, dms. c.l., works, frt. alld. E.	lb.	.27½-	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.29 -	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.25 -	—
Isoborneol, cns.	lb.	**1.44**	**- 1.80**
Isobornyl acetate, cns.	lb.	**.46**	**- .56**
Isobornyl formate, dms.	lb.	**1.20**	**- —**
Isobornyl proprionate dms.	lb.	**1.25**	**- 1.35**
Isobutyl acetate, perfume grade, cns.	lb.	**.33**	**- —**
Isobutyl acetate, solvent grade, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies.	lb.	.15¼-	—
dms., l.c.l. same basis	lb.	.16¾-	—
tanks same basis	lb.	.12¾-	—
Isobutyl alcohol, dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.15½-	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.17 -	—
tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.13 -	—
Isobutylene, 99%, tanks, works	gal.	.38 -	—
Isobutyl isobutyrate, dms., f.o.b. works	lb.	.75 -	—
Isobutyraldehyde, CP, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.27½-	—
dms. l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.28½-	—
Tech., dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.22 -	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.23 -	—
tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.19½-	—
Isobutyronitrile, dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.52 -	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.57 -	—
Isobutyric acid, dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd.	lb.	.35 -	—
dms., l.c.l., l.t.l., same basis	lb.	.36½-	—
t.c., t.t., same basis	lb.	.33 -	—
Isoeugenol, cns.	lb.	**3.40**	**- 4.25**
Isoniazid, powd., bulk, kilo or more	kilo.	18.00	- —
Isonicotinic acid, 100-lb. fib dms., works	lb.	4.25	- —
Isonicotinic acid hydrazide (see Isoniazid).			
Iso-octyl alcohol, dms., c.l., dlvd E.	lb.	.23½-	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.25 -	—
tanks, dlvd. E.	lb.	.21 -	—
Isopentane, comi. grade, tanks, f.o.b. Tex. refy.	gal.	.15½-	—
Isophorone, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.24½-	—
dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.25½-	—
tanks, works	lb.	.22½-	—
Isophthalic acid, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald.	lb.	.16 -	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.17 -	—
Isopropanol (see Isopropyl alcohol).			
Isopropyl acetate, dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.14 -	—
dms. l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.15½-	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.11½-	—
Isopropyl alcohol, refd., 91%, dms., c.l., dlvd	gal.	.58 -	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd	gal.	.63 -	—
tanks, dlvd.	gal.	.42 -	—
95%, c.l., dms., dlvd	gal.	.60 -	—
dms., l.c.l. dlvd.	gal.	.70 -	—
tanks, dlvd	gal.	.44 -	—
anhyd., c.l., dlvd.	gal.	.62 -	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd	gal.	.72 -	—
tanks, dlvd	gal.	.46 -	—
Isopropyl benzene (see Cumene).			
Isopropyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.09½-	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.11 -	—
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.07 -	—
Isopropyl-N-(3-chlorophenyl) carbamate (CIPC), tech., dms., c.l., t.l., works	lb.	1.00 -	—
dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	1.05 -	1.25
tanks, works	lb.	.99 -	—
Isopropylamine (see Mono, Di, or Tri-).			
Isopropyl N-phenyl carbamate, 450-lb. fib. dms., c.l., t.l., works	lb.	.75 -	—
450-lb fib dms. l.c.l. works	lb.	.80 -	.90
Isoquinoline, dms., works	lb.	.65 -	1.25
Itaconic acid, refd. bgs. c.l., f.o.b. works	lb.	.53½-	—
bgs., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.54½-	—
Tech., bgs., c.l., same basis	lb.	.38½-	—
bgs., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.39½-	—

J

J acid, paste, bbls., works, 100% basis	lb	2.70	- —
Powd. bbls. same basis	lb	2.75	- —
Jalap root, NF, bls.	lb.	.69	- —
NF, powd., bbls., bxs.	lb.	.70	- .75
Japan wax, cs	lb.	.27	- .29
Juniper berries, bgs.	lb.	**.16**	**- .17**
Juniper berry oil, NF, bots.	lb.	**2.90**	**- 3.75**
Twice rectified bots.	lb.	3.25	- —
Juniper tar oil, NF dms.	lb.	**.42**	**- .50**
Juniper wood oil, tech., cns.	lb.	.38	- .55

K

Kaolin (see also Clay, China).			
Kaolin, NF, powd., fib. dms.	lb.	.10	- .12
NF, colloidal, 50-lb. bgs	lb.	.15½-	.17½
Karaya gum No. 1, NF, powd. bls.	lb.	.45	- .48
No. 2, powd., bbls.	lb.	.40	- .42
No. 3, powd., bbls	lb.	.35	- .37
Koch acid, bbls., frt. alld., 100% basis	lb.	1.00	- —
Kola nuts, bgs.	lb.	.13	- .15

L

L acid, bbls., works	lb.	1.25	- —
Lacquer diluent, petroleum, 140°F-200°F b.r., tankcars, New Jersey and New York	gal.	.20 -	—
Group 3	gal.	.13125-	—
Houston, Texas	gal.	.16 -	—
200°F-240°F b.r., tankcars, New Jersey or New York	gal.	.20 -	—
Group 3	gal.	.14125-	—
Houston, Texas	gal.	.16 -	—
Lactic acid, edible, 50%, bbls. dms., c.l., frt. equald	lb.	.1983-	—
bbls., dms., 20 or more, frt. equald	lb.	.2035-	—
bbls. dms. 5 to 19 frt. equald.	lb	.2083-	—
bbls., dms., 1 to 4, frt. equald.	lb.	.2133-	—
Lactic acid, edible, 80%, bbls., c.l., dms., frt. equald	lb.	.3335-	—
bbls., dms., 20 or more, frt. equald	lb.	.3385-	—
bbls. dms 5 to 19 frt. equald.	lb.	.3435-	—
bbls., dms., 1 to 4, frt. equald.	lb.	.3483-	—
Plastic grade, 50%, c.l., bbls., works	lb.	.2740-	—
bbls., 20 or more, works	lb.	.2790-	—
bbls., 5 to 19, works	lb.	.2840-	—
bbls., 1 to 4, works	lb.	.2890-	—
80%, bbls., c.l. works	lb.	.4625-	—
bbls., 5 to 19, works	lb.	.4725-	—
bbls. 1 to 4, works	lb.	.4773-	—
Tech., 44%, bbls., c.l., works.	100 lbs.	12.45 -	—
bbls., l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	12.85 -	—
USP, 85%, cbys.	lb.	.85 -	—
Lactose, crystalline, edible, bgs., 23,000-lb. lots, frt. equald	lb.	.14 -	—
bgs., 6,000-lb lots, frt. equald	lb.	.14½-	—
bgs., 2,000-lb. lots, frt. equald	lb.	.14¾-	—
bgs., 200-lb lots, frt. equald	lb.	.15¼-	—
Edible lactose in fib. dms., ½c. higher.			
Lactose, ferment. grade bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.08½-	—
USP, reg., fib. dms., 30,000-lb. lots, frt. equald	lb.	.21½-	—
fib. dms., 2,000-lb lots, frt. equald	lb.	.22¼-	—
200-1,880-lb. lots, frt. equald	lb.	.22¾-	—
USP lactose in bags ½c. to 1c. lower.			
Lactose, USP spray dried, bgs., f.t., frt. equald	lb.	.18½-	—
bgs., (t.t., frt. equald	lb	19	19¾
Lady's slipper root, bls	lb.	3.00	- 3.50
Lake C red toner alizarine, bbls. works	lb	1.25	—
Lamp black, bgs. c.l., works	lb	.16	.45
Lanolin, USP, anhyd., 400-lb. dms., works	lb.	.24 -	.28
USP, anhyd., cosmetic, 400-lb. dms., works	lb.	.26 -	.30
USP, hydrous, 400-lb. dms., works,	lb.	.24 -	—
Lard, cash, dms., Chicago	lb.	.0895-	—
Lard oil (see Grease oil).			
Larkspur seed, bgs	lb.	.40 -	.45
Laurel leaf oil, dms. cns.	lb	9.75	-12.50
Laurent's acid, bbls	lb.	70 -	—
Lauric acid, pure, dms	lb.	.38½-	.41
tanks	lb.	.36 -	.37
Lauryl alcohol, bots.	lb	2.00	2.50
n-Lauryl methacrylate, dms., c.l., t.l. works	lb	65½	—
dms., l.t.l., works	lb	.66	—
Lavandin oil, 22-24%, dms.	lb	1.10	1.50
Abrial, dms.	lb	1.00	1.50
Lavender flowers, medium, bls	lb	.55	.60
Ord., bls.	lb	.20	.25
Select., bls.	lb.	.90	1.00
Lavender flower oil, USP, French 35-37% ester, cns.	lb.	1.85	- 4.00
40-42% ester cns	lb	5.00	7.75
Spike, Spanish, cns.	lb.	2.20	3.00

CIGARETTE FIRE
DESTROYS BUS
Loss Set At $7,500 In
Hackensack Blaze
Hackensack — An Inter-City bus parked at the company's Passaic Street terminal was destroyed last night in a raging fire caused by a lighted cigarette left on a seat of the vehicle.
A spokesman for the company said the $7,500 bus was a total loss.
Engine Company 5 of the Fairmount Station responded to an 8:24 P. M. call, and had the fire under control in 20 minutes.

Photo courtesy Bergen Evening Record, Hackensack, N. J.

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Celanese plasticizers do much more than impart fire-resistant characteristics:—they provide rapid solvation with most resins, assure permanence, are resistant to extraction by oils and water. Celanese gives you four different grades of tricresyl phosphate: low color, low specific gravity, general purpose, and electrical grades. Celanese chlorinated phosphate plasticizers are outstanding for flame retardance. They are often used as additives in thermosetting plastics for their fire-retardant properties alone. For information on Celanese phosphate plasticizers, write to: Celanese Chemical Company, a Division of Celanese Corporation of America, Dept. 656-C, 180 Madison Ave., N. Y. 16. Celanese® Lindol® Cellulex® Cellulphos®

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Celanese CHEMICALS

Lead acetate, NF, cryst., gran., powd., bbls	lb	.34½-	—
White, cryst., bbls.	lb	.25½-	—
gran., bbls.	lb	.26½-	—
powd., bbls	lb	.26½-	—
Lead arsenate acid powder dealers, 3-50 lb. bgs or any quantity, frt alld on $150 or more	lb	.30½-	—
1-lb. bgs. same basis	lb	.47	- —
Lead, blue, basic sulfate bbls. c.l., shipt. point frt alld	lb	.17	- —
bbls., l.c.l. same basis	lb	.18	- —
Lead carbonate (see Lead, white, basic carbonate)			
Lead chloride, dms.	lb	.52	- —
Lead iodide, NF, V. jars	lb	3.82	- —
Lead linoleate, fused, 26% Pb, dms.	lb	.38	- —
Lead, metal, prime pigs, New York	lb	.12½-	—
St. Louis	lb	.1230-	—
Lead monosilicate, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald	lb	.1385-	—
bgs., l.c.l., same basis	lb	.1485-	—
Lead naphthenate, liq., 16% Pb, dms., dlvd	lb	19½	—
24% Pb, dms., dlvd.	lb	24¼-	—
Solid, 47% Pb, dms., dlvd	lb	31¾	—
Lead nitrate, bbls	lb	.24¼	.26¾
Lead orthosilicate gel, 50-60% PbO, dms., works	lb	.29¾	.34¼
Lead peroxide, tech., powd., bbls	lb	45	.50

Lead phthalate, dibasic, dms., works	lb	.41	- —
Lead, red, 95% Pb_3O_4 or less, bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald.	lb	.1425-	—
bbls., l.c.l., same basis.	lb	.1525-	—
97% Pb_3O_4, bbls., c.l., same basis	lb	.1445-	—
bbls, l.c.l., same basis	lb	.1545-	—
98% Pb_3O_4, bbls., c.l., same basis	lb	.1460-	—
bbls., l.c.l., same basis	lb	.1560-	—
Lead resinate precip 23% Pb, dms., ton lots, dlvd	lb	.43¾-	—
Lead salicylate, normal, dms., works	lb	.46	- —
Lead silicate (see Lead white basic silicate).			
Lead silicochromate, bgs., c.l., f.o.b. mfrs. point, frt. alld	lb	.20	- —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis	lb	.21	- —
Lead sulfate (see Lead blue basic sulfate).			
Lead tallate, liq., 16% Pb, dms.	lb	.17¼-	—
24% Pb, dms	lb	.26¾-	—
Solid, 30% Pb, dms.	lb	.23¾-	—
Lead, white basic carbonate, bgs., c.l., shipt. pt. frt. alld	lb	.18	- —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis	lb	.19	- —
basic silicate, bgs., c.l., shipt. pt., frt. alld	lb	.16½-	—
bgs., l.c.l., same basis	lb	.17½-	—
basic silicate, bgs., c.l., shipt. pt., frt. alld	lb	.17	- —
bgs. l.c.l., same basis	lb	.18	- —

Lecithin, edible, tech., bleached, non-ret. dms., c.l., works	lb	.14	- .15
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb	.15	- .16
unbleached, non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis	lb	.13	- .14
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb	.14	- .15
Lemon bioflavonoid complex, 100-lb. package, works	lb	6.45	- —
Lemon oil, USP, Calif., cns., dms.	lb	1.40	- 1.50
Messina, cns.	lb	3.75	5.00
Lemongrass oil, cns., dms.	lb	2.00	- 2.55
dl-Leucine, dms., works	lb	12.25	-15.00
Licorice root, gran., bls.	lb	.13	- —
Powd., bls.	lb	.15	- .16
Whole, bls.	lb	.09	- .10
Lignaloe wood oil, Mexican, cns	lb	2.75	- 3.50
Lignosulfonate (see under ammonium or sodium lignin sulfonate)			
Lime, chemical (quicklime), bulk, c.l., 50,000 lbs., works, E.	ton	14.25	- —
Chemical, hydrated, bgs., c.l., same basis	ton	17.25	- —
Chemical, spray, bgs. c.l., same basis	ton	18.25	- —
For New York delivery, add $6.29 freight charge.			
Lime oil, dist., Mexican, cns.	lb	5.90	- 6.75
West Indian, cns.	lb	6.50	- 7.80
Expressed, West Indian, cns	lb	7.75	- 8.75
Lime salts (see Calcium).			
Lime-ammonium nitrogen, 20.5% N (see Ammonium nitrate with dolomite).			

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137 Boston Post Road, Cos Cob, Conn.

Linalool, ex bois de rose oil, dms.	lb	2.90	- 2.75
Syn., 98-100% dms., works	lb	3.20	3.60
Linalyl acetate, ex bois de rose, 90-92%, dms	lb	2.75	- 3.40
96-98%, dms.	lb	3.25	- —
Syn., 98-100%, dms., works	lb	3.40	—
Lindane, 25% formulation to distributors dms., frt alld	lb	1.35	1.50
Lindane, tech., to formulators, 250-lb. dms., 5,000 lbs., dlvd	lb	2.13	- —
100-lb. dms., 5,000-lbs., dlvd	lb	2.15	- —
250-lb. dms., less than 5,000-lbs., dlvd	lb	2.18	- —
100-lb. dms., less than 5,000-lbs., dlvd	lb	2.20	- —
Linden flowers, with leaves, bls	lb	.35	- .40
Without leaves, bls	lb	.42	- .45
Linseed meal, expeller, 32% bulk, Minneapolis, mills	ton	65.50	- —
Extracted, 34% bulk, same basis.	ton	54.00	- —
Linseed oil, raw, dms., c.l., New York	lb	.1710-	—
dms., l.c.l., New York	lb	.1800-	.1875
tanks, f.o.b. Minneapolis	lb	.1350-	—
tanks, New York	lb	.1461-	—
tankwagon, New York	lb	.1511-	—
Boiled linseed oil, .006c. per lb. higher.			
Linseed oil, acid, dist., dms	lb	.2060-	—
Water-white, dms.	lb	.2360-	—
Litharge, coml., powd. bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald	lb	.1375-	—
bbls., l.c.l., same basis	lb	.1475-	—
Lithium aluminum hydride, lump, dms. works	lb	33.00	39.00
Lithium benzoate, dms	lb	1.65	1.67
Lithium bromide, NF, gran., bgs., works, frt. equald	lb	2.60	- —
Lithium carbonate, NF, dms. c.l., t.l., dlvd	lb	1.29½	—
dms., ton lots to t.l., dlvd	lb	1.30	1.30½
Tech., dms., c.l., t.l., frt. alld	lb	.67	- —
dms., ton lots, same basis	lb	.73	- —
dms., smaller lots same basis.	lb	.79	- —
Lithium chloride CP, anhyd., dms., ton lots	lb	1.23½-	—
Tech., anhyd., dms. c.l., t.l., dlvd. or works, frt. alld	lb	.87	- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb	.88	.92
Lithium citrate, NF, dms., ton lots.	lb	1.50	—
Lithium fluoride, dms., 20,000-lb lots, dlvd	lb	2.15	- —
bbls., ton lots and more, dlvd	lb	2.18½-	—
bbls., less ton lots, dlvd	lb	2.23½-	—
Lithium hydride powd., dms., 500-lb lots or more, works	lb	9.50	- —
Lithium hydroxide, monohydrate, dms, c.l., t.l., frt alld	lb	.72	- —
dms, l.c.l. frt alld	lb	.73	—
Lithium manganite, cms., works	lb	.95	1.05
Lithium nitrate, tech., dms., 100-lb lots	lb	1.15	1.25
Lithium salicylate, dms.	lb	1.60	1.70
Lithium silicate, dms., works	lb	1.10	1.20
Lithium stearate, dms., c.l., works,	lb	.47½-	—
dms., ton lots, works	lb	.48½-	—
dms., less-ton lots, works	lb	.53½-	—
Lithium sulfate, dms., 100-lb. lots.	lb	1.15	1.25
Lithium titanate, dms., works	lb	1.15	1.25
Lithol red toner, barium, bbls., works	lb	.98	- —
Lithol-rubine red toner, pure, bbls., works	lb	1.50	- —
Resinated, bbls, works	lb	1.47	- —
Lithopone, ord., bgs., c.l., dlvd. E.	lb	.08⅜-	—
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. E.	lb	.0⅜-	—
Titanated (high-strength), bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb	.11	- —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd.	lb	.12	- —
Lobelia herb, bls.	lb	.55	- —
Lobeline sulfate, bots., 50-oz. lots, works	oz	30.00	- —
Locust bean gum, powd., bgs.	lb	.38	- .40
Lycopodium, cs.	lb	3.25	- 3.50
l-Lysine monohydrochloride, 25-lb. dms	lb	4.95	- —

M

Mace, Siauw, No. 1, bls.	lb	1.90	- —
No. 2, whole, bls	lb	1.65	- —
siftings, bls.	lb	1.60	- —
Mace oil, dist., cns., dms.	lb	9.75	-12.25
Magnesia, calcined, tech., bgs., cns., frt. equald	lb	.25¾-	.26¼
Tech., syn., rubber grade, light, bgs., c.l., frt. equald	lb	.28¾-	.30
rubber grade, extra light, bgs., c.l., frt. equald	lb	.28	- —
bgs., l.c.l., frt. equald	lb	.28¾-	—
Above prices are quoted f.o.b. works, freight equald, with Metropolitan New York and competitive producing points			
Magnesia, calcined, tech., heavy, 85%, bgs., c.l., f.o.b. Luning, Nev.	ton	39.50	- —
91%, bgs., c.l., same basis.	ton	49.50	- —
95%, bgs., c.l., same basis.	ton	59.00	- —
USP, light, bgs.	lb	.36½-	.37⅛
USP, heavy, bgs.	lb	.36½-	.37⅛
Magnesite, chemical grade, calcined, powd., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald	ton	86.25	- —
Chemical grade, deadburnt, standard grain, bulk, c.l., Chewelah, Wash.	ton	46.00	- —
Magnesium bromide, cs. jars	lb	.95	- 1.00
Magnesium carbonate, tech., bgs., c.l., frt equald	lb	.11	- —
bgs., t.l., frt equald	lb	.11½-	—
bgs., l.c.l., frt equald	lb	.13½-	.14
USP, bgs., c.l., frt. equald	lb	.13½-	—
bgs., t.l., frt. equald	lb	.14	- —
bgs., l.c.l., frt equald	lb	.15	- .16
Above prices are quoted f.o.b. works, freight equald, with Metropolitan New York and competitive producing points.			
Magnesium chloride, anhyd., 92%, flake or pebble, dms., c.l., works	lb	.12¾-	—
dms. l.c.l., works	lb	.14	- .15
Hydrous, 99%, flake, bgs., c.l., works	ton	55.00	- —
bgs., l.c.l., works	ton	65.00	-80.00
Magnesium gluconate, 100-lb. dm., f.o.b works E	lb	1.42	- —
Magnesium hydroxide, NF, powd., dms., 500-lbs. or more, f.o.b., works	lb	.24¼-	.25¼
Magnesium tauryl sulfate, dms., c.l., frt. alld	lb	.22½-	—
dms., l.t.l., frt. alld	lb	.23½-	—
tanks, frt. alld	lb	.21½-	—
Magnesium metal, 99.8%, ingots, 10,000-lb. lots or more, works	lb	.36	- —
pigs, 10,000-lb. lots or more, works	lb	.35¼-	—
sticks, cs. works frt alld. on carlots	lb	.59	- —
Magnesium nitrate, cryst., dms., works	lb	.29	- —

Magnesium oxide (see Magnesia, calcined).

Magnesium phosphate tribasic, NF, bbls lb. .75 - —

Magnesium silicate (see Talc).

Magnesium silicofluoride, dms., works lb. .10½- .12

Magnesium sulfate tech., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.15 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.90 3.15
USP, cryst., bgs., c.l. works 100 lbs. 2.35 - —
bgs, l.c.l., 5,000 lbs., 1 withdrawal 100 lbs 3.10 - —
bgs, smaller lots 100 lbs 3.35 - —

Magnesium trisilicate, USP, fib dms., 5,000-lb. lots lb. .38 - —
fib dms., 1,000-lb lots lb. .40 - —
fib dms., 100-lb lots lb. .45 - —
Bulky and super grades of magnesium trisilicate 7c. per lb. higher.

Malachite green, straight, PTMA, bbls, works lb. 5.30 - —

Malathion, dms., c.l. works lb. .89 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .92 1.01

Maleic acid cryst, powd, dms lb .37¼- —

Maleic anhydride, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .23½- —
dms., l.c.l., frt. equald. lb. .25 - —
tanks, frt. equald lb. .22½- —

Malic acid tech., dms. lb .50 —

Mandelic acid, (NF dms., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 2.35 - —
dms. smaller lots lb. 2.40 - 2.50

Mandrake root, bls lb. .40 - —

Manganese acetate, dms. dlvd lb. .35 - —

Manganese borate tech. fib dms. lb. .23½- —

Manganese carbonate, chemical grade, 46% Mn, bgs., 20,000-lb lots and more, works lb. .11 - .16

Manganese chloride, CP, anhyd., dms., 20,000-lb lots, works lb. .21¾- —
smaller lots, works lb. .23½- —

Manganese dioxide, African, 83-87%, 40,000 to 99,999-lb lots, burlap paper lined bgs., gross for net works ton 148.00 - —
40,000 to 99,999-lb lots paper bgs., same basis ton 144.50 - —
40,000 to 99,999 lb lots, dms. same basis ton 152.50 - —
Prices for manganese dioxide in 10,000 to 40,000-lb lots $3 per ton higher

Manganese gluconate, dms. lb. 1.84 - —

Manganese hydrate, dms., dlvd lb. .35 - —

Manganese hypophosphite NF dms. lb. 3.52 - —

Manganese linoleate liq. 4.35% Mn, dms lb. .35¾- —

Solid, precip., 8.2% Mn, bbls lb. .41¼- —

Manganese metal, electrolytic, dms., c.l., dlvd E lb. .34 - —
dms., ton lots, dlvd E. lb. .36 - —
dms., smaller lots, dlvd. E. lb. .38 - —

Manganese naphthenate, liq., 6% Mn dms frt alld lb. .29¾- —

Manganese resinate fused, 3½% Mn, dms lb. .29¼- —
Precip., 6½-7% Mn, dms. lb. .37 - —

Manganese sulfate, fertilizer grade, 65% $MnSO_4$, bgs., c.l., dlvd S. E. ton 97.50 - —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd S. E. ton 134.50 - —

Manganese tallate, 6% dms lb. .26½- —

Manila copal gum, C, bgs. lb. .35 .39
DSB bgs lb. .25 .28
DA, bgs. lb. No stocks.
DK, dust bgs. lb. .14 Nom.
MA, soft, bgs. lb. .20 .24
WS, bgs lb. No stocks.

Mannitol com'l fib dms, ton lots, works lb. .60 - —
fib dms to ton lots, works lb. .62 - —
fib dms, single dm., works lb. .65 - —

Marine pitch dms lb. .04¼- .05

MBTS (see Mercaptobenzothiazyl disulfide)

Mercaptobenzothiazole (see 2-Mercaptobenzothiazole).

Melamine, bgs., c.l., works lb. .26 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .27½- —

Menadione USP bots gram .044 .05

Menhaden oil crude tanks, works, Atl. & Gulf lb. .06¾- —

Menthol, nat., USP, Brazilian, large crystals, cs lb. 8.25 - 9.00
Nat., USP, Brazilian, regular crystals, cs. lb. 8.50 - —
Japanese, cs lb. 12.00 - —
Syn., USP, racemic, 25-lb. lots lb. 4.25 - —

2-Mercaptobenzothiazole, bgs., fib, dms, ton lots works, frt. alld lb. .44 - —
bgs, fib dms less ton lots, same basis lb. .46 - —

Mercaptobenzothiazyl disulfide bgs., fib dms, ton lots, works, frt. alld lb. .54 - —
bgs, fib dms, less ton lots, same basis lb. .56 - —

Mercuric chloride, NF cryst. dms., 50 lb lots or more lb. 4.98 - —
USP gran. or powd., 50-lb. dm., 100 lbs., f.o.b. works lb. 4.78 - —

Mercuric cyanide, NF VIII, powd., fib dms lb. 6.84 - —

Mercuric iodide red, NF, 100-lb. dm., f.o.b. works lb. 7.72 - —

Mercuric oxide, red., NF IX, 50-lb. dm., 100 lbs., f.o.b works lb. 5.97 - —
tech., 50-lb. dm., 100 lbs., same basis lb. 5.77 - —

Mercuric oxide, yellow, NF, 50-lb. dm., 100 lbs., same basis lb. 6.14 - —
tech., bbls. 1,000 lb lots lb 5.58 - —
bbls, smaller lots lb 5.60 - —

Mercurous chloride (see Calomel)

Mercurous iodide, yellow, NF, 100-lb. dm., f.o.b. works lb. 8.22 - —

Mercury, ammoniated (see White precipitate USP XV).

Mercury metal 76 lbs. per flask, net-flask 214.00 -216.00

Mesityl oxide, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .15 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .16½- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .12½- —

Meta-aminophenol (see m-Aminophenol).

Metachloroaniline (see m-Chloroaniline).

Metanilic acid dms., works lb 57 - 75

Metanitroparatoluidine (see m-Nitro-toluidine).

Metanitroaniline (see m-Nitroaniline).

Metaphenylenediamine (see m-Phenylenediamine)

Metatoluidine (see m-Toluidine).

Metatolylenediamine (see 2,4-tolylenediamine).

Methacrylic acid, glacial, 98%, dms., truckloads, frt. equald lb. .42½- —
dms., smaller lots, frt. equald, lb. .43 - .75
tanks, works, frt. equald lb. .40 - —

Methanol, nat., denaturing grade, tanks, frt. alld gal. .85 - —
Syn., zone 1, dms., c.l. or t.l. min., dlvd gal. .51½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd gal. .61½- —
tankwagon, 2,000-4,000 gal. lots, dlvd. Metropolitan area gal. .35 - —

Methanol, nat., zone 1, tankwagon, 4,000 gal. min., dlvd gal. .30 - —
tankwagon 4,000 gal min., f.o.b terminal gal. .29 - —

Syn., zone 2, dms., c.l., or t.l., min., frt. alld or dlvd gal. .55½- —
dms., t.c.l., works gal. .65½- —
tankwagon, 2,000-4,000 gal. lots, min., dlvd., Metropolitan area gal. .39 - —
tanks, 4,000 gal min. dlvd, gal. .34 - —

Synthetic methanol zones are: Zone 1 is all continental US E. of eastern boundaries of Ariz., Idaho and Utah. Zone 2 is remainder of US west of above state boundaries comprising Ariz., Calif., Idaho, Nev., Ore., Utah and Wash.

Methapyrilene fumarate, 100-999 lbs., dms., f.o.b. works, frt. equald lb. 21.75 - —

Methapyrilene hydrochloride, 100-999 lbs., dms., f.o.b. works, frt. equald lb. 27.25 - —

Methenamine (see Hexamethylene tetramine).

Methionine hydroxy analogue, (calcium salt) 90% min., dms., t.l., frt. alld. lb. 1.10 - —
dms., l.t.l., same basis lb. 1.16 - —

dl-Methionine, fib dms., frt. alld., 50-lb. or more lb 3.50 - —

Feed grade 98%, fib dms., same basis lb. 1.55 - —

Methoxychlor, 50% wettable powder, dealers, dms., cs. lb. .66 - —

Methyl abietate, non-ret. dms., c.l., dlvd. zone 1 lb. .21½- —
non-ret. dms., t.c.l., same basis lb. .22 - .22½

Methyl abietate, hydrogenated, non-ret. dms., c.l., dlvd zone 1 lb. .23½- —
non-ret. dms., t.c.l., same basis, lb. .24 .24½

Zone 1 includes New England and Middle Atlantic states, Va., W. Va., N. C., Ohio., Ky., Mich., Ind., Ill., Wis., St. Paul and Minneapolis, Minn.; St. Louis, Mo.; Miss., Ala., Ga., Fla., S. C. and Tenn.

Methyl acetone, nat., dms., t.c.l., E. of Miss., frt. alld gal. .62½- —
Syn., dms., c.l., frt. alld E gal. .65 - —
dms., t.c.l., frt. alld. E. gal. .76 - —
tanks, frt. alld. E. gal. .51 - —

Synthetic methyl acetone E. territory comprises all states East of and including Colo., Mont., N. Mex. and Wyo. West territory is made up of all states west of those four.

Methyl acrylate, dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. lb. .39 - —
dms., t.t.l., dlvd. lb. .40 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .37 - —

Methyl alcohol (see Methanol).

Methyl amyl acetate, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .17 - —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .18½- —
tanks, dlvd. E. lb. .14½- —

Methyl amyl alcohol, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .17 - —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd. lb. .18½- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .14½- —

Methyl amyl ketone, dms. works lb. 1.05 - —

N-Methylaniline tech. tanks, frt alld lb. .60 - —

Methylanthranilate, cns. lb. 2.45 - 3.00

Methyl benzoate cns., dms. lb. .60 - .75

Methyl bromide service organization prices 40 to 375 lb cyls, large lots, frt alld lb .62 .62

Methyl cellulose, special vis., (1,500-4,000 cps.) 50 lb bgs., c.l., works lb .82 —
50-lb. bgs., 2,000 lb lots and more, same basis lb .89 - —
50 lb bgs. smaller lots, frt. alld on 100 lbs lb .95 —

Standard vis. (15,400 cps.) 50-lb. bgs. c.l., frt alld lb. .69 - —
50-lb bgs. 2,000 lb lots and more, same basis lb .76 —
50-lb bgs. smaller lots, frt alld on 100 lbs lb .79 .81

Methyl chloride, indust, cyls., frt. equald lb .22¼ —
tanks, multi-unit, same basis, lb .16¼ —
tanks, single unit same basis, lb. .12¾ —

Refrigerator mfrs., cyls., dlvd lb. .43¾- —
Other consumers or service men, cyls. dlvd lb .67¾ —

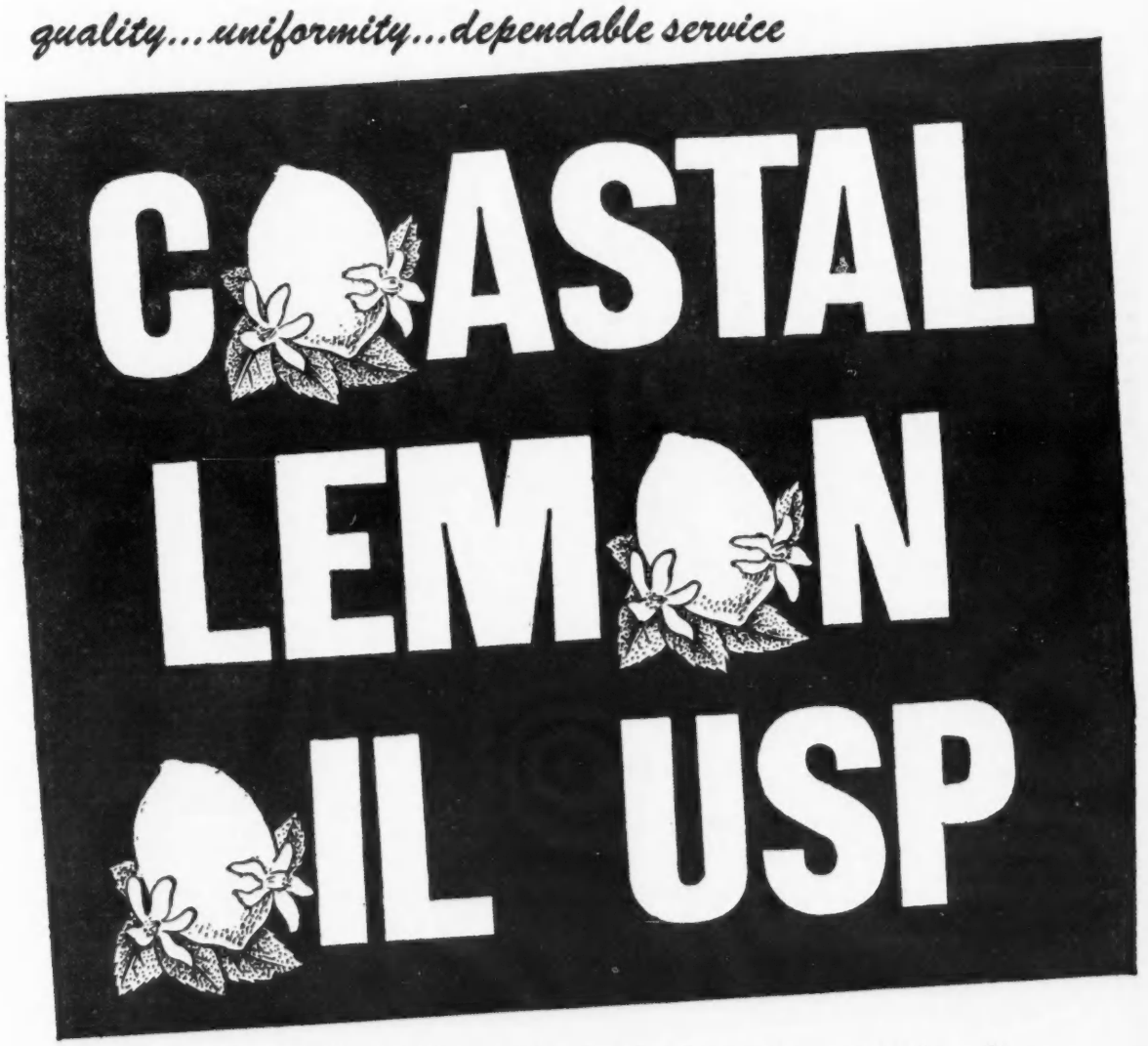
Methyl chloroform (see 1,1,1-Trichloroethane).

Methyl cinnamate cns lb 1.55 1.60

Methyl ethyl ketone, dms., c.l., dlvd lb .15 —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd lb .16½ —
tanks dlvd lb .12½ —

2-Methyl-5-ethyl pyridine dms., c.l., works lb .45 —
dms., t.c.l., works lb .45¾ —
tanks, works lb. .43 —

quality...uniformity...dependable service



PURE California cold pressed lemon oil produced under continuous scientific quality control . . . bulk blended for uniformity, from desert and coastal grown lemons . . . packaged in tamper-proof containers for your protection . . . and priced to save you money. Our research and laboratory facilities have helped many users with product improvement and cost reduction...perhaps we can help you.

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Ventura Processors, 2325 Vista Del Mar Drive, Ventura, California

Methyl formate, refd., dms., lb. .35 - .40
Tech., non ret. dms., any quantity works lb. .10 - —
tanks, works lb. .07 - —
a-D Methyl glucoside, tech., 100-lb. multiwall paper bgs. c.l., works lb. .21 - —
100-lb. multiwall paper bgs., t.l., min. 23,000 lbs., works lb. 21½ - —
100-lb. multiwall paper bgs., t.l.l., works lb. .23 - —
Methyl heptin carbonate, bots. lb. 28.00 - 31.00
Methyl p-hydroxybenzoate, fib. dms. lb. 1.90 - 2.00
Methyl ionone standard, cns. dms. lb. 3.40 - 3.85
Methyl isobutyl carbinol (see Methyl amyl alcohol).
Methyl isobutyl ketone, dms., c.l., ulvd. lb. .17 - —
dms., t.c.l. dlvd. lb. 18½ - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. 14½ - —
Methyl methacrylate, dms., c.l., t.l., frt. equald. with Belle, W. Va. lb. .31 - —
dms., smaller lots, same basis lb. 31½ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .29 - —
Methyl naphthyl ketone, cryst., cns. lb. 2.45 - 4.30
Methyl parahydroxybenzoate (see Methyl p-Hydroxybenzoate).
Methyl parathion, tech., 80% dms., frt. alld. E lb. .84 - —
Methyl parathion prices 2c. per lb. higher in West.
Methyl rosaniline chloride, NF., 5-lb. fib. dms. lb. 6.90 - —
Methyl salicylate, dms., t.l., frt. alld. lb. 60¼ - —
dms., t.c.l., same basis lb. 62½ - 67½
Methyl testosterone, USP, 100 gram bots. gram No Prices
2-Methyl-5-vinyl pyridine, 40-dm. lots or more, f.o.b. works lb. 1.30 - —
5-39-dm. lots, same basis lb. 1.35 - —
tanks, same basis lb. 1.25 - —
Methyl violet toner, molybdated, PMA, bbls., dlvd. E of Rockies lb. 2.80 - —
Tungstated, PTMA, bbls., same basis lb. 4.35 - —
Methyl violet prices 1c. higher W. of Rockies.
Methylene blue, fib. dms., 100-lb. lots, frt. adjusted lb. 3.25 - —
Methylene chloride, tech., straight or assorted, dms., c.l., or t.l. dlvd. lb. .13½ - —
dms., t.c.l., t.l.l., dlvd. lb. .15¾ - —
tanks, 4,000-gal. min., dlvd. lb. .12¼ - —
tanktrucks, 1,000-gal. min., dlvd. lb. .13¼ - —
b-Methylnaphthalene, 32 C., m.p., dms. works lb. 90 - —
Methylpentanediol (see Hexylene glycol).
Methylphenylpyrazolone (see 1-phenyl-3-methylpyrazolone-5).
Methylthionine chloride (see Methylene blue).
Mica, dry grd., paint, plastic, 100 mesh, bgs. c.l., works lb. .04 - —
roofing, 20 to 80 mesh, works lb. .03 - —
Mica, wet grd., biotite, bgs. c.l., works, frt. alld. E lb. .06½ - —
bgs. t.c.l. ex whse. lb. .07¼ - —
paint or tacq., bgs., c.l., 325 mesh works, frt. alld. E. lb. .08¼ - —
bgs. t.c.l. ex whse. or freight alld. E lb. .09 - —
rubber, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E lb. .08 - —
bgs. t.c.l. ex whse. or frt. alld. E lb. .08¾ - —
wallpaper, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E lb. .08¾ - —
bgs., ex-whse. or frt. alld. E lb. .09 - —
white, 5-10 microns, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E lb. .03¼ - —
Mica, wet-grd. w. of Miss., ½c higher; W. of Rockies 1c higher.
Microcrystalline wax, petroleum, coating grades, tankcars, works lb. .10 .11
laminating grades, tankcars, works lb. .11 .12
Mineral black, bgs. works lb. .0160 .0675
Mineral oil, white, tech., 50-65 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., f.o.b. refy. gal. .65 - —
50-65 vis., non-ret. dms., t.c.l., same basis gal. .70 - —
tankcars, refy. gal. .49 - —
65-75 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis gal. .65 - —
non-ret. dms., t.c.l., same basis gal. .70 - —
tankcars, refy. gal. .49 - —
NF, 80-90 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis gal. .66 - —
non-ret. dms., t.c.l., same basis gal. .71 - —
tankcars, refy. gal. .50 - —
NF, 135-150 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis gal. .72 - —
non-ret. dms., t.c.l., same basis gal. .77 - —
tankcars, refy. gal. .56 - —
NF, 145-155 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l. same basis gal. .78 - —
non-ret. dms., t.c.l., same basis gal. .83 - —
tankcars, refy. gal. .62 - —
USP, 180-190 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis gal. .80½ - —
non-ret. dms., t.c.l., same basis gal. .85½ - —
tankcars, refy. gal. .64½ - —
USP, 200-210 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., f.o.b. refy. gal. .82½ - —
non-ret. dms., t.c.l. gal. .87½ - —
tankcars, refy. gal. .66½ - —
USP, 340-350 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., f.o.b. refy. gal. .87½ - —
non-ret. dms., t.c.l. gal. .92½ - —
tankcars, refy. gal. .71½ - —
(For f.o.b. N. Y. add 2c. for tankcars, 2c. for c.l. and 3c. for t.c.l. non-ret. dms.)
Mineral orange, American, bbls., c.l., works lb. .1550 - —
bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .1650 - —
Mineral spirits, petroleum, odorless, tankcars, New Jersey gal. .29 - —
New York gal. .305 - —
Houston, Texas gal. .25 - —
regular, tankcars, New Jersey and New York gal. .18 - —
Group 3 gal. .12875 - —
Houston, Texas gal. .145 - —
Mink oil, dms. lb. 2.75 - —
Mirbane oil (see Nitrobenzene).
MNPT maroon toner, kgs., c.l. works lb. 6.30 - —
Molasses, blackstrap, feed grade, tanks, New Orleans gal. .09 - —
tanks, New York gal. .13½ - —
Molybdated orange, bbls. lb. .49 - —
Molybdenum metal, powd., 50 or 200 mesh, ctns., works kilo 7.84 - —
325 mesh, ctns., works kilo 9.13 - —
Molybdenum trioxide, purif., dms., works lb. 1.15 - —
Tech. chemical, dms., works, basis Mo. content lb. 1.48 - —
Tech., metallurgical, dms., works, basis Mo. content lb. 1.47 - —
Molybdic acid, 85%, dms., works lb. 1.05 - 1.15
Monoallylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .965 - —
dms., c.l., ulvd. lb. .995 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .96 - —
Mononutylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .57½ - —
dms., t.c.l., same basis lb. .59 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .55 - —
Mono-tert-butyl-m-cresol, dms., c.l., works lb. .55 - —
dms., t.c.l., works lb. .56 - —
tanks, works lb. .54 - —
Monochloracetic acid, purif. (see Chloroacetic acid, mono).
Monochlorobenzene, dms., c.l., frt. alld. or dlvd. E lb. .10½ - —
dms., t.c.l., same basis lb. .11½ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .08¾ - —
Monoethanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. 27½ - —
dms., t.c.l., same basis lb. .29 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .25 - —
Monoethylalpnanaphthylamine (see N-Ethyl-a-naphthylamine).
Monoethylamine, 70% aqueous, solution, dms., c.l., dlvd. E, 100% basis lb. 38½ - —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd. E, 100% basis lb. 40 - —
tanks, dlvd. E., 100% basis lb. .35 - —
Monoethylaniline (see N-Ethylaniline).
Monoethylorthotoluidine (see N-Ethyl-o-toluidine).
Monoisopropanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. 27½ - —
dms., t.c.l., same basis lb. .29 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .25 - —
Monoisopropylamine, anhyd., dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .33½ - —
dms., t.c.l., same basis lb. .35 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .31 - —
Monomethylamine, anhyd., cyls., t.c.l. frt. equald., 100% basis lb. .20 - —
tanks, 100% basis lb. .26 - —
30-33% soln., dms., c.l., frt. equald., 100% basis lb. .36 - —
dms., t.c.l., frt. equald., 100% basis lb. .36½ - —
tanks, frt. equald., 100% basis lb. .26 - —
40% soln., dms., frt. equald., 100% basis lb. .33 - —
dms., t.c.l., frt. equald., 100% basis lb. .33½ - —
tanks, frt. equald., 100% basis, lb. .26 - —
Monopentaerythritol, tech., bgs., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .31 - —
bgs., t.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .32 - —
Monopotassium glutamate, dms., 1,000-lb. lots, frt. alld. lb. 3.05 - —
dms., 100-lb. lots, same basis lb. 3.25 - —
Monosodium glutamate, dms., 100 lbs., dlvd. lb. 1.00 - 1.15
Monosodium phosphate (see sodium phosphate, monobasic).
Montan wax, Calif., refd., bgs. lb. .27 - .28
imp., crude Bohemian, bgs. lb. .22 - .24
German, bgs. lb. .26 - .27
Morphine cns., 100-oz., f.o.b. works, oz. 12.35 - —
Morphine hydrobromide, cns., 100-oz., f.o.b. works oz. 9.90 - —
Morphine hydrochloride, NF, cns., 100-oz., f.o.b. works oz. 9.90 - —
Morphine sulfate, USP, cns., 100-oz., f.o.b. works oz. 9.90 - —
Morpholine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. 55¼ - —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd. E lb. 56¼ - —
tanks, dlvd. E. lb. 52¼ - —
Muriatic acid (see Hydrochloric acid).
Musk, syn. ambrette, fib. dms., 100-lb. lots lb. 4.40 - 4.90
cns., 25-lb. lots lb. 4.50 - 5.00
Ketone, fib. dms., 100-lb. lots lb. 4.60 - 5.10
cns., 25-lb. lots lb. 4.70 - 5.20
Xylol, fib. dms., 100-lb. lots lb. 1.26 - —
cns., 25-lb. lots lb. 1.40 - —
Mustard seed, Danish yellow, bags. lb. .11½ - —
Montana, yellow, bgs. lb. .10½ - —
Oriental, bgs. lb. .08 - —
Mustard oil, syn. bots. lb. 1.60 - 1.85
Myristic acid, bgs. lb. .31 - .35
tanks lb. .30½ - .32
Myrrh gum, cs. lb. .55 - —

N

Naphtha, high solvency (see Solvent naphtha, petroleum).
Naphtha, petroleum, cleaner's (see Cleaner's naphtha).
Naphtha, VM&P, petroleum, tankcars, New Jersey and New York gal. .19 - —
Group 3 gal. .13875 - —
Houston, Texas gal. .155 - —
Naphthalene, crude, dom., 76°, tanks, same basis lb. .05 - —
imp., 78°, bgs., large lots lb. .09½ Nom.
Refd., indust., chipped, crushed, bgs., frt. equald. lb. .12½ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .09¾ - —
Refd., indust., balls, flakes, wholesalers, jobbers, bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .15½ - —
cs., 50 lbs., c.l., same basis, lb. .15¾ - —
1-lb. pkgs., c.l., same basis, lb. .18½ - —
a-Naphthol, dms., frt. alld. lb. 1.00 - —
b-Naphthol, tech., flake, bbls., c.l., works lb. .23 - —
bbls., t.c.l., works lb. .35 - —
Naphthol, ITR, red toner, bbls., works lb. 5.00 - —
1-Naphthol-3,6-disulfonic 8-amino acid (see H acid).
1-Naphthol-4 sulfonic acid (see Neville and Winther's acid).
1-Naphthol-5-sulfonic acid (see L acid).
1-Naphthol-5-sulfonic 8-amino acid (see S acid).
2-Naphthol-6,8-disulfonic acid (see Gamma acid).
Naphthol sulfonic mixed acid (see Cleve's acid).
a-Naphthylamine, dms., frt. alld. lb. .50 - —
b-Naphthylamine, tech., flake, bbls., works lb. 1.60 - —
1-Naphthylamine-5-sulfonic acid (see Laurent's acid).
2-Naphthylamine-4,8-disulfonic acid (see Cassella acid).
2-Naphthylamine-1-sulfonic acid (see Tobias acid).
2-Naphthylamine-6-sulfonic acid (see Broenner's acid).
2-Naphthylamine-7-sulfonic acid (see F acid).
Naringin, fib. dms. lb. 8.50 - —
Neatsfoot oil, 15° cold test, dms. lb. .29 Nom.
20° cold test, dms. lb. .28 Nom.
30° cold test, dms. lb. .27 Nom.
Neocinchophen, USP, dms., frt. adjusted lb. 7.00 - 8.00
Neomycin sulfate, fib. dms., 1-kilo, basis activity gram. .25 - —
fib. dms., 100-999-gram lots, basis activity gram. .30 - —
Tech., fib. dms. gram. .13½ - —
Neopentylglycol, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .32 - —
dms., t.c.l., same basis lb. .33 - —
Neroli oil, NF, French, bots. lb. 425.00 - 575.00
Tunisian, bots. lb. 400.00 - —
Nerolin, cns. lb. 2.45 - 2.85
Neville and Winther's acid, dms., frt. alld. lb. 1.30 - —
Niacinamide (see Nicotinamide).
Nickel acetate, bbls., dlvd. lb. .68½ - .75½
Nickel carbonate, bbls., dlvd. lb. .78¼ - .83¼
Nickel chloride, bbls., dlvd. lb. .37 - .45
Nickel formate, bbls., ton lots, frt. alld. lb. .72 - .73
Nickel metal, electro cathodes, cs., works lb. .74 - —
Nickel nitrate, dms., frt. alld. lb. .31½ - .33½
Nickel oxide, black, bbls. lb. .85 - —
Green, bbls. lb. .84 - —
Nickel sulfate, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .28 - —
bgs., t.c.l., dlvd. lb. .28½ - .36
Nicotinamide, USP, 50-kilo, dm., frt. adjusted kilo 8.00 - —
Nicotinamide hydrochloride, dms., frt. adjusted kilo 8.00 - —
Nicotine sulfate, 40% dealers, 50-lb. dms., frt. alld. lb. 1.20 - —
40% manufacturers, 500-lb. dms., frt. alld. lb. 1.05 - —
Nicotinic amide, USP (see Nicotinamide).
Niger seed, bgs. lb. 10¼ - —
Niketharnide, cbys. lb. 5.00 - —
Nitric acid, 36° Be., cbys., c.l., works E 100 lbs. 5.75 - —
cbys., t.c.l., works E 100 lbs. 6.05 - 6.55
38° Be., cbys., c.l., works E, 100 lbs. 6.25 - —
cbys., t.c.l., works E, 100 lbs. 6.55 - 7.35
40° Be., cbys., c.l., works, E, 100 lbs. 6.75 - —
cbys., t.c.l., works, E, 100 lbs. 7.05 - 7.85
42° Be., cbys., c.l., works, E, 100 lbs. 7.25 - —
cbys., t.c.l., works, E, 100 lbs. 7.55 - 8.35
58.5 to 63%, HNO_3, tanks, works, 100% basis, 100 lbs. 3.90 - —
94½ to 95½% HNO_3, tanks, works, 100% basis, 100 lbs. 4.90 - —
CP, NF, consumer, cbys., extra, c.l., works lb. .18½ - —
cbys., extra, t.c.l., works, lb. .20 - —
5-pint bots., extra cs., c.l., same basis lb. .22½ - —
5-pint bots., extra cs., t.c.l., same basis lb. .24 - .25
4-Nitro-2-aminophenol, tech., paste, dms., frt. alld. lb. .99 - —
m-Nitroaniline, crvst., dms., frt. alld. lb. 1.15 - —
Paste, dms., frt. alld., 100% basis, lb. 1.10 - —
o-Nitroaniline, flaked, dms., t.l., frt. alld. lb. .49 - —
dms., t.l.l., frt. alld. lb. .51 - —
o-Nitroaniline, orange toner, kegs, lb. 1.35 - —
p-Nitroaniline, dms., frt. alld. lb. .445 - —
o-Nitroanisole, tech., tanks frt. alld. lb. .36 - —
p-Nitroanisole, tech., solid, dms., frt. alld. lb. .72 - —
Nitrobenzene, dbl. dist., dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .13 - —
dms., t.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .14 - —
tanks, frt. alld. lb. .11 - —
p-Nitrobenzoic acid, dms., c.l., works lb. .63 - —
dms., t.c.l., works lb. .64 - —
Nitrocellulose, ester-soluble, 30-35 cps., ¼, ½, ¾, 5-6, 15-20, 30-40, 60-80, 125-175 seconds, bbls., c.l., works lb. .37½ - —
bbls., t.c.l., same basis lb. .33½ - .40½
18-20, cps., bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .39½ - —
bbls., t.c.l., same basis lb. .40½ - .42½
250-400, 600-1,000 seconds, bbls., t.c.l., same basis lb. .43 - 46
Spirit soluble, 30-35 cps., ¼, ½ seconds, bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .43 - —
bbls., t.c.l., same basis lb. .44 - 46
5-6 cps., 40-60 seconds, bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .42 - —
bbls., t.c.l., same basis lb. 43 - 45
Denatured alcohol used in the manufacture of nitrocellulose is charged extra. Drums extra but returnable.
o-Nitrochlorobenzene, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .15 - —
dms., t.c.l., same basis lb. .16 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .13 - —
p-Nitrochlorobenzene, dms. lb. .26 - .27
2-Nitro-p-cresol, tech., dms., dlvd. lb. .28 - —
Nitroethane, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .25 - —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd. E lb. 26½ - —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. 22½ - —
Nitroethane prices West of Rockies are 1c. higher.
Nitrogen solutions, tanks, frt. equald., N unit. 1.28 - —
Nitrogen tetroxide, indust., tankcars, f.o.b. Hopewell, Va. lb. .065 - —
Clys., t.l., min. 5 tons, same basis lb. .07½ - —
Cyls., t.c.l., t.l.l., same basis lb. .15 - —
Nitrogenous process tankage, bulk, works unit-ton. 4.50 - 5.00
Nitrogenous sewage sludge, bulk, f.o.b. Chicago, works, unit-ton. 3.50 - 4.50
Nitromethane, dms., t.l., dlvd. E lb. .25 - —
dms., t.l.l., dlvd. E lb. 26½ - —
Nitromethane prices West of Rockies are 1c. higher.
a-Nitronaphthalene, bbls., frt. alld. lb. .21 - —
o-Nitrophenol, dms., works, frt. equald. lb. .94 - —
p-Nitrophenol, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .45 - —
dms., t.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .47 - —
1-Nitropropane, dms., c.l., frt. alld., E. of Rockies lb. 23½ - —
dms., t.c.l., same basis lb. .25 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .21 - —
2-Nitropropane, dms., c.l., frt. alld., E. of Rockies lb. 18½ - —
dms., t.c.l., same basis lb. .20 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .16 - —
Nitropropane prices West of Rockies are 1c. per lb. higher.
m-Nitrotoluene, tech., dms., frt. alld. lb. .90 - —
o-Nitrotoluene, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .15 - —
dms., t.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .16 - —
tanks, frt. alld. lb. .13 - —
p-Nitrotoluene, tech., cast, dms., c.l., works lb. 27½ - —
dms., t.c.l., works lb. .28 - —
flake, dms., c.l., t.l., works lb. 27½ - —
dms., t.c.l., works lb. .28 - —
m-Nitro-p-toluidine, dms. lb. 1.25 - —
Nonylphenol, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .22 - —
dms., t.c.l. frt. alld. lb. .23 - —
tanks, frt. alld. lb. .19½ - —
Nonylphenol prices on shipments to Western States are 2c. higher.
Nutmegs, East Indian, whole, bgs. lb. 1.36 - —
West Indian, bgs. lb. 1.45 - —
Nutmeg oil, USP, dist., East Indian, cns. lb. 9.50 - 12.75
West Indian, cns. lb. 9.50 - 12.75
Nux vomica, bls. lb. .20 - —
Powd., bbls., bxs. lb. .20 - .22

O

Ocher (see Iron oxide, yellow, nat.).
Ocotea cymbarum oil, dms. lb. .48 - .55
Octane, indust., tanks, Bayonne, N.J. gal. .20 - —
Borger, Tex. gal. .15¾ - —
1-Octanol, tech., dms., c.s., dlvd., Zone 1 lb. .43½ - —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd., Zone 1 lb. .45½ - —
tanks, dlvd., Zone 1 lb. .41 - —
Octyl alcohol, pertumers' grade, bots. lb. 1.60 - 3.25
Octyl alcohol, tech. (see 1-Octanol, tech.)
tert-Octylamine, dms., c.l., t.l., f.o.b. works lb. .54½ - —
dms., t.c.l., same basis lb. .55 - —
Octyl phenol, bgs., c.l., works lb. .22 - —
bgs., t.c.l., works lb. .22½ - —
tanks, works lb. .21 - —
Octyl phenol in dms., 1½c. higher.

OILS

Oil quotations are listed individually. For example, prices on Oil, coconut, may be found in the C's under Coconut oil.

Oiticica oil, liq., dms. lb. .18¾ - .19
tanks lb. .16¾ - —
Oleic acid, dbl.-dist. (white), dms. lb. .17½ - .20
tanks lb. .15 - —
S. d., dms lb. .16¼ - .18¾
tanks lb. .13¾ - —
Oleo oil, extra, dms. lb. .14 - .14¼
Oleostearine, dms. lb. .12½ - .12¾
Oleum (see Sulfuric acid, fuming)
Olibanum gum siftings, cs. lb. .13 - .20
Tears, cs. lb. .22 - .30
Olibanum oil, bots. lb. 5.00 - 7.65
Extra fine, bots. lb. 8.00 - 9.50
Olive oil, edible, dms., spot, duty-paid gal. 2.30 - 2.40
Olivine, crude, works ton. 12.00 - —
20 mesh, works ton. 15.00 - —
100 mesh, works ton. 20.00 - —
Opium gum, USP, cns., 25-lbs., f.o.b. works oz. 19.20 - —
gran., cns., 50 lbs., same basis. oz. 21.65 - —
powd., cns., 50 lbs., same basis. oz. 21.65 - —
Orange oil, expressed, USP, Brazilian cns., dms lb. No stocks.
California, cns., dms. lb. .70 - .90
Florida, cns., dms. lb. .50 - .60
Messina, cns. lb. 3.25 - 5.00
West Indian, bitter, cns., dms. lb. 2.50 - 3.25
Sweet, dist., cns., dms. lb. .60 - —
Orange peel, bitter, Haitian, bls. lb. .18 - .20
Sweet lb. .28 - .30
Origanum oil, Spanish, cns. lb. 1.80 - 2.30

ORANGE PIGMENTS

Orange pigment quotations are listed individually. For example, prices on Orange, chrome, may be found in the C's under Chrome orange.

Orris root, Florentine, bls. lb. .55 - —
powd., bbls., bxs. lb. .65 - —
Verona, bls. lb. .35 - —
powd., bbls., bxs. lb. .45 - —
Orthoanisidine (see o-Anisidine).
Orthochlorobenzaldehyde (see o-Chlorobenzaldehyde).
Orthochloroaniline (see o-Chloroaniline).
Orthochlorobenzoic acid (see o-Chlorobenzoic acid).
Orthochloroparanitroaniline (see 2-Chloro-4-nitroaniline).
Orthochlorophenol (see o-Chlorophenol).
Orthocresol (see o-Cresol).
Orthocresotinic acid (see 2,3-Creosotic acid).
Orthodichlorobenzene (see o-Dichlorobenzene).
Orthonitroaniline (see o-Nitroaniline).
Orthonitrochlorobenzene (see o-Nitrochlorobenzene).
Orthonitroparachlorophenol (see 2-Nitro-4-Chlorophenol).
Orthonitrophenol (see o-Nitrophenol).
Orthonitrotoluene (see o-Nitrotoluene).
Orthophenetidine (see o-Phenetidine).
Orthophenylphenol (see o-Phenyl phenol).
Ortho-tertiary amylphenol (see o-tert-Amylphenol).
Orthotolidine (see o-Tolidine base).
Orthotoluidine (see o-Toluidine).
Ouabain, USP, bots., gram 3.00 - 4.00
Ouricury wax, crude, bgs. lb. .60 - .61
Refd., pure, bgs. lb. .68 - .69
Oxalic acid, bgs., dms., c.l., works, lb. .18 - .18¼
bgs., dms., 10,000-lb. lots, works, lb. .18¼ - .18¾
bgs., dms., smaller lots, works, lb. .19¼ - .19¾
b-Oxynaphthoic acid, pigment manufacture, dms., frt. alld. lb. .912 - —
Dyestuff manufacture, dms., same basis lb. 1.03 - 1.14
Oxyquinolin sulfate, cns., 100-lb. lots, works, lb. 4.75 - 5.00
cns., smaller lots, works lb. 4.92 - 5.17

P

Palm oil, clarif., dms. lb. .14 - .15
tanks lb. .11¾ - —
Palm oil acid, dist., dms. lb. .15¾ - .19¼
tanks lb. .13¾ - .14¼
Palmarosa oil, cns. lb. 4.45 - 6.00
Papain, powd., bots. lb. 5.50 - 10.00

FEDERAL REGISTER

Tuesday, February 2, 1960

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE

Food and Drug Administration

[21 CFR Part 121]

FOOD ADDITIVES

Substances Generally Recognized as Safe; Supplementary List

The Commissioner of Food and Drugs, on his own initiative, and in accordance with the provisions of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (secs. 409, 701; 72 Stat. 1785 et seq.; 52 Stat. 1055, as amended 70 Stat. 919, 72 Stat. 948; 21 U.S.C. 348, 371) and pursuant to the authority delegated to him by the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare (23 F.R. 9500), proposes the promulgation of a regulation listing certain substances generally recognized as safe within the meaning of section 409 of the act, and hereby offers an opportunity to all interested persons to present their views in writing with reference to this proposal to the Hearing Clerk, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, 330 Independence Avenue SW., Washington 25, D.C., within 30 days from the date of publication of this notice in the FEDERAL REGISTER. Comments may be accompanied by a memorandum or brief, and it is requested that all comments be submitted in quintuplicate.

Product	Limits
CHEMICAL PRESERVATIVES	
Calcium sorbate	
Methylparaben (methyl-*p*-hydroxybenzoate)	0.1 percent
Propylparaben (propyl-p-hydroxybenzoate)	0.1 percent
Stannous chloride	0.0015 percent
BUFFERS AND NEUTRALIZING AGENTS	
Adipic acid	
Hydrochloric acid	
Malic acid	
Phosphoric acid	
Succinic acid	
NONNUTRITIVE SWEETENERS	
Ammonium saccharin	
Magnesium cyclohexyl sulf	
Potassium cyclohexyl sulfa	
NUTRIENTS	
Choline bitartrate	
Glycine (amino	
Inositol	
Methionine	
Methionine	

protection
for food packaging
materials and foods

PARASEPTS®

Long recognized as safe and effective preservatives for food applications as well as pharmaceuticals and cosmetics, Heyden Parasepts® may be the antimycotics to solve your problems in — adhesives — coatings — and other materials associated with food packaging (1).

Investigate them also for the inhibition of bacterial and fungal contamination in — pie and cake fillings and icings — cake batter — fountain syrups — fruit products — jams and jellies — prepared salads — pickles — fish products — and other foods (2).

The Parasepts® are effective in low concentrations in acid, neutral or slightly alkaline media, with little or no effect on taste. Send for samples and technical information.

Methyl Parasept Purified (Methylparaben) U.S.P.
Ethyl Parasept Purified
Propyl Parasept Purified (Propylparaben) U.S.P.
Butyl Parasept Purified
Technical grades are also available.

1. Methyl and propyl p-hydroxybenzoate (Methylparaben and Propylparaben) are listed in a Food and Drug Administration order as substances for which prior sanctions have been granted as antimycotics for use in food-packaging materials, when used in accordance with good manufacturing practice. No limit or restriction is listed. (Federal Register, February 2, 1960)

2. Methyl and propyl p-hydroxybenzoate are listed in a Food and Drug Administration proposed regulation as substances generally recognized as safe for use as *chemical preservatives* in foods, with a limit of 0.1% for each, when used in accordance with good manufacturing practice. (Federal Register, February 2, 1960)

1959

FINE HEYDEN CHEMICALS

HEYDEN CHEMICAL DIVISION
Heyden Newport Chemical Corporation
342 Madison Avenue, New York 17, New York

Papaverine hydrochloride, nat. or syn., USP cns. 25-oz. to 100-oz. lots oz 5.00 - —
cns., smaller lots oz 5.05 5.20
Papaverine sulfate, nat. or syn., USP, cns., oz 7.10 7.35
Paprika, Bulgarian, bgs. lb .34 - .35
Hungarian, bgs. lb .32 - —
Spanish, bgs. lb .50 - —
Yugoslavian, bgs. lb .34 - —
Para-aminobenzoic acid (see p-Aminobenzoic acid)
Parachlorobenzoic acid (see p-Chlorobenzoic acid).
Paramethylphenylcinchonic acid (see Neocinchophen)
Paranitrobenzoic acid (see p-Nitrobenzoic acid).
Paratoluidinemetasulfonic acid (see p-Toluidine m-sulfonic acid)
Para-aminophenol (see p-Aminophenol).
Parachloro-orthonitroaniline (see 4-Chloro-2-nitro aniline)
Para-anisidin (see p-Ansidine).
Parachloraniline (see p-Chloraniline).
Parachlorobenzaldehyde (see p-Chlorobenzaldehyde)
Parachlorophenol (see p-Chlorophenol).
Paracresol (see p-Cresol)
Paradibromobenzene (see p-Dibromobenzene).
Paradichlorobenzene (see p-Dichlorobenzene).
Para toner, red, bbls. lb. 1.56 - —
Chlorinated, kgs. lb 1.35 - —
Paraffin, crude, scale, white, 123°-127°F ASTM tanks, refy. lb. .0655- —
Paraffin, fully refd., 122°-124°F, ASTM, tanks, refy lb. .0765- —
125°-127°F, ASTM, tanks, refy. lb. .0765- —
130°-132°F, ASTM, tanks, refy. lb. .0765- —
132°-134°F., ASTM tanks, refy. lb. .0765- —
135°-137°F., ASTM, tanks, refy lb. .0765- —
AMP temperatures are an arbitrary 3°F higher than ASTM
Paraffin oil, pale, 100-110 vis., at 100°F., tanks, east coast refy gal. .14 - —
Paraffin wax (see Paraffin)
Paraformaldehyde 91% flake, bgs., c.l., frt. alld lb. .10 - —
bgs. l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .12 - .13
91%, powd., bgs., c.l. ex whse. lb. .1715- —
bgs., l.c.l. ex whse lb. .1765- —
USP-X, fib dms., c.l. lb .19 - —
fib dms. 1,000-lb. lots lb 20 - —
fib dms., smaller lots lb. 21½- —
Paraldehyde, tech., 98%, 55-gal. dms., t.l., dlvd lb. .14 - —
55-gal. dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .15 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .11½- —
Paranitroaniline (see p-Nitroaniline).
Paranitrochlorobenzene (see p-Nitrochlorobenzene)
Paranitrotoluene (see p-Nitrotoluene.
Paranitrophenol (see p-Nitrophenol).
Paraphenetidine (see p-Phenetidine).
Paraphenylenediamine (see p-Phenylenediamine)
Paraphenylphenol (see p-Phenylphenol)
Para tertiary amylphenol (see p-tert Amylphenol)
Para tertiary butylphenol (see p-tert-Butylphenol)
Parathion, ethyl, dms. frt alld lb .54 - —
Parathion prices 2c per lb higher in West
Paratoluenesulfonamide (see p-Toluenesulfonamide)
Paris green, dealers 100 lb. dms., frt alld lb .45 - —
Parsley flower herb, bls. lb. .45 - .50
Patchouli oil, imp., cns. lb. 5.10 - 5.25
Peach kernel oil, USP (see Apricot kernel oil)
Peacock blue, fugitive, 100% color strength, 250-lb. bbls., dlvd E of Rockies lb 1.00 - —
Peacock blue price 1c higher W of Rockies
Peanut meal, 45% old process, bgs., f.o.b., mills ton 55.00 -56.00
Peanut oil, crude, tanks, f.o.b. mills lb. .15 - —
Refd., dms. lb. .20¼- .20½
tanks lb. .18¼- —
Peppermint, NF, citrus, powd., bbls lb 2.05 2.06
Dom., tech., powd., 150 jelly grade, bbls lb. 1.28 - —
Imp., Danish, bbls. ex whse lb. 1.28 - —
Pelargonic acid, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .25 - —
ton lots, same basis lb. .27½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .23½- —
Penicillin potassium cryst., bulk, 1,000,000 units. .021 - .024
Penicillin procaine crys., bulk, 1,000,000 units. .021 - .024
Pennyroyal oil, USP, imported cns. lb 2.25 - 3.10
Pentachlorophenol, bgs. c.l., t.l., works, frt equald lb .21 - —
bgs. l.c.l. same basis lb 22½- .29
Pentachlorophenol in dms 1c higher.
Pentaerythritol, tech., bgs., c.l., dlvd lb .31 - —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .32 - —
Pentaerythritol, di-and tri-isomers (see Dipentaerythritol and Tripentaerythritol)
Pentane, indust., tanks, f.ex. refy. gal. .14 - —
Pentobarbital, dms. 100 lbs. or more lb 3.00 - —
Pepper, black, Malabar, bgs. lb. .56 - —
Lampong, bgs. lb. .59 - —
Red, Funtuas, bgs. lb. .32 - —
Japanese, Hontoka, bgs. lb. .37½- —
Santaka, bgs. lb. 31½- —
Sudanese, bgs. lb. 36 - —
White, Muntok, bgs. lb. .85 - —
Peppermint leaves, dom. USP, bls., dms. lb 70 - .75
Imp. USP, bls lb 85 - —
Peppermint oil, nat., dms. lb. 4.00 - 4.60
Redist., USP, dms. lb. 4.25 - 5.25
Perchloroethylene, dms., c.l. or t.l., dlvd lb. .13½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .15¼- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .11¾- —
tanktruck, 1,000 gal. min. dlvd. lb. .12¼- —
Peri acid, dry, bbls, frt. alld lb 1.60 - —
Oxide, bbls, frt. alld lb 1.55 - —
Peru balsam, dms. lb. 1.30 - 1.45
Persic oil, USP (see Apricot kernel oil).
Petitgrain oil, South American, cns. dms. lb. 2.50 - 3.25
Petrolatum, cream, dms. c.l. refy lb .08125- —
dms. l.c.l. dlvd. lb. .10125-.11375
tanks, refy lb. .05875- —
Extra amber, dms., c.l., refy lb. .07125 —
dms. l.c.l. dlvd. lb .09125-.10375
tanks, refy lb 04875- —
Lily white, dms. c.l., refy lb. .08625 —
dms. l.c.l. dlvd. lb 10625- .12
tanks, refy. lb 06735- —

Petrolatum, USP, snow white, dms., c.l., refy lb. .09125 - —
dms. l.c.l. dlvd lb 11125 .125
tanks, refy lb 06875 —
USP, soft yellow, dms., c.l., refy. lb. .07125- —
dms., l.c.l. dlvd lb 095 .10375
tanks, refy lb .04875- —
Petroleum pitch (see Asphalt petroleum)

PETROLEUM PRODUCTS
Petroleum product quotations are listed individually. For example, prices on Petroleum, mineral spirits, may be found in the M's under Mineral spirits, petroleum.

Petroleum sulfonate, oil soluble, 60-62% sulfonic content, non-ret. dms. c.l. works lb 16½ 18¾
non-ret. dms. l.c.l. works lb 17½ .19
tanks, works lb 14½ .17
50-55%, sulfuric content, non-ret. dms., c.l., works lb .16 - —
non-ret. dms. l.c.l. works lb 17 - —
tanks, works lb 13 - —
o-Phenetidine, dms. c.l. frt. alld. E lb 91 - —
dms. l.c.l. same basis lb 93 - —
p-Phenetidine, dms. c.l. frt. alld. lb 1.05 - —
dms. same basis lb 1.08 - —
Phenobarbitol, USP, dms., 100-lbs., frt. alld lb. 3.25 - —
Phenobarbital-Sodium (see sodium phenobarbital)
Phenol, 90-92% (cresol 8-10%) non-ret. dms. frt alld E of Rockies lb. .16¾- —
non-ret. dms. l.c.l. same basis. lb. .17¾ —
tanks, same basis lb. .14¾ —
82-84% (cresol 16-18%) non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .16½- —
non-ret. dms. l.c.l. same basis. lb. .17½ —
tanks, same basis lb. .14½- —
30°C. or above, tar dist., non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .18 - —
non-ret. dms. l.c.l. same basis. lb. .19 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .16 - —
USP, syn., dms., c.l., t.l., frt. alld lb. .18½- —
dms., same basis lb. .20½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .16½- —
Phenolphthalein, USP or yellow, 250-lb. dm. 2,000 lbs. frt. alld. lb. 1.30 - —
250-lb. dm. same basis lb. 1.35 - —
Phenothiazine drench, fib dms. t.l., dlvd lb 44 - —
fib dms. t.l.t., same basis lb 47 - —
NF, fib. dms., t.l., same basis lb. .43 - —
fib dms. t.l.t. same basis lb 46 - —
Phenyl acetate, dms. 100-lb. lots, works lb .50 - —
Phenyl salicylate (see Salol)
Phenylacetaldehyde, soln., 50%, bots lb. 2.35 - —
100% bots lb 4.00 4.65
Phenylacetic acid, pure, cryst. cns. lb 1.25 1.75
dl-Phenylalanine, dms. works lb 27.00 -37.50
l-Phenyl-3-carbethoxy pyrazolone-5, fib dms. 200-lb lots dlvd E lb 3.45 - —
fib dms. smaller lots dlvd E lb 3.80 - —
N-Phenyldiethanolamine, dms. c.l., dlvd E lb. .41 - —
dms. t.c.l. dlvd E lb. .42½- —
tanks, dlvd E lb. .38½- —
m-Phenylenediamine, dms. frt allo. lb. 1.10 - —
o-Phenylenediamine, comi., fib. dms., 100 to 1,000 lbs., works lb. 1.70 - 1.80
p-Phenylenediamine, tech., dms., works lb 1.55 - —
Phenylethanolamine, dms. c.l., works lb 75½- —
dms. t.c.l. same basis lb. .77 — —
Phenylethyl acetate, bots. lb. 1.25 - 1.40
2-Phenylethyl alcohol, extra, dms. lb 1.14 1.50
Standard, dms lb 1.10 1.60
b-Phenylethylamine, dms. 20,000 lbs. or more frt allo lb 1.50 - —
dms. smaller lots, frt. allo lb. 1.70 - 1.85
Phenylethylphenyl acetate, bots lb 4.00 4.25
Phenylglyconic acid (see Mendelic acid)
Phenylhydrazine, 97%, 450-lb. dms. lb 1.45 - —
1-Phenyl-3-methyl pyrazolone-5, fib dms. 250-lb. lots, dlvd E lb 1.80 - —
fib dms. smaller lots, dlvd E lb 2.10 - —
o-Phenylphenol, dms. t.c.l. works. lb. .48 - .50
p-Phenylphenol, bgs. c.l., works lb .38½- —
bgs., t.c.l., works lb. .43 - —
Philippine copal gum, pale, chips, bgs lb. .23¾- .26
nubs, bgs. lb. .33¼- .37
seeds, bgs lb 20 Nom
sorts, bgs. lb. .20 - .24
Phloroglucinol, comi., fib dms., works lb 6.40 - —
CP, bots., works lb 17.75 - —
Tech. fib dms. works lb 10.45 - —
Phloxin red toner (see Eosin red toner)
Phosgene, ret. cyls. works lb 15½- —
Phosphate, defluorinated (see under D)
Phosphate rock, Curacao, Atlantic ports, New Orleans ton 48.00 - —
Phosphate rock, Florida, land pebble, run of mine, washed, dried, unground, 66-68%, b.p.l., bulk, c.l. mines, short-ton. 4.798 - —
68-70%, b.p.l., bulk, c.l., same basis, short-ton. 5.148 - —
70-72% b.p.l. bulk, c.l. same basis, short ton. 5.728 - —
74-75%, b.p.l., bulk, c.l., same basis, short ton. 6.628 - —
76-77% b.p.l. c.l. bulk, same basis, short ton. 7.518 - —
Above Florida prices are based on fuel oil at $2.37 per bbl. and labor at $1.59.
Phosphoric acid, food grade, 75%, cbys., c.l., works, E., frt. equald 100 lbs. 7.00 - —
cbys., l.c.l., same basis, 100 lbs. 7.23 - 7.75
tanks, t.w., works 100 lbs. 5.60 - —
80%, cbys., c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs 7.85 - —
cbys., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.10 - 9.35
tanks, t.w., works 100 lbs. 6.00 - —
NF, 85%, cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.50 - —
cbys., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.75 - 9.00
tanks, t.w., works 100 lbs. 6.65 - —
Phosphorus, amorph., red, dms., t.l. works lb. .55 - —
dms. smaller lots, works lb. .56 - .57
white (yellow), solid dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .20 - .20½
dms., l.c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .21½- —
tanks, works, frt. equald lb. .19 —

Phosphorus oxychloride, dms., c.l., works lb .14 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb 15 - —
tanks, works lb 12½- —
Phosphorus pentasulfide, powd., dms., c.l. works lb .13½- —
dms. l.c.l., works lb 14½ 15½
Solid, dms., c.l., works lb. .11½- —
dms l.c.l., works lb .12½ 13½
Phosphorus pentoxide, dms., c.l., works lb. .1375- .1475
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .1475- .1675
Phosphorus sesquisulfide, dms., cs., c.l., works lb .38 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb .39 - .40
Phosphorus trichloride, dms., c.l., works lb 14 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb 15 - —
tanks, works lb 12½- —
Phthalic anhydride, bgs. c.l. works, frt equald lb .17 - .19
bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .18 - .20
tanks, same basis lb. .16½ .18½
Phthalimide, 97-98%, dms., frt. allo lb 65 - —
Phthalocyanine blue, full strength, bbls dlvd E of Rockies lb 2.90 - —
Resinated, bbls, same basis lb 2.75 - —
Water dispersable, bbls., same basis lb 1.52 - —
Phthalocyanine blue prices 1c higher W of Rockies
Phthalocyanine green toner, bbls., works lb 3.35 - —
Resinated, bbls lb 3.00 - —
Water dispersable, bbls lb 1.71 - —
Phthalocyanine green prices 1c higher W of Rockies
Phthalylsulfacetamide, fib dms., 1,000-lb lots or more lb 5.00 - —
NF, fib dms lb 5.20 - —
a-Picoline, dms. c.l., works, frt. equald lb 43 .43½
dms. t.c.l. works, frt equald lb 44 —
tanks, same basis lb 415 .422
b-Picoline, 98% dms. t.l. works lb 1.05 - —
dms., t.c.l., same basis lb 1.15 - —
tanks, same basis lb. 95 - —
b,g-Picoline, 50% dms. c.l. works lb .32½- —
dms t.c.l. works lb .33 - —
g-Picoline, dms., f.o.b., works lb 1.60 - —
tanks, t.l. same basis lb 1.50 - —
Picric acid, NF, bbls lb 85 - —
Tech. bbls lb 44 - —
Pigment green B, kgs lb. 1.50 - —
Pilocarpine hydrochloride, USP, bots. oz 5.25 - —
Pilocarpine nitrate, USP, bots, vials oz 5.15 - —
Pimento, Jamaican, bgs lb 68 - —
Mexican, bgs lb .57 - —
Pimento berry oil, NF, dms. lb 3.75 9.25
Pimento leaf oil, crude, cns. lb. 2.20 - 2.60
Pine oil, dest. dist., dms., t.c.l. works, lb. .15 - —
dms. t.c.l. ex whse New York, lb. .173 - —
Steam-dist., dms., ex whse., New York lb. .185 - —
dms., dlvd lb. .188 - —
Pineneedle oil, Siberian (see Abies Siberica oil)
Pinetar oil, comi., dms. c.l. works, lb. .0561- —
dms. t.c.l., works lb. .0634- —
dms., c.l. ex whse New York, lb .0745- —
tanks, works lb. .046 - —
NF, rectified, dms., incl., t.c.l., works, South lb. .40 - —
dms., t.c.l. ex whse New York lb. .41½- —
Refd., dms., incl., t.c.l. works lb. .35 - —
dms. incl t.c.l., ex whse New York lb .36½- —
Pink root, bls. lb. 1.75 - —
Piperazine, anhyd., dms., c.l., frt. allo lb. 1.80 - —
dms., t.c.l., same basis lb. 1.85 - —
Piperazine citrate, 36% dms., 1,000 lbs. or more frt allo lb. 1.15 - —
Piperazine dihydrochloride, 51%, dms. 1,000 lbs or more, frt allo lb. 1.23 - —
Piperazine hexahydrate, 44% dms., 1,000 lbs. or more, frt. allo lb. .86 - —
dms., 200-900 lbs., frt. allo lb. .89 - —
Piperazine phosphate, 42% dms., 1,000 lbs. or more frt. allo. lb. 1.06 - —
Piperidine, dist. 98% min., dms., frt. equald lb 2.60 - —
Piperonyl butoxide, dms. dlvd E lb 4.50 5.05

PITCHES
Pitch quotations are listed individually. For example, prices on Pitch, soybean, may be found in the S's under Soybean pitch.

Plaster of Paris (see Gypsum)
Platinum metal, works oz. 81.00 -85.00
Podophyllum resin, NF, dms. lb. 12.50 - —
Poke root, bls lb .19 - .22
Polymyxin, bots., bulk, 50 billion units or more 1,000,000 units. .52 - —
bulk, bots., 25-50 billion units, 1,000,000 units. .54 - —
bulk, bots., 1-25 billion units, 1,000,000 units. .56 - —
Polyoxyethylene sorbitan monostearate, dms., 20,000-lb. lots, works lb. .42 - —
dms., 10,000-20,000 lb lots, works. lb. .44 - —
dms. smaller lots, works lb. .47 - .49
Polyoxyethylene sorbitan tristearate, dms., 20,000-lb lots, works. lb .42 - —
dms., 10,000-20,000-lb. lots, works lb. .44 - —
dms. smaller lots, works lb. .47 - .49
Pontianak copal gum, chips, bgs. lb. .25 - —
nubs, bgs lb. .37 40
Poppy seed, Argentine, bgs. lb No stocks.
Dutch, bgs. lb. .22 - —
Danish, bgs. lb. .20½- —
Polish, bgs. lb. .20 - —
Turkish, bgs. lb. .17½- —
Potash, caustic, liq., 45% basis, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.25 - —
dms. t.c.l., same basis 100 lbs 5.05 - —
tanks, same basis 100 lbs 3.70 - —
reg., flake, 88-92%, dms., c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 9.15 - —
reg., flake, 88-92%, dms., t.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 10.20 - —
solid, 88-92%, dms., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 8.70 - —
dms t.c.l. works 100 lbs 9.75 - —
Potassium acetate, NF 200-lb dm., f.o.b works E lb. .31 - —
Potassium bicarbonate, USP, gran. dms lb .22 - —
USP, powd., dms. lb. .24 - —
Potassium bichromate, gran., bgs., c.l., t.l., works lb. .18 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .18½- .19¼
Potassium bichromate in dms. ¾c. higher.
Potassium bitartrate, NF, gran., powd., 100-lb. bgs., c.l., frt. equald lb. .37 - —
100-lb. bgs., 5,000 lbs. 1 shipt., same basis lb. .38 - —
100-lb. bgs., smaller lots, same basis lb. .40 - —

Potassium borohydride, powd., dms., works lb. 16.00 -22.00
Pelletized postassium borohydride $1.25 per lb. higher in 1,000-lb. lots.
Potassium bromate, dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more, works lb. .50 - —
dms., smaller lots, works lb. .52 - .53
Potassium bromide, USP, gran., bbls., kgs lb. .39 .40
Potassium carbonate, dom., NF, gran., bbls. dms lb. .20 - —
Dom., tech. powd., bbls., dms lb. .21 - .22
Dom., calcinated, bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 8.50 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 9.55 - —
Dom., hydrated, 83-85%, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.10 - —
bgs. l.c.l. works 100 lbs 8.15 - —
Potassium chlorate, cryst., dms., c.l., works lb 12¼- —
dms. t.c.l., works lb .13½- .14½
Powd., dms. c.l., works lb. 12¾- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .14 .15
works lb 12¼- —
NF, cryst., dms., 2,000 lbs. or more, works lb. .16¾- —
NF gran. 25-lb metal dms lb. .36 —
NF powd. dms., 2,000 lbs or more works lb. 17¼- —
Potassium chloride, indust., 99.9% KCL, bulk, c.l. works ton 29.00 - —
bgs. c.l. works ton 33.50 - —
99.5% KCL, bulk, c.l., works ton 27.00 - —
bgs. c.l. works ton 31.50 - —
USP, cryst., dms. lb. .20 - .22
USP, gran., dms. lb 21 .23
USP, powd., dms. lb. .24 .26
Potassium chloride, agricultural (see Potassium muriate)
Potassium chromate, tech., dms., works lb. .50 .51
Potassium citrate, NF, gran., 250-lb. dm., f.o.b. works E lb. .43 - —
powd. 250-lb dms. same basis. lb. .46 - —
Potassium cyanide, dms 20,000-lb. lots or more, works lb. .42½- —
dms. 2,000-19,999 in lots, works. lb. .43 - —
dms. smaller lots, works lb .44 - .44½
Potassium dichromate (see Potassium bichromate)
Potassium ferricyanide, dms., ton lots, works lb. .50 - —
dms., smaller lots works lb. .65 - —
Potassium ferrocyanide, dms., ton lots lb. .24½- —
dms., smaller lots lb. .29 - —
Potassium fluoborate, fib dms., c.l., works lb. .30 - —
fib dms. t.c.l. works lb .31 - —
Potassium fluoride, dms. works lb. .37 .38
Potassium gluconate, 100-lb. dm., f.o.b works E lb. 1.67 —
Potassium guaiacol sulfonate, NF, dms lb 2.10 2.30
Potassium hydroxide, tech (see Potash caustic).
Potassium hydroxide, USP, pellets, 100-lb dms 1 to 100-dm. lots lb. .33½- .38
Potassium hypophosphite, NF, fib. dms. 1,000 lb lots lb. 1.38 - —
Potassium iodide, USP, cryst., gran., or powd., 250-lb dm., f.o.b. works lb. 1.40 - —
Potassium manure salt, 22% K2O, bulk, c.l. works unit-ton. .17 - .1765
Potassium metabisulfite, gran., dms. lb. .16 - —
Powd., dms. lb. .27 - —
Potassium muriate, standard, bulk, c.l., works unit-ton. .34½- .36½
bagged, 60% minimum K2O, same basis ton 25.60 -26.80
Gran., bulk, c.l., works unit-ton. .35 - .37
bagged., 60% minimum K2O, same basis ton 25.90 -27.10
Inside prices apply to material contracted for prior to July 1, 1959.
Outside prices apply to material contracted for after that date but also for delivery during the current month
Potassium nitrate, NF, cryst., bbls., 20-ton lots 100 lbs. 17.00 —
bbls. smaller lots 100 lbs 18.00 -19.00
NF gran. bgs. 20-ton lots 100 lbs. 9.50 —
bgs. smaller lots 100 lbs 11.00 -12.00
NF, powd., bgs., 20-ton lots 100 lbs. 10.50 - —
bgs. smaller lots 100 lbs. 12.00 -13.00
Potassium oxalate, neutral, tech., fine gran., powd. 300-lb. dm., f.o.b. works E lb. .32 - —
Potassium pentaborate, gran., dms., c.l. works ton 219.50 - —
dms. ton lots, ex whse ton 311.00 - —
dms. smaller lots ex whse ton 316.00 —
Powdered potassium pentaborate $10 per ton higher
Potassium perchlorate, dms., c.l., works lb. .18½- —
dms. t.c.l. works lb. .19 .20
Potassium permanganate, comi. kgs., works lb. .25 - .33
USP, dms. works lb. .29 - .35
Potassium persulfate, dms., c.l., works lb. .17½- —
dms. t.c.l. works lb. .18 .21
Potassium pyrophosphate, tetrabasic, dms., works lb. .15½- .18¼
Potassium prussiate red (see Potassium ferrocyanide)
Potassium prussiate yellow (see Potassium ferro-cyanide).
Potassium silicate, electrical grade, 30° Be. 1:2.0, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.50 - —
dms. t.c.l., 5 dm. lots or more, works 100 lbs. 7.25 - 7.65
tanks, works 100 lbs. 6.15 - —
40.5° Be. 1:2.1, dms., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 5.95 - —
dms. t.c.l., 5 dm. lots or more works 100 lbs 6.70 - —
tanks works 100 lbs 5.60 - —
Glass grade, bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 17.30 -18.00
bgs. t.c.l. works 100 lbs 17.80 —
Soln. 29° Be, 1:2.5, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.95 - —
dms. t.c.l., 5-dm. lots or more, works 100 lbs. 5.70 - —
tanks, works 100 lbs. 4.60 - —
Potassium silicofluoride, bgs., works lb. 09½- 10
Potassium silicofluoride in drums, 0.4c. per lb higher
Potassium stannate, dms., frt allo. E lb. .776 - .848
Potassium sulfate, agricultural, bulk, c.l., works unit-ton. .67½- .69½
Inside price applies to tonnage contracted for prior to July 1, 1959.
Outside price applies to tonnage contracted for after that date but also for delivery during the current month
Potassium sulfate, NF VII, cryst., dms lb .31 .33
NF VII, gran. dms lb. 18½- —
NF VII, powd., dms lb. .16 - .17

Potassium sulfocyanate, NF, cryst. (see Potassium thiocyanate).
Potassium thiocyanate, NF, cryst., dms., works lb. .96 - .98
Tech., dms., works lb. .77 - .79
Potassium titanate, ctns., c.l., works, lb. .16¼- —
ctns., 5-ton lots, works lb. .16½- —
ctns., 1-ton lots or less, works lb. .16¾- —
Potassium-magnesium sulfate, basis 40% K_2SO_4 and 18% MgO, bulk, works, base price ton.13.45 - —
bulk, works, July forward ton.14.00 - —
Potassium-sodium tartrate, NF, gran. or powd., 250-lb dms., c.l., f.o.b. works E lb. .42½- —
250-lb. dms., 5,000-lb. lots, same basis lb. .43 - —
250-lb. dms. same basis lb. .43½- —
Potassium-titanium fluoride, fib. dms. works lb. .39 - .40
Potassium-zirconium fluoride, fib. dms., c.l., works lb. .50 - —
fib dms., l.c.l. works lb. .52½ - .55
Pregnenolone, bots. gram. No prices.
Pregnenolone acetate, bots. gram. No prices.
Procaine hydrochloride, USP, dms., 1,000-lb. lots, frt. alld lb. 2.60 - —
dms. 100-500 lb lots lb 2.95 - 3.15
Progesterone USP bots. gram No prices.
Progesterone acetate, bots. gram No prices.
Propenyl guaethol, dms. lb. 24.30 - 27.00
b-Propriolactone, dms., c.l., t.l., f.o.b. works lb. .89 - —
dms., l.c.l., l.t.l., same basis lb. .90 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .87 - —
Propionic acid syn. pure dms., c.l., works lb 23¼- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .24¾- —
tanks, works lb. .20¾- —
n-Propyl acetate, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. 14¾- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .16¼- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .12¼- —
n-Propyl alcohol, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .14 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .15½- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .11½- —
n-Propyl gallate, dms., 100 to 2,000-lb lots, works lb 3.90 - 4.40
n-Propyl-p-hydroxybenzoate, USP, dms lb 2.30 - 2.40
Propyl thiouracil, bots., 50 kilo lots or more kilo.55.00 —
bots. smaller lots kilo.55.10 - 55.30
n-Propylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. 1.24 - —
dms. l.c.l., same basis lb. 1.255 - —
n-Propylene dichloride, consumers', dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .0845- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .0995- —
tanks, same basis lb. .07 - —
Propylene dichloride prices in West 1c. higher same basis
Propylene glycol, indust., dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .15 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .16¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .12½- —
USP, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .17 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .18¾- —
tanks, same basis lb. .14½- —
Propylene glycol methyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .20 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .21 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .18½- —
Propylene oxide, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .17 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .18½- —
tanks, dlvd. E. lb. .14½- —
Psyllium seed, black, bgs. lb. .30 - .35
Blonde bgs. lb. .18 - .20
Husks, bgs. lb. .42 - .45
Pumice, dom., grd., coarse to fine, 0, ½, 1, 1½, 2, 3, bgs., ton lots lb. .03⅜- .04¼
bgs., smaller lots lb. .03⅞- —
Imp., Italian, silk-screen, coarse, bgs., ton lots lb. .05½- —
fine, bgs. ton lots lb. .04 - —
sun dried, coarse, bgs. ton.60.00 - —
fine, bgs. ton.60.00 - 70.00
Pumpkin seed, bgs. lb. .25 - .26
Pyrethrins, syn (see Allethrin).
Pyrethrum flowers, fine grd., 0.9% pyrethrins, bgs., ton, works lb. .50 - —
Powd., 1.3% pyrethrins, bgs., ton, works lb. .71 - —
Pyrethrum liquid, 20:1 basis (2 grams pyrethrins per 100cc odorless base), dms., works gal. 9.60 - 9.80
Pyrethrum liquid, 100:1 basis (10 grams pyrethrine per 100cc odorless base), dms., works. gal.45.90 - 46.90
Pyrethrum oleoresin, dewaxed, 20% dms., works lb.11.00 - 11.35
purif., 20%, dms., works lb.11.00 - 11.35
Pyridine, denat., dms. c.l., works and frt. equald gal. 2.77 - —
dms. l.c.l., same basis gal. 2.80 - —
Reid., 2°, non-ret., dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .70 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .65 - —
Pyridoxine hydrochloride, USP, 500-gram bots., dms., f.o.b. works. kilo.175.00 - —
Pyrites, Canadian, 48-50% S, mines, long ton. 5.00 - 6.00
Pyrocatechol (see Catechol)
Pyrogallic acid, NF (see Pyrogallol).
Pyrogallic acid, tech., bbls., 100-lbs., f.o.b. works lb. 3.50 - —
Pyrogallol, NF, 100 lb. dms. lb 3.50 - —
Pyroxylin, USP bots. lb. 9.50 - —

Q

Quassia chips lb. .10 - —
Quicksilver (see Mercury metal)
Quince seed, bgs. lb. 1.30 - 1.40
Quinidine sulfate, USP, 1,000-oz. dm. oz. .74½- —
Quinine, NF, 1,000-oz. dm. oz. .3105- —
Quinine bisulfate, USP, 1,000-oz. dm. oz. .2330- —
Quinine hydrochloride, 1,000-oz. dm. oz. .3030- —
Quinine sulfate, USP, 1,000-oz. dm. oz. .2573- —
Quinoline, dms., c.l., frt, equald lb. .50¼- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .51¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .50 - —

R

R salt, paste, dms. frt. alld., 100% basis lb. .08 - —
Powd., frt. alld. 100% basis lb. 1.08 - —
Rapeseed oil, dms. lb. .14¾- .15
tanks lb. .12¾- —
Rare earth chloride, 46%, dms., dlvd lb. .25 - —
Rare earth oxalate, NF, 45-50%, bgs., works lb. 1.15 - —
Rauwolfia serpentina root, powd., bbls. dms lb. 1.00 - 1.20
Red carmine, No. 40 (see Carmine).
Red oil (see Oleic acid)

RED PIGMENTS
Red pigment quotations are listed individually. For example, prices on Red, lithol toner, may be found in the L's under Lithol red toner.

Red precipitate (see Mercuric oxide, red).

Reserpine, cryst., bots. gram. 1.38 - —
Resorcinol, tech grade, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .77½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .78½- —
USP, powd., dms., works lb. 2.93 - —
Resorcinol monoacetate, NF, dms. lb. 2.50 - —
Rhatany root, bgs. lb. .14 - .16
Rhodamine red toner, molybdated, PMA, kgs., works lb. 6.00 - —
Tungstated, PTMA, works, kgs lb. 6.60 - —
Rhodinol, 5-lb. cans lb.42.00 - 51.00
Synthetic lb.14.00 - 16.00
Rhubarb root, india whole, bgs. lb. .25 - —
powd., bgs. lb. .35 - —
Riboflavin, USP, fib. dms., kilo or more, dlvd kilo.36.00 - —
Riboflavin, USP, readily soluble, bots., dlvd kilo.130.00 - —
Riboflavin, 5-phosphate-sodium, fib. dms., kilo or more dlvd. kilo.104.50 - —
Rice bran oil, clarified, dms., l.c.l. lb. .14½- .15
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .12½- —
Ricinoleic acid (see Castor oil acids split).
Rochelle salt (see Potassium-sodium tartrate).
Roofing pitch (see Coaltar pitch roofing).
Rose oil, nat. Bulgarian bots oz.72.00 —
Turkish, bots. oz.55.00 - 58.00
Rosemary oil, Spanish, NF, ens., dms lb. .97 - 1.40
Spanish, tech., ens., dms. lb. .50 - 1.20
Rosin, gum and wood (see Naval Stores in Protective Coatings market)
Rotenone, fib. dms., works, unit-lb. .12 - —
Resin, 25-45% fib dms. works, unit-lb. .12 - —
Rottenstone, bgs., 5-ton lots, ex-whse lb. .03¾- —
bgs., ton lots same basis lb. .04¼- —

Rubber solvent, petroleum, 115°F-245°F b.r., tankcars, New Jersey and New York gal. .19 - —
Group 3 gal. .13875- —
Houston, Texas gal. .155 - —
Rue oil, bots. lb. 2.75 - 3.00
Rutin, NF, fib. dms., 10 kilo lots kilo.13.00 - —
fib. dms., 5 kilo lots kilo.13.50- —
fib. dms., 1 kilo kilo.14.00 - —
Ryania, 100%, powd., bgs., c.l., works lb. .22 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .24 - —

S

S acid, bbls., works lb. 3.25 - —
Sabadilla seed, activated, ground with lime, bbls lb. .42 - .44
Saccharin, calcium, fib. dms., 1,000-lb. lots, works lb. 2.50 - —
USP, gran., soluble, dms., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.40 - —
dms., smaller lots lb. 1.50 - —
USP, powd., soluble, insoluble, dms., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.45 - —
dms., smaller lots lb. 1.55 - —
USP, powd., insoluble, dms., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.43 - —
dms., smaller lots lb. 1.53 - —
Safflower oil, dms., New York lb. .1755- .18
tanks, Atl. Coast lb. .1555- —
Saffron, Mancha Superior, tins lb.19.50 - —
Safrol, dms lb. .70 - —
Sage, Dalmatian, bgs. lb. .40 - —
Greek, ens. lb. .16 - —
Italian, ens. lb. .18 - —
Sage oil, clary, bots. lb.20.00 - 30.00
Dalmatian, ens. lb. 2.85 - 3.25
Spanish, ens. lb. 1.25 - 1.75
Sal soda (see Soda sal).
salicylaldehyde, dms., c.l., t.l., f.o.b. plant, frt. equald lb 1.23 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb 1.25 - —
Salicylamide, 100-lb dms lb 1.03 - —
Salicylic acid, crude, fib dms., c.l., t.l., frt alld lb. .37¼- —
fib. dms., l.c.l., frt. alld on 100 lbs. or more lb. .38½- —
Sublimed, tech., fib. dms., c.l., t.l. dlvd lb. .39¼- —
fib. dms., l.c.l. dlvd lb. .43½- —
USP, cryst., 200-lb. fib. dms., 1,000 lbs. or more lb. .50½- —
200-lb. fib. dms., less than 1,000 lbs lb. .53½- —
100-lb. fib. dms., 1,000-lbs. or more lb. .52½- —
100-lb. fib. dms., less than 1,000 lbs. lb. .55½- —
USP, powd., 100-lb. fib. dms., 1,000 lbs. or more lb. .57½- —
100-lb. fib dms., less than 1,000 lbs lb. .60½- —
Salol, NF, gran., bbls. kgs. lb 1.20 - —
Powdered salol, 25c per lb higher
Salt, rock, paper bgs., c.l., 100 lbs 1.09 - —
Salt, table vacuum, common, fine, paper bgs. c.l 100 lbs 1.34 - —
Saltcake, dom., bulk, works, 100% Na_2SO_4 basis ton.26.00 - —
Saltpeter (see Potassium nitrate)

By every standard... WEST END MEASURES UP AS THE QUALIFIED SUPPLIER OF SALT CAKE

- ACCURATE PROCESSING OF ORDERS
- UNIFORMLY HIGH QUALITY
- ABUNDANT STORAGE
- FLEXIBLE AND EFFICIENT LOADING AND SHIPPING
- EXTENSIVE PRODUCTION CAPACITY
- VAST NATURAL SOURCE OF RAW MATERIAL
- ALL COMMITMENTS SCRUPULOUSLY MET
- FRIENDLY, HELPFUL ATTENTION TO INDIVIDUAL NEEDS
- PROMPT, AUTHORITATIVE ANSWER TO EVERY INQUIRY

However you view your needs, you will find in West End a unique coordination of specialized services, extensive production facilities and product excellence essential to the prompt, efficient handling of individual requirements.

Uniformly high quality

SALT CAKE
TYPICAL ANALYSIS

	Typical %	Guaranteed %
Na_2SO_4	99.57-99.87	99.5 Min.
NaCl	.06-.14	.2 Max.
B_2O_3	.03-.06	.1 Max.
CO_2	.02-.04	.05 Max.
Na_2O	.05-.09	.1 Max.
H_2O	.01-.10	.2 Max.
Insoluble	.001-.01	.05 Max.

Density: Struck Approx. 75 lbs./cu. ft. Tapped Approx. 88 lbs./cu. ft.
Solution . . . Clear Color . . . White

Production techniques and controls developed at West End maintain the traditional quality of our product, even as we produce it in ever-increasing quantities. We submit West End as a chemical of highest purity and offer the above analysis for your consideration.

Stauffer CHEMICALS SINCE 1885 — 75 YEARS OF SERVICE TO INDUSTRY AND AGRICULTURE

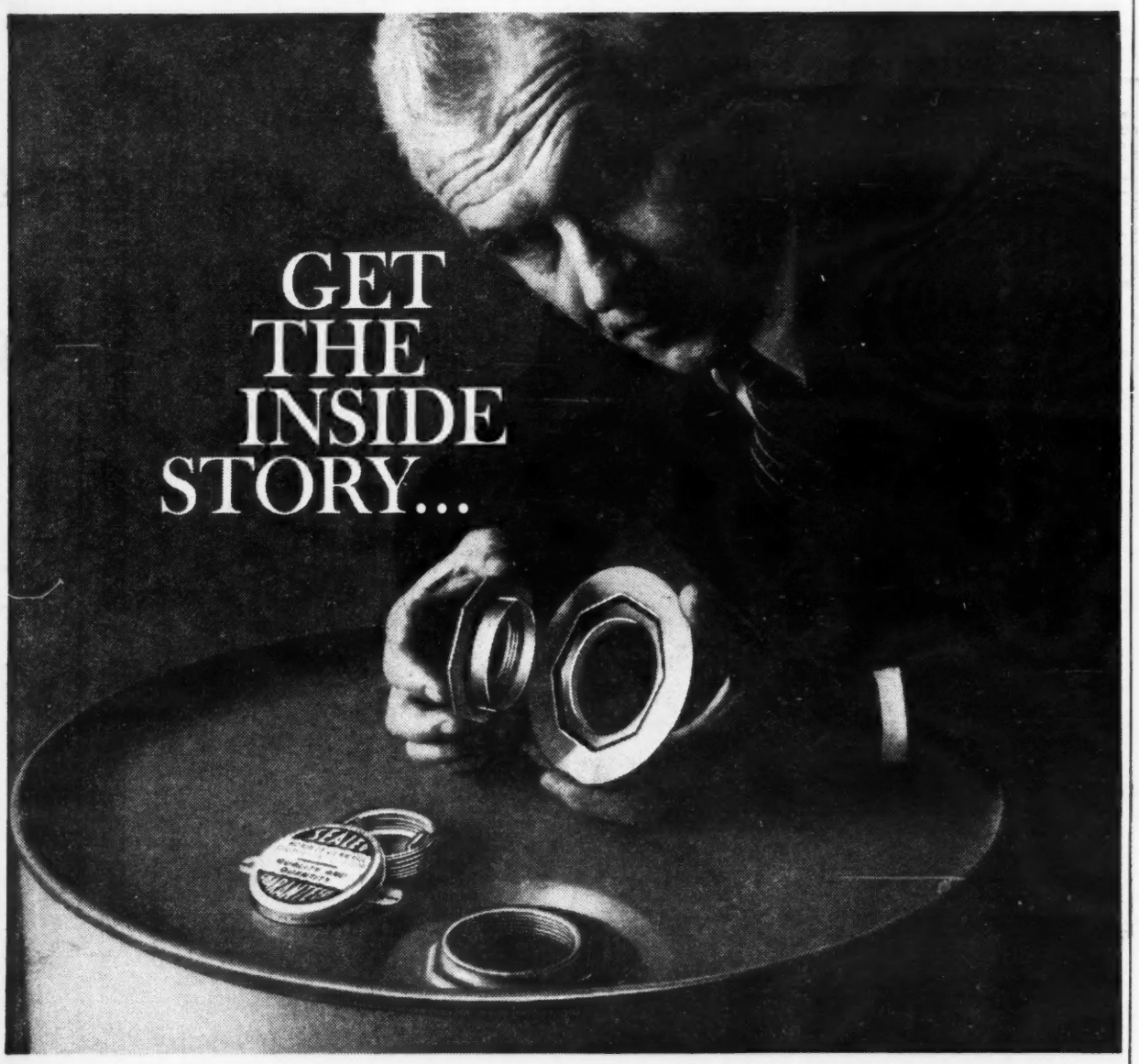
WEST END CHEMICAL COMPANY • DIVISION OF STAUFFER CHEMICAL COMPANY
1956 WEBSTER STREET, OAKLAND 12, CALIF. • PLANT: WESTEND, CALIF.

Sandalwood, E Indian chips, bgs. lb .65 .66
powd. fib dms. lb .75 .76
Sandalwood oil, cns. lb.17.50 -18.75
Sarcosine, tech., tanks, f.o.b., works, frt equald lb 1.03 —
Sardine oil crude tanks Pac coast lb. No stocks
Sassafras oil, artif., dms. lb. .43 —
Nat., dom., dms lb 1.45 - 2.15
Savory oil cns lb 4.75 —
Schaeffer's salt paste, dms frt alld, 100% basis lb. .85 - —
Powd. bgs. frt. alld 100% basis. lb. .95 - —
Scopolamine hydrobromide, USP bots oz.13.00 - —
Sebacic acid, CP bgs. c.l., works lb .69½- —
bgs. l.c.l., works lb. 71½- —
Purified, bgs., c.l., works lb. .65½- —
bgs. l.c.l. works lb. 67½- —
Seidlitz mixture fib dms. 5,000-lb. lots lb .30½- —
fib dms. smaller lots lb .31 - .32
Selenium powd. 99½% dms. dlvd lb 7.00 —
Senega root, bls lb. 3.00 - —
Senna leaves Alexandria, whole and half, bls lb. .20 - .22
siftings lb. .16 - —
Tinnevelly, No. 1, bls. lb. .22 - —
No. 2, bls. lb. .18 - —
No. 3 bls. lb. .14 - —
pods, bls. lb .28 - —
powd., bbls., bxs. lb. .17 - —

Serpentaria root, bls. lb. 6.50 - —
Sesame oil, USP, dms. lb .38 - .39
Sesame seed, Colombian, bgs. lb. .15½- —
Lebanese, hulled, bgs lb .19 - —
Nicaraguan, hulled, bgs lb. .21½- —
nat., bgs. lb. .14 - —
Salvadorian, nat., bgs lb. .16 - —
Shellac, bleached, bonedry, bgs., 1,500-lb. lots lb. .46 - —
bbls. 1,500-lb. lots lb. .47 - —
kgs., 1,500-lb lots lb. .48 - —
Bonedry shellac prices for less than 1,500-lb lots 1c. per lb higher for all packages.
Shellac, bleached, refd., bgs., 1,500-lb lots lb. .56 - —
bbls., 1,500-lb. lots lb. .57 - —
kgs., 1,500-lb lots lb. .58 - —
Shellac, orange, lemon No. 1, bgs., 10-bg. lots lb. .37 - .39
lemon No. 2, bgs., 10-bg. lots lb. .34 - .37
superfine, bgs., 10-bg. lots lb .32 .34
Shellac in 1 to 10-bg. lots 1c. per lb. more.
Shingle stain oil, tar distillate, dms., c.l., works gal. .37 - —
dms., l.c.l., works gal. .48 - —
tanks, works gal. .25 - —
Sienna pigment, burnt, paper bgs., c.l., works lb. .06½- .18½
paper bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .06¾- .17¾
Raw, paper bgs., c.l., works lb. .06¾- .16¾
paper bgs., l.c.l. works lb. .07 - .17
Silica, amorph., dry-grd., 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works ton.25.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works, ex whse. ton.45.00 -55.00

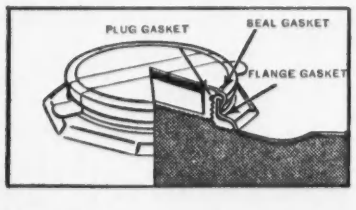
Silica, hard-quartz, 99½%, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works ton.20.00 - —
bgs, l.c.l., works ton.25.00 - —
99½%, 140 mesh, bgs., c.l., works ton.15.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works ton.20.00 - —
Silicon tetrachloride, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .18 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. 22 - .30½
tanks, works lb. 17 - —
Silver bullion, ingots, cs Troy oz. .91⅜- —
Silver cyanide, bots., 1,000-oz. lots, oz. .94¾- —
bots., 500-oz. lots oz. .95¼- —
bots., 100-oz. lots oz. .96¼- —
Silver nitrate, CP, cryst., bots., 1,000 to 3,000-oz., f.o.b. works, oz. .67¼- —
bots., 250-500 oz., same basis. oz. .67¾- —
USP granular silver nitrate 4c. per oz. higher.
Silver proteinate, mild, USP, bots., dms., 1,000-oz. lots oz. 1.15 - —
Strong, NF, bots., dms., 1,000-oz. lots oz. 1.10 - —
Snakeroot oil, Canada, cns lb.40.00 -43.00
Soapbark, crushed, bls lb. .30 - .35
Powd., bls. lb. .35 - .40
Whole, bls. lb. .20 - .25
Soda ash, dense, 58%, paper bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.90 - —
paper bgs., l.c.l., stock pts., 100-lbs. 3.00 - 4.77
bulk, c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.60 - —
Light, 58%, paper bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.85 - —
paper bgs., l.c.l., stock pts. 100 lbs. 3.95 - 4.72
bulk, c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.55 - —

Soda, caustic, flake, 76%, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 3.90 - —
liq., 50%, sellers' tanks, works, dry basis 100 lbs. 2.90 - —
50%, rayon type, sellers' tanks, works, dry basis 100 lbs. 2.90 - 3.00
73% sellers' tanks, works, dry basis 100 lbs. 3.00 - —
liq., 73%, rayon type, sellers' tanks, works, dry basis.lb. 3.00 - 3.10
solid, 76%, dms., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 4.80 - —
Soda, sal, conc., bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 2.50 - —
bgs. smaller lots, works 100 lbs. 2.80 - —
Sodium acetate, anhyd., bgs., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .14½- —
NF, 60% gran., dms. c.l., works, lb. .15½- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .17½- —
Sodium alginate, NF, white powd., dom., 500 lbs or more lb. 1.02 - —
Sodium p-aminosalicylate, dms., 100-lb. lots or more frt. adjusted lb. 1.90 - —
Sodium antimoniate, bgs., c.l. dlvd. E lb. .25½- —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .27 - —
Sodium arsenate, 60% arsenic pentoxide, dms., any quantity, f.o.b. works lb. .40 - —
Sodium arsenite, 90% pink powder, 75% arsenious oxide, dealers, dms., ton lots or more, works lb. .17½- —
dms., less than ton lots, works lb. .18 - .19
Sodium ascorbate, dms. 25-50 kilo dms., f.o.b. works kilo.10.00 - —
10-kilo dm. same basis kilo.10.35 - —
5-kilo dm. same basis kilo.10.75 - —
1-kilo bot., same basis kilo.11.00 - —
Sodium benzoate tech., dms., c.l., t.l., frt. alld lb. .35 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .39 - —
USP, dms., c.l., t.l. frt. alld lb. .38 - —
dms., ton lots, same basis lb. .43 - —
dms., 1,000-lb lots, same basis. lb. .45 - —
Sodium bicarbonate, USP, gran. bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.95 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.85 - —
USP, powd., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs 2.55 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.45 - —
Sodium bichromate, gran., bgs., c.l., t.l., works lb. .13 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .13½- .14½
Sodium bichromate in dms. ¾c. per lb. higher
Sodium bifluoride, bbls, c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .19½- —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis lb. .2025- —
Sodium bisulfate, bulk c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.00 - —
dms., c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 3.00 - 3.60
dms., l.c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs 3.50 - 4.10
Sodium bisulfite, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs 5.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs 5.45 - —
Soln., 35° bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs 1.70 - —
bbls., l.c.l., works 100 lbs 2.20 - —
Sodium borate (see Borax)
Sodium borohydride, powd., dms., c.l., works lb.19.90 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb.33.00- 40.00
Sodium borohydride, stabilized water soln., 12% NaBH., 100% basis, dms., works lb.15.00 - —
Pelletized sodium borohydride $1 per lb higher in 1,000-lb lots.
Sodium bromide, USP, gran., dms., works lb. .40 - —
Sodium carbonate, cryst., monohydrated (see Soda, sal)
Sodium carbonate, mononydrated, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.10 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.50 - —
Sodium carboxymethyl cellulose (see CMC).
Sodium chlorate, cryst., 350-lb. dms., c.l., works lb. .09 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb .09½- .10½
Sodium chlorate in 100-lb. dms., only, ¼c. per lb. higher.
Sodium chloride, tech. (see Salt)
Sodium chloride, USP, gran., bgs. lb. .05 - —
Sodium chlorite, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .58 - —
dms., 20-dm. lots or more, works. lb. .66 - —
dms., smaller lots, works lb. .70 - .73
Sodium chloroacetate, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .27 - —
dms., l.c.l. works lb. .28 - —
Sodium chromate, anhyd., fib. dms., c.l., t.l., works lb. .14¾- —
fib. dms. l.c.l., works lb. .15¼- .16½
Sodium chromate, tetrahydrate, bgs., c.l., t.l., works lb. .1015- —
bgs., l.c.l. lb. .1065- .1190
Sodium citrate, anhyd., 200-lb. dm., f.o.b. works E lb. .62 - —
NF VIII, gran., bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .26 - —
USP XIV, gran., bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .29 - —
Sodium citrate, USP powd prices ½c. higher.
Sodium cyanate, dms., 1,000-lb. lots, works lb. .85 - —
dms., smaller lots, works lb. .90 - 1.10
Sodium cyanide, flake, 96-98%, dms., c.l. or 20,000-lb. lots lb. .193 - —
dms., over 1,000-lb lots lb. .203 - —
dms., 100-lb to 1,000-lb lots lb. .213 - —
Gran. sodium cyanide 1c higher.
Sodium cyclamate, 100-lb. dm., f.o.b. works lb. 1.95 - —
Sodium diacetate, anhyd., 39-41% acetic acid, dms., c.l., works lb. .18 - —
250-lb dms., l.c.l. works lb. .18¾- —
Tech., 33-35% acetic acid, dms., l.c.l., works lb. .15 - —
250-lb dms. l.c.l., works lb. .15¼- —
Sodium dimethyl dithiocarbamate, 40% soln. dms. c.l., t.l., frt. alld., 100% basis lb. .42 - —
dms., l.c.l., t.l.l., same basis lb. .47 - .52
tanks, same basis lb. .38 - —
Sodium ferrocyanide, bgs., 10-ton lots lb. .13½- —
bgs., smaller lots lb. .14¾- —
Sodium fluoride, white, 97%, fib. dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .1390- —
fib. dms., l.c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .1465- —
Sodium formate, bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 7.05 - —
bgs., l.c.l., ex whse. 100 lbs 8.65 - —
Sodium gentisate, 100-lb fib. dms lb. 5.50 - —
Sodium gluconate, refd., 250-lb. dm., f.o.b. works E lb. .84 - —
Tech., bgs., c.l., t.l. same basis lb. .34 - —
Sodium hydride, 50% soln. in oil, dms., works lb. 1.25 - 2.50
25% soln. in oil, dms., 50 lbs. or less, f.o.b. shipping point lb 2.20 - —
dms., 50-99 lbs., same basis lb 1.77 - —
dms., 100-999 lbs., same basis lb 1.20 - —
dms., 1,000 lbs or more same basis lb .95 - —
Sodium hydrosulfide (see Sodium sulfhydrate).



Tri-Sure® product protection begins inside the drum!

The exclusive Tri-Sure octagonal-shaped flange becomes an integral part of the drum. It is pressed-in so securely that it can't twist loose; sets so flush against the drum stock that you drain the last drop easily when pouring! It's the ultimate in *inside* protection: the flange gasket is compressed between the flange and the drum stock to form a permanent packing that prevents leakage, seepage and contamination.



But the design and precision manufacture of the Tri-Sure Flange is just one part of the Tri-Sure Closure story. Coupled with the Tri-Sure Plug and Tab-Seal®, it provides an impenetrable barrier that guarantees product protection—*inside and out!*

Tri-Sure Flanges are available in a wide range of materials. You can specify steel, stainless steel, aluminum or poly-clad. And you can choose the finish you need—zinc plated, tin-plated, chromated, phosphatized or "TRI-SURE®/COATED" to meet any product requirement.

Next time you order drums, be sure you specify Tri-Sure Closures for the best in product protection—both inside and out!

Tri-Sure® CLOSURES

AMERICAN FLANGE & MANUFACTURING CO. INC.
30 ROCKEFELLER PLAZA, NEW YORK 20, N.Y. • CHICAGO, ILL. • LINDEN, N.J. • NILES, OHIO
CANADA • AUSTRALIA • MEXICO • BRAZIL

Sodium hydrosulfite dms. c.l., frt. alld lb. .23¼- —
dms. l.c.l., frt. alld. ..... lb. .25¾- —
Sodium hydroxide NF pellets 100-lb dms. 1 to 100 dm lots. lb 23¼- .28
Sodium hydroxide tech (see Soda, caustic).
Sodium hypophosphite NF, dms., 1,000-lb lots lb .97 - —
Sodium hyposulfite (see Sodium thiosulfate).
Sodium iodide, USP, 300-lb dm., f.o.b works lb. 1.93 - —
Sodium lauryl sulfate dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .20½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .21½- —
tanks, works ..... lb. .19½- —
Sodium lignin sulfonate, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs 4.25 6.50
t.c.l., bgs. works 100 lbs 4.40 7.00
Sodium metabisulfite (see Sodium bisulfite)
Sodium metaborate octahydrate, gran., bgs., c.l., works ton 210.00 - —
bgs., ton lots, ex whse 100 lbs. 8.00 - —
bgs., smaller lots, ex whse. 100 lbs 9.25 -11.25
Tetrahydrate, bgs., c.l., works, ton 210.00 - —
bgs., ton lots, ex whse 100 lbs. 13.93 - —
bgs. smaller lots ex whse. 100 lbs. 15.18 -17.18
Sodium metallic bricks c.l works, lb. .21 - —
Fused 18,000-lb lots or more, works lb. .19½- —
tanks, works ..... lb. .17 - —
Sodium metalinate bbls. frt alld. lb 62 - —
Sodium metaphosphate, bgs., c.l., f.o.b shipping pt 100 lbs 11 10 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs 11 85 - —
dms., c.l., same basis .. 100 lbs 11 70 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis .. 100 lbs. 12 45 - —
Sodium metasilicate anhyd., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs 5 70 - —
bgs. 6,000-19,900 lb lots works 100 lbs 6 05 - —
dms., c.l., works ... 100 lbs 6 20 - —
dms., l.c.l. works .. 100 lbs 6 55 - —
Sodium metasilicate pentahydrate bgs. c.l. works 100 lbs 4.45 - —
bgs. l.c.l. works .... 100 lbs 4.80 6.75
dms., c.l., works .... 100 lbs 4.95 - —
dms., l.c.l. works 100 lbs 5.30 - 7.25
Sodium molybdate anhyd., dms., works, frt equald lb. .92 - .99
Cryst. dms., works, frt alld lb. .74 - .76
Sodium monoglutamate (see Monosodium glutamate).
Sodium monohydrate (see Sodium carbonate monohydrated)
Sodium naphthionate bbls., lb. .70 - —
Sodium nitrate, dom. crude, bgs., c.l. works ton 43.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton 44.00 - —
Imp., crude, 100-lb. bgs., c.l., Atl., Gulf, Pac. whse ton 43.00 - —
bulk, c.l., same basis ton 44.00 - —
Sodium nitrite, USP, bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs 9.00 - —
bbls. l.c.l. same basis 100 lbs. 11.00 - —
Sodium orthosilicate, conc., dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.70 - —
dms. l.c.l. works 100 lbs. 7.05 - 7.65
Hydrated flake bbls., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 5.65 - —
bbls. l.c.l., works 100 lbs 7.60 - 7.90
Sodium oxalate 63% bgs., works, 100 lbs 12.25 - —
99%, bgs., works 100 lbs. 15.40 - —
Sodium para-aminobenzoate (see Sodium p-aminobenzoate)
Sodium para-aminosalicylate (see Sodium p-aminosalicylate)
Sodium pentachlorophenate, briquets, dms. c.l. works, frt, equald lb. .26 - —
dms. l.c.l. same basis lb. .27½- .34
Pellets, dms., c.l., same basis lb. .26 - —
dms. c.l. same basis lb. .27½- .34
Powd., dms. c.l. same basis lb. .25 - —
dms. l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .26½- .33
Sodium pentobarbital, USP, dms., 100 lbs. or more lb. 6.00 - —
Sodium perborate, NF, tech., bgs., c.l., works lb. .18½- —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .19 - .21
Sodium peroxide, dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. E. of Miss lb. .21½- —
dms. l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .22 - .22½
Sodium phenobarbital, USP, 100-lb. ..... 3.75 - —
Sodium phenosulfonate, USP IX, gran, dms lb. .52 - .53
NF, powd., dms lb. .55 - .56
Sodium phosphate, dibasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., frt. equald, 100 lbs 7.95 - —
bgs., l.c.l. same basis 100 lbs 8.35 - 9.40
Dibasic, cryst., bgs., c.l., t.l., frt. equald. 100 lbs. 4.60 - —
bgs., l.c.l. frt equald 100 lbs 5.00 - 5.75
Dibasic, duohydrate, bgs., c.l., frt. equald. 100 lbs. 7.60 - —
bgs. l.c.l. same basis 100 lbs 8.10 - —
USP, dried, powd., bgs., dms., works lb. .19 - .20½
Monobasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., frt. equald. 100 lbs. 9.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l. same basis 100 lbs 9.40 -10.00
Tribasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 9.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l. frt. equald 100 lbs 9.45 -10.05
Sodium phosphate fn dms 60c to 80c higher than bgs
Sodium picramate, tech paste, dms., f.o.b., works, frt. equald lb. .90 - —
Sodium prussiate, yellow (see Sodium ferrocyanide)
Sodium pyrophosphate acid, bgs., c.l., works, frt equald, 100 lbs 11 10 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 11 85 -12.35
Sodium pyrophosphate, ferric, dms., c.l., t.l., works lb. .36 - —
dms. l.c.l., works ... lb. .37 - .39
Tetrabasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 7.81 - —
bgs., l.c.l. same basis 100 lbs. 9.21 - 9.71
Sodium salicylate, USP, dms., 1,000-lbs or more lb. 78½- —
dms. less than 1,000 lbs dms. lb. .81½- —
Sodium sesquicarbonate, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.35 - —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. zone 1 ... 100 lbs. 4.10 - 4.35
dlvd. zone 2 ..... 100 lbs 4.35 - 4.60
dlvd. zone 3 ..... 100 lbs 4.75 - 4.90
dlvd zone 4 ..... 100 lbs 5.35 - 5.60
Sales zones are (1) All states E. of Miss., R and N of south bound of Ky. and Va., Ala., La., and Miss. south of 31°; Tex. E. of 100°; S. of 31° Fla.; also Me., N. H. and Vt. In which there are special county zones; Davenport, Ia., and St. Louis; (2) Ark. E. of 98° Ga.; Iowa (except Davenport) Minn. Mo. (except St. Louis) Neb. E. of 98° N. C., S. C., Tenn. and Tex. N. of 31° and E. of 100° (except Wichita Falls); also Ala. La. and Miss. No. of 31°; (3) Ark. W. of 96°, Kan., Neb. W. of 98° N. D., Okla., S. D., Tex., W. of 100° (including Wichita Falls excluding El Paso); (4) Ariz., Colo., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. M., Utah, Wyo. and El Paso Tex.
Sodium sesquisilicate, anhyd. bgs., c.l., t.l., works 100 lbs 5.70 - —
dms., c.l., t.l., works... 100 lbs 6.20 - —
Sodium sesquisilicate, hydrated, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.00 - —
bgs., 6,000-19,900 lb lots, works, 100 lbs 5.35 - —
dms., c.l., works 100 lbs 5.50 - —
dms., 6,000-19,900 lb. lots, works, 100 lbs. 5.85 - —
Sodium silicate, liq., 40° Be. 1:3.2, turbid, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.65 - —
dms. l.c.l., works 100 lbs 1.90 2.40
tanks works 100 lbs 1.20 - —
47° Be., 1:2.9, turbid, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.25 - —
dms., l.c.l. works 100 lbs 2.60 - 3.45
tanks, works 100 lbs 1.90 - —
52° Be., 1:2.4, turbid, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.65 - —
dms., l.c.l., works .. 100 lbs 3.00 - 3.50
tanks, works .. 100 lbs 2.30 - —
Solid, 1:3.2, bgs., works .... ton 67.50 - —
Sodium silicofluoride, bgs., c.l., works lb. .065 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .725 - —
Sodium silicofluoride in dms. 0.4c. per lb. higher.
Sodium stannate, dms. works, frt. alld. E lb. .633 - .692
Sodium sulfa drugs (see Sulfa name).
Sodium sulfanilate, bbls., works lb. .22 - —
Sodium sulfate, NF VII, dried, powd., dms lb. .22½- —
Tech., anhys. bgs., c.l., dlvd. E. ton 54.00 - —
Tech., detergent, rayon grade, bgs., c.l., works ton 36.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works ..... ton 32.00 - —
USP, cryst., fib. dms. ..... lb. .17½- .18
Sodium sulfhydrate, flake, 70-72%, dms., c.l., works frt equald. lb. .07¼- —
dms., l.c.l. same basis lb. .08¼- —
Liq., 40-44%, tanks, works, 100% basis ton 130.00 - —
Sodium sulfide, flake, dms., c.l., works, E., frt equald lb .06 - —
dms. l.c.l., same basis lb .07 - —
Fused, bbls., c.l., works, E., frt. equald lb .05½- —
bbls. l.c.l., same basis lb .06½- —
Sodium sulfite, anhyd., powd., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.55 - —
bgs., l.c.l. same basis 100 lbs. 7.95 - —
Anhyd., tech., bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 3.50 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 4.00 - —
Sodium sulfocyanide CP (see Sodium thiocyanate)
Sodium tetraborate (see Borax)
Sodium tetrasulfide, liq. 40% dms., c.l., works frt equald lb. .04½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb .05½- —
Sodium thiocyanate, CP dms lb. .55 - .65
Tech., anhyd. dms., 1 ton lots or more works lb. .317 - —
dms. less than ton lots works lb. .337 - —
Sodium thiosulfate NF cryst. bbls. lb. .13½- —
Tech., anhyd., 100-lb. bgs., c.l., t.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 7.75 - —
100-lb. bgs., l.c.l., t.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 8.15 - —
Tech., anhyd., photo grade, 64-lb. bgs., c.l., t.l., frt. equald, lb. .0775- —
64-lb. bgs., l.c.l., t.l., frt. equald lb. .0815- —
Tech., pentahydrate, photo grade, 100-lb. bgs., c.l., t.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 4.95 - —
Sodium thiosulfate, tech., pentahydrate, bgs., l.c.l., t.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 5.20 - —
Sodium titanate, ctns. c.l. works lb 14¾ —
ctns. 5-ton lots, works lb 14¼ —
ctns. 1-ton or less works lb 14¾ —
Sodium trichloroacetate, 90%, 100-lb dms., c.l., frt alld E lb 33 - —
50-lb dms. c.l. frt alld E lb 33½- —
10-lb cns. c.l. frt alld E lb 42 - —
Prices on Sodium trichloroacetate W. of the Rockies are 1¾c per pound higher
Sodium tripolyphosphate, bgs., c.l., works, frt equald 100 lbs 8.16 - —
bgs. l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs 8.56 - 8.96
Sodium trisilicate, powd. 1:3.2 bgs. c.l., works 100 lbs 8.95 - —
bgs., l.c.l. works .... 100 lbs 9.70 -13.13
dms. c.l., works .... 100 lbs 9.45 - —
dms., l.c.l. works ... 100 lbs. 10.20 -10.60
Sodium tungstate, tech. kgs dlvd. E lb. 1.09 - —
Sodium-ammonium phosphate, purif., cryst., dms., works lb .52 - —
Sodium-carboxymethyl cellulose (see CMC).
Sodium-cinchophen (see Cinchophen-sodium).
Sodium-formaldehyde sulfoxylate, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .21 - —
dms., l.c.l. same basis .. lb. .21½- —
Sodium-zirconyl sulfate, fib. dms., 1,000-lb lots or more works lb. .28 - —
fib. dms., smaller lots, same basis lb. .30 - —

Regular sodium metasilicate pentahydrate.

New Cowles Crystamet® —supplied in coarse, medium and fine ranges.

Cowles

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(Sodium Metasilicate)

Rounder, smoother granules . . . freer flowing . . . easier mixing

We're proud of Crystamet® 2040, our new sodium metasilicate pentahydrate. It's made by a new, exclusive Cowles process so that it resists caking, mixes easier and remains dust-free.

These benefits result because these new Crystamet® granules are rounder, smoother, more uniform in size.

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Cowles CHEMICAL COMPANY

1885—75th Anniversary—1960

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Solvent naphtha coaltar high flash, tanks frt equald gal .30 - .35½
Solvent naphtha, petroleum, straight aromatic, 310°F-340°F b.r., 14°-16°C m.a.p., tankcars, New Jersey and New York gal. .31 - —
Houston, Texas gal. .29 - —
355 F-420°F b.r., 17°-18°C m.a.p., tankcars, New Jersey and New York gal. .32 - —
Houston Texas gal. .30 - —
Solvent naphtha, petroleum, partial aromatic, 211°F-265°F b.r., 21°C m.a.p., tankcars New Jersey and New York gal. .235 - —
256°F-340°F b.r., 22°C m.a.p., tankcars New Jersey and New York gal. .275 - —
312°F-380°F b.r., 27°C m.a.p., tankcars, New Jersey and New York gal. .285 - —
322°F-395°F b.r., 29°C m.a.p., tankcars, New Jersey and New York gal. .295 - —
Sorbitan monostearate, fib dms., 20,000-lb lots, works lb. .33 - —
fib dms. 10,000 to 20,000-lb lots, works lb .35 - —
fib dms. smaller lots works lb .38 - .40
Sorbitan tristearate fib dms. 20,000-lb lots works lb .34 - —
fib dms. 10,000 to 20,000-lb lots, works lb. .36 - —
fib. dms., smaller lots, works lb. .39 - .41

Sorbitol, NF, reg., 70% aqueous, dms., c.l., works lb. .18 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .19 - —
tanks, works lb. .16¼- —
Cryst., resin grade, pellets, dms., c.l., works lb. .23 - —
dms., 1 to 5-ton lots, works, lb .25 - .26
Powd., dms., c.l., works lb. .36 - —
dms. 1 to 5-ton lots, works, lb .38 - .39
Soln., coml., aqueous, dms., c.l., works lb .24¼- —
dms., ton lots, works lb. 25 - —
dms., smaller lots, works lb 25¼- —
tanks, works lb 23¼- —
Soya protein, chemically isolated, old process, bgs., c.l. works, lb .23 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .23¼- .23½
Chemically isolated new process, bgs., c.l. works lb .20 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .20¼- .20½
Soybean meal, 44%, bulk, unrestricted, Decatur ton.56.00 - —
Soybean oil, crude, tanks, Decatur, lb. .07¾- .07⅞
Foots, soapstock, acid 95%, tanks, N. Y. lb. .05¼- —
Refd., alkali, dms. lb. .1205- .1230
tanks lb. .1005- —
clarified, dms. lb. .1155- .1170
tanks lb. .0955- —
salad, dms. lb. .1180- .1205
tanks lb. .0980- —

Soybean oil acids, dbl. dist., dms., lb. .18 - .20½
tanks lb. .15¼- —
S. D., dms lb. .16¾- .19¼
tanks lb. .14¼- —
Sparteine sulfate, cns., 100 oz. or more oz. .80 - —
Spearmint leaves, dom. bls. lb 75 - —
Spearmint oil, NF, dms lb. 9.00 -11.25
Sperm oil, bleached, winter, 45° dms lb. .1475- .1575
tanks lb. .1275- —
Nat., winter, 45°, dms. lb. .1375- —
tanks lb. .1175- —
Spermaceti wax, blocks, cs. lb. .31 - .33
Cakes, cs lb .32 .34
Spruce oil cns, dms. lb 2.10 3.55
Squill white, bls lb 18 .18
Powd., bbls., bxs. lb. .17 - .20
St. John's bread, edible bls. lb. .17 —
Stannic chloride, anhyd., dms., works lb. .803 - .825
Stannic oxide, dms., dlvd. lb. 1.06 - 1.07
Stannous chloride, anhyd dms, works lb. .995 - 1.250
Hydrous, cryst., dms., works lb. .86 - .87
Stannous sulfate, dms., works lb. 1.05 - 1.07
Star root (see Helonias root).
Stargrass root (see Aletris root).
Stavesacre seed, bgs lb .60 .61
Stearic acid, dbl., pressed bgs lb. .15¾- .18¼
Single-pressed, bgs. lb. .15¼- .17¾
Triple-pressed, bgs. lb. .17½- .20
Stearine, meo (see Oleostearine)
Stoddard solvent, petroleum tanks, east coast, New Jersey, New York gal. .18 - —
tanks, Houston gal. .1475- —
tanks, group 3 gal. .12875- —

Stramonium leaves, bgs. lb. .13 - —
Streptomycin hydrochloride, bulk, gram. .04 - .041
Streptomycin sulfate, bulk gram. .04 - .041
Strontium bromide, NF, cryst., 100-lb dm., f.o.b. E lb. .93 - —
Strontium carbonate, pure, dms., 5-ton lots or more, works lb .35 - —
dms., 1-ton lots, works lb .37 - —
Tech., dms., works lb. 19 - —
Strontium chromate fib dms, dlvd. lb. 48 - —
Strontium iodide, jars, 25-lb lots lb 3.57 - —
Strontium nitrate bgs, c.l. works 100 lbs 11 00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 12.00 - —
Strontium salicylate NF, dms lb 1.88 - —
Strontium sulfate, air floated, 90% 325 mesh, bgs., works ton 56 70 -66.15
Strophanthin G (see Ouabain USP)
Strophanthin K, bots oz 25 00 -25.50
Strophanthus seed, Kombi, biologically tested bgs lb 3.50 3 75
Styrax gum, USP cs lb 4.50 5.50
Styrene monomer, polymer grade, 99.6% dms c.l frt alld. lb 17 - —
dms., c.l. same basis lb .19 - —
tanks, same basis lb 14½ - —
Tech., 99.2%, dms., c.l lb. .1467- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .1667- —
tanks, bulk, same basis lb. .1217- —

Above prices are escalated for each calendar quarter on the basis of cost of crude oil at the well cost of petroleum refining labor, and prices in the three major sections of the Wholesale Commodity Price Index

Styrolyl acetate, bots lb 1.25 1.45
Succinic acid, purif., cryst., dms., t.l., frt. alld lb. .62 - —
dms., l.t.l., same basis lb. .63 - .75
Succinic anhydride, dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd lb. .51 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .52 - —
Sucrose, refd. white bgs. refy basis lb. .0920- —
Sucrose acetate isobutyrate, 90%, dms., t.l., dlvd lb. .33½- —
dms., l.t.l., same basis lb. .35 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .31 - —
100%, t.l., dms., dlvd lb. .35½- —
l.t.l., dms., same basis lb. .37 - —
Sucrose octa-acetate, denaturing grade, 100-200-lb. lots, bgs., l.c.l. works lb. 1.00 - —
Sugar (see Sucrose)
Sugar cane wax, dom., refd., slabs, 80-lb ctns. works lb. .60 - .65
80-lb. ctns., spot lb. .65 - .75
Sulfabenzamide dms. kilo 8.80 9.90
Sulfabenzamide-sodium, dms. kilo 9 00 -10.10
Sulfacetamide, USP, fib dms kilo 6.61 6.83
Sulfacetamide-sodium, USP, fib. dms kilo 8.15 9.25
Sulfadiazine, USP, microcrystals, dms kilo 23.35 -24.45
USP, powd. dms. kilo 22 60 -23 70
Sulfadiazine-sodium, USP dms kilo 24.80 25 90
Sulfaguanidine, NF X, dms kilo 5.50 6.60
dms kilo 23.50 -24 60
Sulfamerazine-sodium, USP, powd., dms kilo 24.80 -25.90
Sulfamethazine, USP XV, microcrystals, dms kilo 19.65 -20.75
USP XV, powd., dms kilo 18 75 -19.85
Sulfamic acid, cryst., dms., c.l., t.l., works 100 lbs 16.00 - —
dms., l.c.l., t.l., works 100 lbs 17.50 -18.50
Gran., dms., c.l., t.l., works, 100 lbs 14 75 - —
dms., l.c.l. t.l., works 100 lbs 16.25 -17.25
Sulfanilamide, NF, reg., 1,000 lb., frt. equald lb. 1.50 - —
NF, fib. dm., frt. equald lb. 1.55 - —
Sulfanilamide quinoxaline, veterinary dms kilo 16.28 - —
Sulfanilic acid, tech., dms. c.l., frt. alld lb. .21 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt alld. lb. .23 - —
Sulfapyridine USP XV powd. bots, tins kilo 15 45 -16.55
Sulfapyridine-sodium, monohydrate, dms kilo 16 55 -17 65
Sulfathiazole, NF X, microcrystals, dms kilo. 6.25 - 6.90
NF X, powd., dms. kilo. 5.50 - 6.15
Sulfathiazole-sodium, NF X, dms., 1,000-lb lots or more lb 2.35 - —
Sulfur, coml., flour, bgs., mines, 100 lbs 2.35 - —
bbls, mines 100 lbs 3.30 - —
lump, bgs., mines 100 lbs 2.25 - —
bbls, mines 100 lbs 2.50 - —
Crude, dom., bright, bulk, f.o.b. cars, mines, long-ton 23.50 - —
Crude, export, f.o.b. vessels, Gulf ports, long-ton 25.00 - —
US and Canada f.o.b vessels Gulf ports long-ton 25.00 - —

Domestic dark sulfur prices are $1 per long-ton lower

Sulfur, crude, imp., Mexican, bulk, filtered, f.o.b., vessel, Coatzacoalcos long-ton 24.00 - —

Mexican dark sulfur price is $1 per long-ton lower

Sulfur, refd., flowers, NF, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 5.65 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 7.00 - —
flour, light, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 5.25 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 6.25 - —
lump, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 4.95 - —
rolls, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 5.50 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 6.25 - —
salt block, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 4.65 - —
virgin block, bbls., mines 100 lbs. 6.70 - —
Sulfur, rubbermakers, coml., reg., bgs., mines 100 lbs 2.45 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 3.70 - —
98-100%, passing through 325 mesh, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 2.55 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs 3.80 - —
refd., bgs., mines 100 lbs. 4.90 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 6.05 - —
treated, 2.5% mineral oil, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 2.75 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 4.00 - —
Sulfur dichloride, ret. dms. c.l., works frt equald lb. .04½- —
ret. dms., t.c.l., same basis lb. .05¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .04 - —
Sulfur dioxide, liq., coml., cyls., works, frt equald lb. .10 - .12
multi-unit cars, works lb. .0535- —
tanks, works lb. .045 - —
Sulfur dioxide, refrigeration, cyls., dlvd lb. .33 - —
Sulfur monochloride 55-gal non-ret. dms., c.l., frt equald lb. .04½- —
dms., t.c.l., same basis lb. .05¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .04 - —
Sulfuric acid, 60° Be, cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs 2 00 - —
cbys., t.c.l., works 100 lbs 2.30 - —
tanks, works ton 18 60 - —
66° Be, cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs 2.25 - —
cbys., t.c.l., works 100 lbs 2.55 - 3.35
tanks, works ton 22.35 - —
98%, tanks, works ton 23.50 - —
99%, tanks, works ton 23.70 - —
100%, tanks, works ton 23.95 - —
CP, NF, consumers' cbys., c.l., frt. equald lb. .12¾- —

My name's Nosey. I'm the Esso Solvents Expert. And I'm illustrating the fact that Varsol's odor is *down* and its quality *up*.

As you know, odor is hard to control without sacrificing solvent power. That's why Esso has been researching low odor for years. Fact is, we have an Odor Panel composed of experts in all of our refinery and research establishments. These people are dedicated to the continuing improvement of "low odor" Esso Solvents.

Constant research makes it possible to deliver our solvents fresh and uncontaminated from modern, conveniently located terminals. For further information, contact your nearest Esso office or write: Esso Standard, Division of Humble Oil & Refining Company, 15 West 51st Street, New York 19, N. Y. And tell 'em Nosey sent you!

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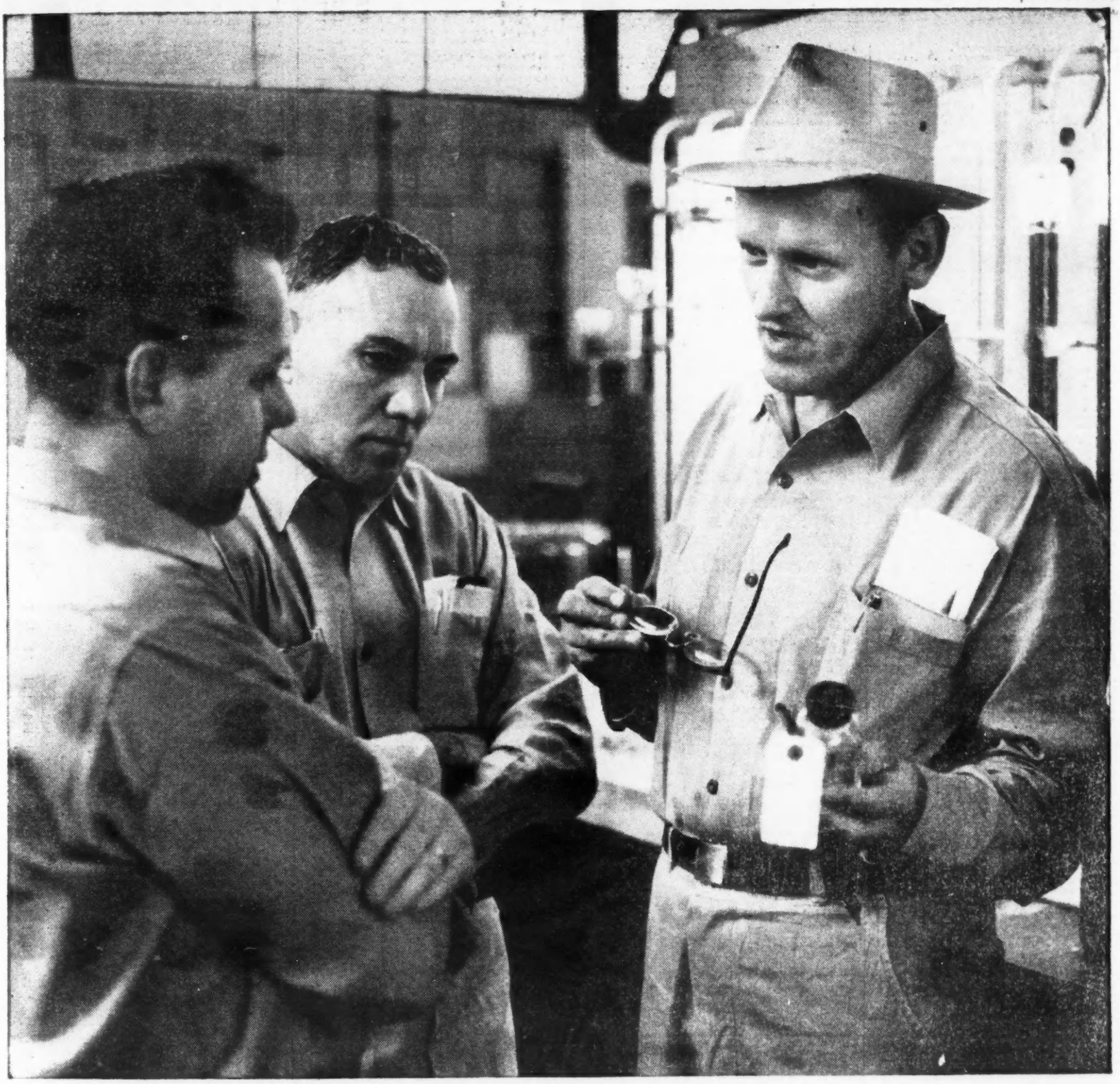
VARSOL®

In industry after industry... "ESSO RESEARCH works wonders with oil"



The human element

The production of fatty acids by Armour is mostly a process of exacting automation. But no less important is the factor you see illustrated above—the human element. Armour has a full complement of well-trained men. Men who enjoy the challenge of even the simplest of problems. Men whose knowledge and experience contribute immeasurably to Armour quality.

This human element, plus complete instrumentation, enables Armour to produce high quality products, such as Neo-fat® 18. This is Armour's Commercially Pure Stearic, with an extremely low iodine value, high melting point, and an exceptionally high stearic acid content. Neo-fat 18 is especially noted for its stability, purity, and uniformity from lot to lot. These advantages assure you longer storage stability and product shelf-life, better performance, and a quality reputation.

We'll be happy to furnish samples on request. If you'd like to learn more about the way Armour processes fatty acids, you are welcome to visit the Armour plant at McCook, Illinois. Phone or write for details.

ARMOUR INDUSTRIAL CHEMICAL COMPANY

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Sulfuric Acid—Watchung-Type Reds

Sulfuric acid, CP, NF, consumers', cbys., l.c.l., same basis lb. .14¼ - .14¾
5-pt bots, extra cs., c.l. works, frt alld lb. .16¼ - —
5-pt bots, extra cs. l.c.l. same basis lb .17¼ - .18¾
Sulfuric acid fuming (oleum) 20% tanks, works ton 25.00 - —
*40% tanks, works ton 29.00 - —
65% tanks works ton 39.50 - —
Superphosphate run of pile under 22% a.p.a., pulv., bulk, c.l. Baltimore unit-ton .90 - .93
bulk, c.l. Carteret, N. J. unit-ton .90 - .93
bulk f.o.b. vessel unit-ton 1.02 - —
Superphosphate triple 48% or more a.p.a., pulv., bulk c.l., East Tampa Fla unit-ton .98 - —
Sweet birch oil, USP, northern, cns lb 4.00 - 9.50
USP southern, cns lb 2.00 - 3.05

T

2,4,5-T dms, c.l. works frt equald. lb 1.18 - —
dms, l.c.l., same basis lb 1.25 - —
2,4,5-T isopropyl ester, dms., c.l., works frt equald lb 1.24 - —
dms, l.c.l. works lb 1.29 - —
Talc, dcm., fibrous, grd., bgs., c.l., works, New York ton.28.00 - —
bgs, c.l., works ton.31.00 - 36.00
fibrous, 99.5%, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works, New York ton.31.00 - —
bgs, c.l., works ton.34.00 - —
fibrous, 99.95%, 400 mesh, micronized bgs., c.l., works ton.38.00 - —
625 mesh micronized, ngs., c.l. works ton.80.00 - —
ord., Calif., grd., bgs., c.l., works ton.34.00 - 39.50
Vermont, off-color grd., bgs., c.l., works ton.19.40 - —
bgs, l.c.l. works ton.37.00 - —
Imp. Canadian grd bgs., c.l. mines ton.20.00 - 35.00
Tall oil, crude, dms., c.l., works lb. .04½ - .04¾
tanks, works lb. .02¾ - .03
Dist., depending on grade, dms., c.l., works lb. .07¾ - .10
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .08 - .10¼
tanks, works lb. .05¾ - .08
Refd., depending upon grade, dms., c.l., works lb. .07¼ - .09¼
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .07½ - .09¾
tanks, works lb. .05¼ - .07¼
Tall oil acids, dms., c.l., works lb. .07 - .10
dms., l.c.l. lb. .07½ - .10½
tanks, works lb. .05 - .08
Tallow, edible, tanks, dlvd. lb. .08¼ - —
Inedible, fancy, bleachable, tanks, lb. .06 - .06½
fancy, guaranteed, bulk, f.o.b. steamer lb. .06½ - —
dms., f.a.s. lb. .07½ - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .05¼ - .05⅜
No. 1, tanks, dlvd lb. .05½ - .05⅝
prime, tanks, dlvd lb. .05⅝ - .05⅞
special tanks, dlvd lb. .05⅝ - .05¾
sulfonated, 25%, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .08½ - .09¾
50%, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .10½ - .11
Tallow acids, dist., dms lb. .13¼ - .15¾
tanks lb. .10¾ - —
Hydrogenated, dms. lb. .14¾ - .17¼
Tallow oil acidless, dms. c.l. lb. .13½ Nom
dms. l.c.l. lb. .14½ .16
Tangerine oil, Florida, dms lb. 3.75 - 4.75
Tankage animal, feeding 9-11% ammonia, New York bulk, unit-ton. 5.25 - 5.75
Tannic acid NF fluffy bbls 1,000-lb lots lb 2.05 - —
bbls., smaller lots lb 2.06 - 2.07
NF, powd., bbls., 1,000-lb lots lb 1.95 - —
bbls, smaller lots lb 1.96 - 1.99
Tech dms lb 1.05 - —
Tansy oil, cms lb. 6.60 - 8.00
Tar acid oil, 15-18% dms., c.l., frt equald gal. .53½ - —
dms, l.c.l. same basis gal. .55½ - —
tanks same basis gal. .43½ - —
25-28% dms c.l. same basis gal. .60 - —
dms, l.c.l. same basis gal .62 - —
tanks same basis gal .50 - —
50-53%, dms., c.l., same basis gal. .75 - —
dms, l.c.l. same basis gal .77 - —
tanks same basis gal. .65 - —
Tar coal (see Coaltar)
Tartar emetic (see Antimony potassium tartrate)
Tartaric acid NF 100-lb bgs., c.l., frt equald lb. .41 - —
bgs. 10,000 lbs., 1 shipt., same basis lb. .43 - —
bgs. smaller lots, same basis lb. .47 - —
Terpine hydrate NF, cryst., powd., 100-lb fib dms lb. 70 - —
Terpineol, extra, dms lb. .50 - .60
Prime, dms lb. .40 - .50
Terpinyl acetate, extra cns, dms. lb. .64 - .75
Prime, dms lb .53 - .56
Terpinyl propionate dms. lb 1.75 - 3.00
Terra alba (see Gypsum).
Testosterone, USP bots. gram. No prices.
Testosterone proprionate USP bots. gram. No prices.
Tetrachloroethane, dms. works lb 14½ - —
Tetrasodium pyrophosphate (see Sodium pyrophosphate)
Tetrachloroethylene tech (see Perchloroethylene)
Tetrachloroethylene, USP 55-gal. dms., c.l., t.l. works lb. .20½ - —
dms, l.c.l. works lb. .22 - .23½
Tetraethyl orthosilicate dms., c.l., dlvd E lb. .60 - —
dms, l.c.l. dlvd E lb. .61½ - —
Tetraethyl pyrophosphate, 40%, cns., dms frt equald lb. 75 - —
Tetraethylenepentamine dms., c.l., dlvd E lb. .53½ - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd E. lb. .55 - —
tanks, dlvd E lb. .51 - —
Tetraethylthiuram disulfide, tech., dms frt alld lb 1.04 - —
Tetrahydrofuran dms c.l., t.l., works lb .36½ - —
dms, l.c.l., or t.l. works lb .37 - —
tanks works lb .35 - —
Tetrahydrofurfuryl alcohol, dms., c.l., t.l., Memphis, Tenn. lb .31½ - —
dms., l.c.l., Memphis Tenn lb .32½ - —
dms., c.l., t.l., Newark N.J lb .33½ - —
dms., l.c.l., Newark, N.J lb .34½ - —
tanks, dlvd E of Denver lb .31 - —
tanks, dlvd W of Denver lb. .32 - —
Tetrahydrophthalic anhydride, dms., c.l., t.l., frt. alld. E lb. .29 - —
l.c.l., t.l., same basis lb. .41 - —
Tetrapotassium phosphate (see potassium phosphate)
Thallium metal, dlvd lb 7.50 - 10.00
Thallium sulfate 99% bots, dlvd lb 5.00 - 10.00
Theobromine, NF, fib dms., 100-lb., f.o.b., works lb. 4.40 - 4.75
Theobromine and sodium acetate, USP, fib. dms., 500-lbs. works. lb. 6.45 - —
Theobromine sodio-salicylate, NF, fib. dms., 500-lbs., works. lb. 3.80 - —
Theophyline, USP, anhyd., 100-lb. dms., frt. alld lb. 3.65 - —
Thiamine hydrochloride, USP, fib. dms., frt. alld kilo.36.00 - —
USP, ampule grade, fib. dms., frt. alld kilo.38.00 - —
Thiamine mononitrate, USP, fib. dms., frt. alld kilo.36.00 - —
Thiocarbanilide, dms., ton lots lb. .72 - —
dms., less ton lots lb. .74 - —
Thiodiphenylamine (see Phenothiazine).
Thioflavin green toner, brilliant, molybdated, PMA, kgs., works lb. 5.20 - —
Tungstated, PTMA, kgs., works. lb. 6.20 - —
Thioglycolic acid, refd., 55 gal. dms., ton lots, 100% basis lb. 1.15 - —
Thiosalicylic acid, 80%, dms., 1,000-lb., lots, works lb 4.00 - —
Thiourea, tech., bgs., t.l., frt. alld. lb. .30 - —
bgs., ton lots, same basis lb. .32 - —
bgs., less than ton lots, same basis lb. .33 - —
Thorium nitrate, purif. fib dms., 100-lb. lots or more, works lb 3.50 - —
dl-Threonine, bots., 1-kilo lots kilo.275.00 - —
Thyme leaves, French bgs lb 29 - —
Spanish, bgs. lb .14 - —
Thyme oil, NF, red, cns., dms lb. 1.90 - 2.25
NF, white, cns. lb. 2.20 - 2.60
Tech white cns lb .40 1.85
Thymol, fib. dms., 25-lbs., f.o.b. works. lb. 3.06 - —
Thymol iodide, NF, dms., 100-lbs. f.o.b. works. lb. 7.40 - —
Timbo root (see Cube root).
Tin chloride (see Stannous chloride, anhyd.)
Tin crystals (see stannous chloride, hydrous)
Tin metal (Straits) lb. 1.00 - —
Tin oxide (see Stannic oxide)
Tin sulfate (see Stannous sulfate).
Tin tetrachloride anhyd (see Stannic chloride anhyd.).
Titanium dioxide, anatase, ceramic, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .25½ - —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .2o½ - —
reg., bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .25½ - —
bgs l.c.l. dlvd lb .26½ - —
metallurgical, nat., bgs., c.l., f.o.b. Jacksonville Fla ton 180.00 - —
bgs., 5-ton lots Niagara Falls, N.Y. ton.205.00 - —
bgs., ton lots same basis ton.215.00 - —
Milled metallurgical titanium dioxide $7.50 per ton higher.
Titanium dioxide, rutile, non-chalking, bgs., c.l., dlvd, E lb. .27½ - —
bgs, l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .28½ - —
Titanium dioxide-calcium pigment, 30% Ti O_2, reg., bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .09¾ - —
bgs, l.c.l. works lb. .09¾ - —
50% Ti O_2, high-tinting dms. c.l. lb. .14¾ - —
dms., l.c.l. lb. .14¾ - —
Titanium hydride, powder, dms., works lb 8.10 - 9.00
Titanium tetrachloride, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. 26 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .27½ - .29
tanks, works lb. 20 - —
Tobias acid, dms., c.l., t.l. lb. .78 - —
dms., l.c.l. lb. .81 - —
d-a-Tocopherols, NF, mixer, conc., pure basis, bots kilo 67.00 - —
d-a-Tocopheryl acetate, NF, conc., pure basis, bots kilo 122.00 - —
d-a-Tocopheryl acid succinate, cryst., bots kilo 109.00 - —
dl-a-Tocopherol, bots kilo 99.00 - —
d-a-Tocopheryl acetate bots kilo 90.00 - —
25% dry powd., bots kilo 22.50 - 24.00
33⅓ dry powd., bots. kilo.30.00 - 31.50
o-Tolidine base, dry, kgs., 100% basis lb 1.55 - —
Paste, kgs, 100% basis lb 1.50 - —

TOLUOL

Toluol quotations, both coaltar and petroleum, may be found under Toluene.

o-Tolidine hydrochloride, paste, kgs. 100% basis lb 1.50 - —
Tolu balsam, cns lb. 3.50 - 3.75
Toluene, coaltar, indust., or nitration tanks, dlvd, E of Rockies, c.l. lb. .25 - —
Toluene, petroleum, indust., tanks, dlvd E of Rockies gal. .25 - .32
p-Toluenesulfonamide powd, dms., t.l., works lb. .60 - —
dms, l.t.l. same basis lb. .63 - —
Toluenesulfonic acid, 55-gal. dms., t.l., frt. alld lb. .16 - —
1,000-lb. or more, same basis lb. .18 - —
less than 1,000-lb., same basis lb. .23 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .14 - —
Toluenesulfonic acid in 10-gal. cms., 2c. per lb. more.
p-Toluenesulfonic acid monohydrate, cms c.l. or t.l. lb .90 - —
dms. 125 lbs to t.l. lb 1.00 - —
m-Toluidine, dms. c.l. works frt. alld lb. .83 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .84 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .82 - —
o-Toluidine, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .30 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .31 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .28 - —
p-Toluidine tech. flake, dms., frt. alld lb. .50 - —
Cast, dms frt alld lb. .45 - —
p-Toluidine-m-sulfonic acid, dms., works lb. .92 - 1.04
Toluidine red toner, deep shades, kgs. works lb 1.70 - —
Light shades, kgs. works lb 1.70 - —
2,4-Tolylenediamine, cryst., fib. dms., c.l., frt alld lb 1.10 - —
Tonka beans, Angostura, cks. lb. 1.50 - —
Brazilian, Surinam, cs. lb 1.80 - —
Totaquine, 100-oz. lots, cns oz. .42 - —
Toxaphene, c.l., works lb .22 - —
dms, l.c.l., works lb .28 - —
Tragacanth gum, No. 1, ribbons, cs lb. 3.85 - 3.90
No. 2, cs lb 3.40 - 3.60
No. 3, cs lb 3.15 - 3.25
USP powd, bbls lb 1.05 - 1.15
Triacetin, cms., c.l., dlvd E of Rockies lb. .39 - —
cms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .40 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .37 - —
Triethylamine, dms, c.l., dlvd. lb .965 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb .995 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .96 - —
Tributyl citrate, tech., non-ref. dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Denver, lb. .42½ - —
non-ref. dms., l.c.l., frt. alld, E. of Denver lb. .43½ - —
tanks, frt. alld. E. of Denver lb. .40 - —
Tributyl phosphate, dms., c.l., works. lb. .52½ - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis. lb. .53½ - —
tanks, same basis. lb. .50 - —
Tributylamine dms., c.l., works lb .67½ - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .69 - —
tanks, same basis. lb. .65 - —
Tributyrin, dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .69 - —
Trichloroacetic acid, bots lb. 2.00 2.50
Trichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .15 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld E. lb. .16 - —
tanks, frt. alld. E. lb. .13¼ - —
Trichlorobenzene prices 1c the West higher.
1,1,1-Trichloroethane, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .13¼ - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .15¼ - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .12¼ - —
1,1,2-Trichloroethane, dms., c.l., works lb. .13½ - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .14¼ - —
tanks, works lb. .11½ - —
Trichloroethylene, dms., c.l., or t.l., works, frt. equald lb .13 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. lb .15 - .16¾
tanks, works, frt. equald. lb .12 - —
Trichloroisocyanuric acid, dms., c.l., t.l., frt, equald lb. .65 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .75 - —
Trichlorophenoxyacetic acid (see 2,4,5-T).
Tricholine citrate, 65% soln., ref chys. works, frt adjusted, lb 1.40 - 1.45
Tricresyl phosphate, coaltar, dms., c.l., dlvd lb .35 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb .36 - —
tanks, dlvd lb .32½ - —
Tricresyl phosphate, petroleum, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .34½ - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .35½ - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .32½ - —
Tridecyl alcohol, mixed isomers, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .28½ - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .29 - —
tanks, dlvd E lb. .24 - —
Triethanolamine dms. c.l., dlvd E, lb. .24½ - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .26 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .23 - —
Triethanolamine lauryl sulfate, dms., c.l., t.l., frt. alld lb. .25½ - —
dms., l.t.l., frt. alld. lb. .26½ - —
tanks, frt alld lb. .24½ - —
Triethylamine, dms. c.l., dlvd E, lb. .50 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .51½ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .47½ - —
Triethyl citrate, refd., tech., non-ref dms., c.l., frt alld E. of Denver lb. .46¼ - —
non-ref. dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. E of Denver lb. .47¼ - —
tanks, frt alld E. of Denver lb. .43¼ - —
Triethyl phosphate, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .40½ - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .41½ - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .38 - —
Triethylene glycol, dms., c.l. dlvd, E lb. .21 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .22½ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .18½ - —
Triethylenetetramine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .51¼ - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd E. lb. .53 - —
tanks, dlvd E lb. .49 - —
Triisobutylene, tanks, dlvd lb. .08 - —
Triisopropanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .23¼ - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd E. lb. .24¾ - —
tanks, dlvd E lb. .20¾ - —
Trimethylamine, anhyd., cyls., l.c.l., frt equald, 100% basis lb. .30 - .305
tanks, frt. equald, 100% basis. lb. .26 - —
25-40% soln., dms., c.l., frt. equald, 100% basis lb. .35 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. equald, 100% basis. lb. .35½ - —
tanks, 100% basis, frt. equald lb. .26 - —
Trimethylolpropane, dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. E lb. .35 - —
dms., l.c.l., t.l., same basis lb. .36 - —
Trioxane, pure, dms. c.l., t.l., works. lb. .50 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .51½ - —
Tripentaerythritol, bgs., c.l., t.l., dlvd. E lb. .40 - —
bgs., l.c.l., t.l., dlvd E lb. .41 - —
Triphenyl phosphate, bbls., c.l., frt equald lb. .41½ - —
bbls. l.c.l. frt equald lb. .42½ - —
Triphenylguanidine, bbls. works lb. .90 - —
Tripropylene, dms., c.l., dlvd. E gal. .44 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .54 - —
tanks, same basis gal. .28 - —
Tripropylene glycol dms., c.l., t.l., frt. alld. E lb. .20½ - —
dms., l.c.l., l.t.l., frt. alld. E lb. .22 - —
tankcars and compartmented tankcars, frt. alld. E lb. .17½ - —
Tripropylene glycol, tankwagon and compartmented tankwagons, 1,000 gals. min., frt. alld. E. lb. .18 - —
Tripropylene glycol prices 1c. per lb higher in West.
Trisodium phosphate (see Sodium phosphate tribasic).
dl-Tryptophane, fib., dms., works. lb. 55.00 - —
Tung oil, dms., c.l., New York lb. .23¾ - —
dms., l.c.l., New York lb. .24 - .24½
tanks, imported, N. Y. lb. .21¾ - .22
tanks, domestic, mills lb. .21¾ - .21½
Tungsten metal, powd., 2.0-2.5 microns, dms., works lb. 4.25 - —
Tungstic acid, tech., dms., 1,000-lb. lots, works lb. 2.25 - —
dms, smaller lots works lb 2.45 - —
Turkey red, bbls, works lb. .62 - —
Turpentine, gum (see Protective Coatings market, Naval Stores).
Turpentine oil, NF, cns, dms lb. .28 - .50
Tuscan red, bbls, frt. equald lb. .26 - .32
Tyrothricin, USP, 1 to 5 kilos gram. .54 - —

U

Ultramarine blue, cobalt type, dry or pulp, 250-lb. bbls., dlvd. E of Rockies lb. .35 - .39½
Jobbing types, bbls., same basis lb. .19 - —
Regular types, dry, bbls., same basis lb. .22½ - .35
Ultramarine blue prices 1c higher W. of Rockies
Umber pigment, burnt, American, bgs., c.l., works lb. .07½ - 07¾
bgs, l.c.l. works lb. .07¾ - .08
Burnt, turkey-type, bgs., c.l., Boston, Bethlehem, Easton, Pa., Hiwassee, Va., N. Y. lb. .08¼ - —
Raw, American, bgs., works lb. .07¾ - .08¼
Turkey type, bgs., works lb. 08½ - .08¾
Undecylenic acid, dms lb. 1.28 - —
Unicorn root, false (see Helonias root)
Unicorn root, true (see Aletris root)
Urea, 46% N, indust., bgs., c.l. t.l., dlvd. E ton.125.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd E ex whse. ton.145.00 - —
45% N, agricultural, bgs., c.l., (30 tons) dlvd. E ton.103.00 - —
Urea-ammonia liquor, A, B, C & F grades, N basis, tanks, frt. equald ton.120.00 - —
37 grade, tanks, same basis ton.145.00 - —
Urethane, USP, dms., t.l., f.o.b., works lb. .65 - —
dms., l.t.l., same basis lb. .70 - —
Uva-ursi leaves, bls lb. .12 - —

V

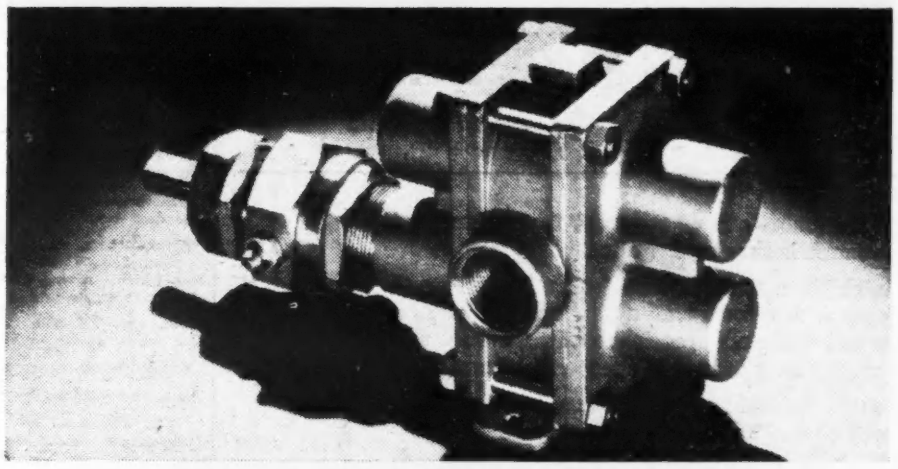
Valerian root, Belgian, bgs. lb. .32 - —
Indian, bgs. lb. 25 - —
dl-Valine, dms., works lb.21.00 - 27.50
Vanadium pentoxide, tech., dms., works lb. 1.28 - 1.33
Vandyke brown, bbls., works lb. .09½ - .12
Vanilla beans, Bourbon, tins lb.14.25 - —
Mexican, cuts, tins lb.14.25 - —
whole, tins lb.14.75 - —
Vanillin, ex lignin, 100-lb fib dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more lb. 3.00 - —
100-lb fib dms., 500-lb lots lb. 3.10 - —
100-lb. fib dms., cns., 100.-lb. lots lb. 3.25 3.35
Venetian red, jobbing, bgs., works. lb. .0475 - —
Venetian red, 20%, bgs., works lb. .0525 - —
25%, bgs., works lb. .0575 - —
30%, bgs., works lb. .06 - —
35% bgs, works lb. .0625 - —
40% bgs, works lb. .0675 - —
Vetiver oil, Bourbon, cns. lb.16.50 - 17.50
Haitian, cns. lb.14.00 - 15.50
Victoria blue toner, molybdated, PMA 250-lb bbls., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. 4.50 - 4.95
Tungstated, PTMA, 250-lb. bbls., dlvd. E of Rockies lb. 5.55 - —
Victoria blue toner, bbls., prices 1c higher W. of Rockies
Vinyl acetate monomer, zone 1, 55-gal dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .20 - —
55-gal dms., t.c.l., dlvd. lb. .21½ - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .17½ - —
tanktrucks less than 4,000 gal., dlvd lb .18 - —
Zone 2, 55 gal. dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .21 - —
55-gal dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .24 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .18½ - —
tanktrucks, less than 4,000 gals., dlvd lb. .19 - —
Zone 1 is all continental US except zone 2, zone 2 comprises Ariz., Calif., Idaho, Mont., Nev., Ore., Utah and Wash
Vinyl n-butyl ether, tech., dms., t.c.l., works lb. .50 - —
Vinyl chloride monomer, tanks, works lb. .125 - —
Vinyl ether, USP, anesthesia, bots., 50cc., hospitals bot. 1.12 - —
bots., 75cc., hospitals bot. 1.56 - —
Vinyl ethyl ether, tech, dms., c.l., works lb. .29¼ - —
dms., t.c.l., works lb. .30 - —
tanks, works lb. .27¼ - —
Vinyl propionate monomer, cms., c.l. dlvd lb. .49 - —
dms., t.c.l. same basis lb .50 - —
tanks, same basis lb .47 - —
Vinyl trichloride (see Trichloroethane).
2-Vinylpyridine, 1-9 dms. to tanks, works lb. 1.20 - —
1 to 9 dms., works lb. 1.35 - —
tanks, works lb. 1.15 - —
Vinyltoluene dms. c.l. f.o.b., works, lb. .16½ - —
dms., t.c.l., same basis lb. .18½ - —
tanks, f.o.b. dest. frt prepaid lb. .14 - —
Viosterol, in nat. vegetable oil, 1,000,000 D units per gram bots., lots of 10 billion USP units 1,000,000 units. 02½ - —
Virginia type red, bbls., works lb. 1.40 - —
Vitamin A acetate, syn., cryst., beads 500,000 A units per gram gram .07¼ - —
Vitamin A acetate, dry, 500,000 units per gram, kilo lots kilo.65.00 - —
325,000 units per gram, same basis kilo 43.88 - —
250,000 units per gram, same basis kilo.33.75 - —
Dry vitamin A acetate in less than kilo lots, $1.25 to $2.50 per kilo higher.
Vitamin A, liq. in oil, 1,000,000 A units per gram, 1,000,000 units. .09½ - —
Vitamin A palmitate, liq., 1,000,000-1,800,000 A units per gram 1,000,000 units. .09½ - —
1,000,000 A units per gram, 1,000,000 units .09½ - —
Vitamin B_1 (see Thiamine hydrochloride).
Vitamin B_2 (see Riboflavin and Yeast).
Vitamin B_{12}, cryst., USP (cyanocobalamin), 1-50 grams, vials, tons gram.120.00 - —
0.1% vitamin B_{12} USP, adsorbed on gelatin 100 and 500-gram bots, on 1-5 kilo dms. gram. 1.43 - —
0.1% vitamin B_{12}, USP, adsorbed on resin, 100 and 500-gram bots., 1-5 kilo dms gram. 1.43 - —
Vitamin B_{12}, oral grade solids, in containers of 1 and 10 gram of B_{12} activity gram.110.00 - —
0.1% trituration of cryst. B_{12} with dicalcium phosphate or mannitol, 1-10 kilo. kilo.138.00 - —
Vitamin B_{12}, 0.1% cobalamin concentrate NF, adsorbed on resin, 500-gram bots., 1-5 kilo dms., frt. alld gram. 1.15 - —
0.1% cobalamin concentrate in gelatin, 1-10 kilo dms., frt. alld gram. 1.15 - —
Vitamin C (see Ascorbic acid)
Vitamin D (see Codliver and Fish-liver oils, Calciferol and Viosterol)
Vitamin D_2, dry, 850,000 units per gram, kilo lots kilo 42.50 - —
850,000 units per gram less than kilo lots kilo 45.00 - —
Vitamin E (see a-Tocopherol and Wheat germ oil)
Vitamin G (see Riboflavin).
Vitamin H (see Biotin)
Vitamin K, active (see Menadione).
Vitamin K_1, 25 gram bots gram. 4.50 - —
Violet methyl toner (see Methyl violet toner)
VM&P naphtha (see Naphtha, VM&P, petroleum).

W

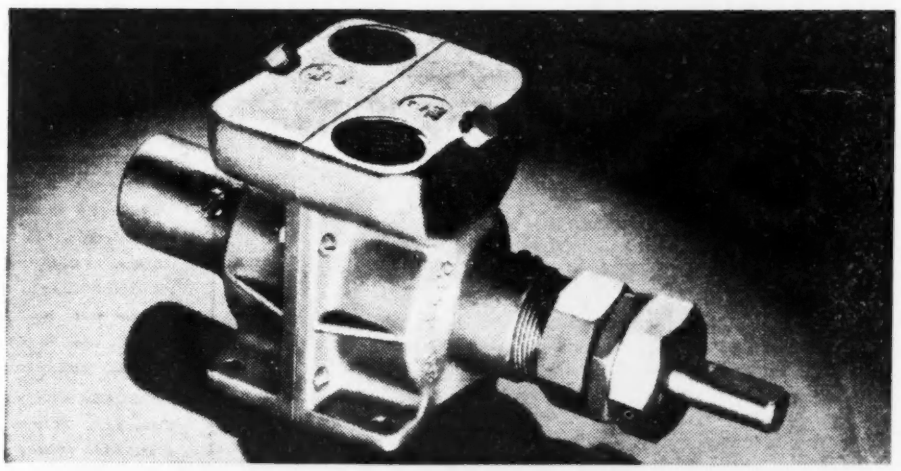
Wahoo root bark, bls. lb. 2.00 - 2.25
Warfarin, 0.5% dms., 50-lb. lots, dlvd lb. 1.95 - —
dms. 25-49-lb lots, New York or Chicago lb 2.05 - —
dms. 5-24-lb lots, New York or Chicago lb 2.15 - —
Watchung-type reds, bbls. lb 1.95 - —

ECO ENGINEERING NEWS

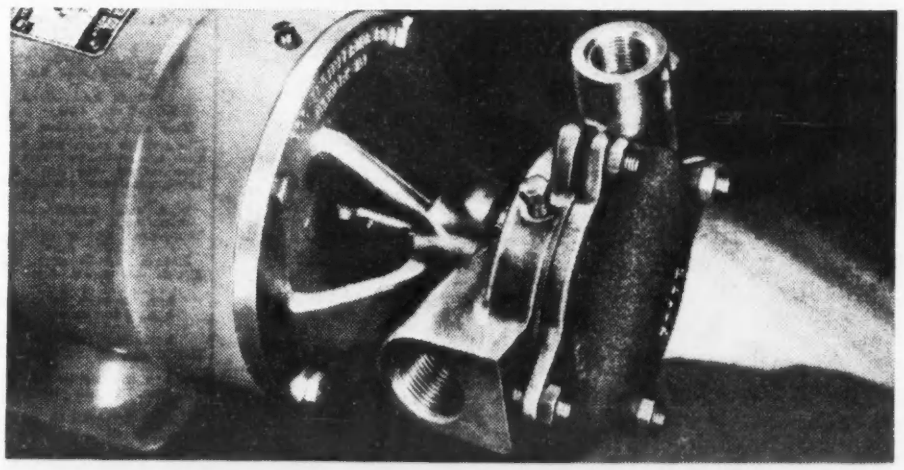
the big name in small pumps for the process industries



ECO GEARCHEM PUMPS



ECO ALL-CHEM PUMPS



ECO CENTRI-CHEM PUMPS

THREE BASIC DESIGNS
Serve Most Small Chemical Pump Needs

•

GEAR: If you require self-priming and intermittent or sustained operation with constant flow metering and reproducible accuracy within plus or minus 1 percent, or maintenance of vacuum in the micron range—handling all commercial chemicals, acids, oxidants, alkalies, aromatics, solvents—select the Eco GEARCHEM Pump. For temperatures up to 400° F and viscosities to 10,000 SSU. Capacities to 10 gpm. Pressures to 100 psi.

ROTARY: If you want linear, non-segmented, non-foaming flows, ideal for shear-sensitive emulsions and safe for auto-detonating fluids—select the self-priming Eco ALL-CHEM Rotary displacement pump with twin opposed oscillating impellers. Designed for severe corrosive service. For reduced viscosities and temperatures to 250° F. Capacities to 10 gpm. Pressures to 100 psi. Suitable for metering in conjunction with Rotometers.

CENTRIFUGAL: If you want a widely applicable, corrosive-resistant centrifugal pump handling most chemicals, including slurries with particle size up to 1/16 of an inch, as well as troublesome sticky fluids—select the Eco CENTRI-CHEM Pump. This pump was designed to meet the standardization programs of major, multi-plant chemical companies. Capacities to 40 gpm. Heads to 57 feet.

•

GREAT VERSATILITY

The widest variety of metals and non-metallics for every corrosion and contamination problem are utilized in Eco Pumps. These include the stainless steels, Stellite, Hastelloy* B and C, monel, nickel, zirconium and titanium; Teflon†, phenolic plastics, Hypalon, Nylon, ceramic, carbon, etc.

Mass Produced and Stocked for Immediate Delivery

Eco Pumps are *not* "custom built" with attendant slow delivery and high cost.

They are stock pumps, produced in volume on automatic "program" machine tools where multiple operations are performed to reduce needless labor and handling. This results in lower prices, precision uniformity and complete interchangeability of parts to meet customer requirements and to facilitate field servicing.

Ask for literature on the complete Eco pump line.

*Union Carbide Trademark. †du Pont Trademark.

ECO ENGINEERING COMPANY · 12 New York Avenue · NEWARK 1, N.J.

WAXES
Wax quotations are listed individually. For example, prices on Wax, carnauba, may be found in the C's under Carnauba wax.

Wheat germ oil, Argat dms gal 12.25 —
White lead (see Lead white)
White mineral oil (see Mineral oil, white)
White pine bark, rossed, bls lb .21 - .22
White precipitate USP powd dms lb 6.55 - —
Whiting (see Calcium carbonate)
Wild cherry bark, thin, nat., bls lb. .22 - —
Thin, rossed, bls lb. .22 Nom.
Wintergreen oil USP nat. northern, cns lb 6.35 - 17.50
USP, nat. southern cns lb 3.75 - 7.00
Wintergreen oil, syn (see Methyl salicylate)
Witch hazel bark, bls lb 16 - .17
Witch hazel leaves, bls. lb. .28 - .30
Wollastonite fine tks c.l., works ton 39.50 - —
bgs. l.c.l., ex whse ton 56.00 - —
Medium, bgs c.l., works ton 27.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l. ex whse ton 44.00 - —
Wood alcohol (see Methanol).
Wood oil (see Tung oil)
Woolfat crude (see Degras).
Woolfat USP (see Lanolin)
Wormseed, Levant bgs lb 2.50 - —
Wormseed oil (see Chenopodium oil NF).
Wormwood oil, cns lb 4.75 5.00

X

Xylene, coaltar, indust., tanks, works:
Bethlehem, Pa. gal .29 - —
Birmingham dist. gal .29 - —
Chicago dist. gal 28½- —
Cleveland dist. gal .29 - —
Geneva, Utah gal .29 - —
Johnstown, Pa. gal .29 - —
Lackawanna, N Y. gal 29½- —
Lone Star, Tex gal .27 - —
Lorain, Ohio gal .29 - —
Middletown, Ohio gal .30 - —
Minnequa, Col. gal .29 - —
Philadelphia dist. gal .29 - —
Pittsburgh dist. gal .29 - —
Sparrows Point, Md. gal .29 - —
Terre Haute, Ind. gal .29 - —
Youngstown, Ohio gal .29 - —
f.o.b. works:
Xylene, petroleum, indust., tanks
Bayonne, N. J. gal .29 - —
Baytown, Tex gal .27 - —
Charleston, S. C. gal .29 - —
Chicago, Ill. gal 28½- —
Detroit, Mich., dlvd. gal .27½- .29
Houston, Tex gal .27 - —
Philadelphia, Pa. gal .29 - —
Providence, R. I. gal .30 - —
Sewell's Point, Va. gal .28 - —
Wood River, Ill. gal 28½- —
m-Xylene, dms., c.l., works lb. .68 - —
dms., l.c.l. works lb. .69 - —
tanks, works lb. .06½- —
p-Xylene, dms., c.l., works lb. .20 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .21 - —
tanks, frt. alld. lb. .1645- —
Xylenol, cryst., 45°-47° C., m.p., dms., l.c.l., works lb. .23 • —
56°-58° C., m.p., dms., l.c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .33 • —
60°-62° C., m.p., dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .40 • —
Xylenol fraction, b.r. 7°-9° C., dry above 227° C., dms., c.l., same basis gal 1.25 • —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal 1.30 • —
tanks, same basis gal 1.05 • —
b.r. 7°-9° C., dry at or below 227° C., dms., c.l., same basis, gal. 1.35 • —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal 1.40 • —
tanks, same basis gal 1.15 • —
2,4-Xylidine, tech., dms. frt. alld. lb. 1.15 • —
2,5-Xylidine, tech., dms. frt. alld. lb. 1.20 • —
Xylidines, mixed, o-m-p, dms., c.l., or t.l., works lb. .39 • —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .40 • —
tanks, same basis lb .38 - —

XYLOL
Xylol quotations, both coaltar and petroleum, may be found under Xylene.

Y

Yara yara oil, cns. lb 2.15 - 3.05
Yeast, brewers, debittered, USP, Saccharomyces dlvd lb. .27 • —
dry, USP, 50 Int'l B units per gram, 100-lb. dms lb. .47 • —
USP, 90 Int'l B units per gram, 100-lb. dms lb. .52 • —
USP, 200 Int'l B units per gram, 100-lb. dms lb. .56 • —
Yeast, brewers, dry, USP, 300 Int'l B units per gram, 100-lb. dms lb. .60 • —
Torula, USP, dlvd lb. .18 • —

YELLOW PIGMENTS
Yellow pigment quotations are listed individually. For example, prices on Yellow, benzidine, may be found in the B's under Benzidine yellow.

Yerba santa leaves, bls lb. .40 - .45
Ylang-ylang oil, Bourbon, bots lb. 7.00 - 22.00
extra, bots. lb. 26.00 - 33.00
Yohimbine hydrochloride, bots., tins, oz. 3.75 - 4.25

Z

Zein, bgs., 36,000-lb. lots or more, bgs., 500-lb lots or more, dlvd. lb. .343 - —
bgs. smaller lots, dlvd lb. .373 - —
Zinc acetate, NF, VIII, dms. lb. .53 - —
Tech., dms, f.t.i. works lb. .29¾- —
Zinc borate, bgs. 1,000 lbs or more, works lb. .25 • —
bgs., less than 1,000 lbs. same basis lb. .27 - —
Zinc chloride, NF, gran. dms lb .42 - —
NF, precip. powd., dms lb .26 - —
Tech. soln. 50% dms. c.l., works, 100 lbs 5.80 - —
dms., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.40 - —
tanks, works 100 lbs. 5.15 - —
fused, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 10.70 - —
dms. l.c.l. works 100 lbs. 11.20 - —
gran., fib. dms., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 11.45 - —
fib dms. l.c.l. works 100 lbs. 11.95 - —
Zinc chromate, bbls. dlvd. lb .29 - —
Basic, bbls. dlvd lb. .34 - —
Zinc cyanide, dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more, works lb. .55 - —
dms., smaller lots, works lb. .57 - —
Zinc dust, cont., bbls., c.l., works, lb. .17 - —
Pigment, bbls., c.l., works lb. .16½- —
bbls., l.c.l., works lb. .18¼- —
Zinc fluoride, bbls., works lb. .49 50
Zinc hydrosulfite, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .21½- —
dms., l.c.l. frt. alld. lb. .23½- —
Zinc metal, prime western, slabs, E. St. Louis lb. .12½- —
Prime western, slabs, New York, lb. .13 - —
Zinc naphthenate, liq., 8% Zn., dms., frt. alld lb. .27 • —
10% Zn., dms., frt. alld lb. .33 • —
Zinc nitrate, tech., cryst., bbls., works lb. .20 • —
Zinc oxide pigment, American process, lead-free, bgs. c.l., frt. alld lb. .14½- —
bgs. l.c.l. 10 tons or more, same basis lb. .15 - —
lead-free, bgs., l.c.l., smaller lots, same basis lb. .15½- —
leaded, 35% bgs. c.l., mills, frt alld lb. .15⅝- —
bgs. l.c.l. 10 tons or more, same basis lb. .15⅞- —
leaded, 50% bgs. c.l., same basis lb. .15¾- —
bgs., l.c.l. 10 tons or more, same basis lb. .16¼- —
bgs. l.c.l. smaller lots, same basis lb. .16⅝- —
French process, green seal, bgs., c.l., mills, frt. alld lb. .16¼- —
bgs., l.c.l. 10 tons or more, same basis lb. .16⅝- —
bgs. l.c.l. smaller lots, same basis lb. .17¼- —
red seal, bgs., c.l., same basis, lb. .15¾- —
bgs., l.c.l. 10 tons or more, same basis lb. .16¼- —
red seal, bgs., l.c.l., smaller lots, same basis lb. .16¾- —
white seal, bgs. c.l., same basis lb. .16¾- —
bgs., l.c.l. 10 tons or more, same basis lb. .17¼- —
bgs., l.c.l. smaller lots, same basis lb. .17¾- —
Zinc oxide, USP dms. c.l. frt. alld. lb. .18¼- —
dms., l.c.l., 10 tons or more, same basis lb. .18¾- —
dms., l.c.l., smaller lots, same basis lb. .19¼- —
Zinc phenolsulfonate, NF, gran., dms lb. .45 - .48
NF, powd. dms lb. .48 - .49
Zinc resinate, precip., 7.2-7.6% Zn., dms., frt. alld. lb. .40¼- —
Zinc silicofluoride, dms., works lb. .12½- .14
Zinc stearate, tech., USP, ctns., c.l., lb. .41 - —
ctns., l.c.l. lb. .42 - .46
Zinc sulfate, powd., monohydrate, 36% Zn., bgs., c.l., dlvd, E 100 lbs. 8.75 - —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd, E 100 lbs. 9.75 - —
USP, gran., dms. lb. .26 - —
Zinc sulfate in bbls. 40c. higher.
Zinc sulfide pure, bgs. c.l., dlvd lb. .2530- —
Zinc undecylenate, dms. lb. 2.00 - —
Zinc yellow (see Zinc chromate).
Zinc-ammonium chloride, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 10.25 - —
bbls, c.l., works 100 lbs. 10.85 - —
bbls., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 11.25 - —
Zinc-formaldehyde sulfoxylate, basic, 300-lb. dms., frt. alld lb .26 - —
Normal, 250-lb dms., frt. alld lb. .52 - —
Zircon (G), gran., bgs., c.l., works, lb. .03½- —
bgs., 5 tons to c.l., works lb. .03⅝- —
bgs., 1 ton to 9,999-lb. lots, works, lb. .04 - —
bgs., smaller lots, works lb. .06½- —
Zircon (G), milled, bgs., c.l., works, lb. .04½- —
bgs., 5 tons to c.l., works lb. .04⅝- —
bgs., 1 ton to 9,999-lb. lots, works lb. .04⅝- —
bgs., 500-1,999-lb lots, works lb. .07½- —
Zircon (G) in barrels 1c. higher.
Zirconium acetate, soln., 13% ZrO_2, dms., c.l., 30,000 lbs. min., works lb .23 - —
Zirconium hydride, powd., electronic grade, dms., works lb. 14.00 - 15.00
Zirconium oxide, CP, white, grd., bbls or bgs., works lb. 1.50 - —
Electric-fused, lump, bgs., 500 to 1,999-lb. lots, works lb. .46½- —
bgs., smaller lots, works lb. .51 - —
milled, bgs., c.l. works lb. .62 - —
bgs., 5-ton lots, works lb. .62½- —
bgs., 1-ton to 9,999-lb. lots, works lb. .63½ —
bgs., 500 to 1,999-lb. lots., works lb. .64 - —
bgs., smaller lots, works lb. .66 - —
Glass polishing grade, 94-97% ZrO_2, bgs., works lb. .55 - .65
Opacifier grade, 85-90% ZrO_2, bgs., lb. .27 - .50
Stabilized oxide, 91% ZrO_2, milled, bgs lb. .62 .85
Zirconium oxychloride, cryst., ctns., 5-ton lots, works lb. .37½- —

WILL SHE LIVE TO GROW UP?

This child has leukemia—one of the most tragic forms of cancer. Only research is keeping her alive.

Ten years ago, children stricken with leukemia—cancer of the blood-forming tissues—had only a few weeks or a few months of life. Today, many of these children have had wonderful, precious months, even years, added to their lives, thanks to dramatic discoveries in the research laboratories.

Until science finds the means to *save* them, however, they live on borrowed time. The American Cancer Society's research program includes $1,500,000 annually for research related to leukemia. Millions of dollars more are needed to conquer this grim disease—a disease which kills 2,000 children each year, and which is taking an increasingly larger toll of the lives of adult men and women.

You can help research find the answers that will save these lives. Give generously to help support the American Cancer Society's intensive research assault against leukemia and all other forms of cancer.

AMERICAN CANCER SOCIETY

Heavy Chemicals

In steel-producing areas, lime plants are reported still operating at capacity, although the steel ovens themselves have cooled considerably since start of the year. Sulfuric acid in a similar position, moving well despite steel's downturn, but hydrochloric sales, it appears, have begun to feel the pinch of Pittsburgh's doldrums, and this has been only partially offset by brisk movement into chlorinated solvents. Echoing the decline in steel are reports that aluminum shipments for the first quarter fell below earlier expectations.

In discussions held with BDSA last fortnight, spokesmen for the aluminum industry conceded the downturn but expressed undaunted confidence in the sales outlook for the balance of the year. As long as aluminum lags, HF sales are expected to tarry below potential.

Mercury prices are unchanged from a week ago, but supply is significantly tighter than it was, and as dealers expect further tightening before stocks seasonally increase, price advances, small ones anyway, are the most likely prospect in the nearby picture.

In alkalis, sales as well as prices show a mixed front. Alum, the trade reports, is responding vigorously to the near-capacity operations of the paper industry. Chlorine too is moving in excellent volume as consumers build stocks ahead of a price advance scheduled for April 1. Sales of caustic soda and caustic potash are reported fair for this time of the year.

April 1 Price Advances

Ammonium silicofluoride, ½c. per lb.
Chlorine, liq., bulk, $2 per ton
Calcium chloride, reg., $1 per ton
High-test, flk., $1.50 per ton
Sulfur dichloride, ¼c. to 1c. per lb.
Sulfur monochloride, ¼c. to 1c. per lb.

An April 1 price advance in sulfur dichloride, mistakenly referred to as sulfur dioxide here last week, has been clarified below. Other second-quarter price advances appear in the box amid this column. For those in the trade who haven't been around for a couple of weeks, it may be useful to reiterate that no April 1 price advance is scheduled for soda ash.

The American Paper and Pulp Association reported production for the week ended March 19, at 95.3 percent of theoretical capacity as compared with the revised figure of 97.5 percent for the previous week and 94.1 percent for the corresponding week of last year.

Acids

The following preliminary figures compiled by the Bureau of Census, report production of specified acids in tons.

	January	December
Hydrochloric	94,860	90,665
Nitric	237,981	288,268
Phosphoric	159,844	158,247
Sulfuric (gross)	1,529,402	1,528,271

Hydrochloric—The steel picture has eased considerably from its pace of a month ago and is even running about 2 percentage points behind last year's level. But while the steel lags a little, hydrochloric acid continues to find an active outlet in industrial solvents.

On balance, the acid's sales position is rated good for this time of the year. Business should pick up later in Spring; if it fails to do so, the minority of observers who have been predicting a rolling readjustment will have reason to congratulate themselves.

Hydrofluoric—As aluminum smelting provides a major marketing outlet for this material, a discussion of production trends in the light metal is not without interest to the HF trade.

Such a discussion was held last fortnight between two aluminum industry groups and Business and Defense Services Administration. The trade groups were Aluminum Producers Industry Advisory Committee and Prime Aluminum Products Industry Advisory Committee.

Reviewing current operations, spokesman for the two committees conceded that aluminum shipments for the first quarter of the year had been somewhat less than anticipated, but, they added, a pickup was expected during the balance of the year that would probably result in another annual record.

Imports, the spokesman declared, are of some concern.

In response, a high ranking BDSA official indicated that a program was now under consideration which would involve a broadening of industrial defense and security programs.

Price Trends

Advanced
None

Reduced
Platinum, $1 per oz.
Tin, metal, Straits, 1c. per lb.
Salts, ½c. to 3.5c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes
(100—1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Mar. 27, 1959
106.84	106.84	106.79	104.84

For Current Prices See Page 11

Sulfuric—American Iron & Steel Institute estimates that steel output during the week just ended amounted to 2,554,000 net tons, or 89.6 percent of capacity, as against the previous week's actual total of 2,607,000 tons, or 91.5 percent of capacity.

A year ago, output was higher, totaling 2,631,000 tons, according to the Institute's records. Only a month ago, the Institute notes, it was running at 2,690,000 net tons.

Bases and Salts

The following preliminary figures, compiled by the Bureau of Census, report production of specified chemicals in tons:

	January	December
Calcium carbide	92,161	103,883
Caustic soda, all processes	415,423	403,975
Chlorine gas	385,253	379,524
Soda ash, syn.	388,733	402,309
Nat.	59,445	64,068

Ammonium Silicofluoride — This material will be advanced ½c. a pound on April 1, as reported here in a garbled version last week. It will be newly quoted at 12¼c. for large lots and 13¾c. for smaller amounts.

Alum—Aluminum Sulfate is moving in excellent volume to the paper industry where operations or running at a near-capacity level, or about five percentile points better than last year.

Prices of alum remain steady and unchanged at previously reported levels.

Caustic Soda—Contradictory influences balance out to keep caustic soda prices on an even keel. Exerting downward pressure are the usual re-sale lots, imported material, and the price war between nylon and rayon which has made it necessary for rayon manufacturers, who consume a good deal of caustic soda, to cut their costs of production and raw material to the bone.

Cancelling these factors out in the price outlook are higher costs of production of caustic soda which for a long time have not been balanced out by a price advance, plus the firm trend of related chemicals, exemplified by chlorine's scheduled advance of $2 a ton for the liquid grade in bulk.

Calcium Chloride—Prices of flake material will advance on April 1, in accordance with an announcement already noted here. High-test flake calcium chloride will rise $1.50 a ton, regular flake $1 a ton.

Chlorine—Liquid chlorine in bulk is slated to rise $2 a ton on April 1.

Copper Sulfate—US production of this chemical in January rose 14 percent over the preceding month, exceeding the 1958 monthly average by 2 percent, reports the Mines Bureau. Shipments gained 14 percent, but fell short of production, making for a rise of 4 percent in stocks. "At the January rate of shipment," says Mines, "inventories were sufficient for little more than three weeks' needs."

Import figures for January are not available. Mines tabs exports of the material at 175 tons as against a monthly average last year of 222 tons.

Lime—In steel-producing areas, lime operations are at full capacity, says a report from the trade. Elsewhere the rate is nearer 70 percent, making for an average in the neighborhood of 85 percent to 90 percent of potential.

The trade expects the pace to show some improvement with the advent of warmer weather. Car supplies, it is believed, will

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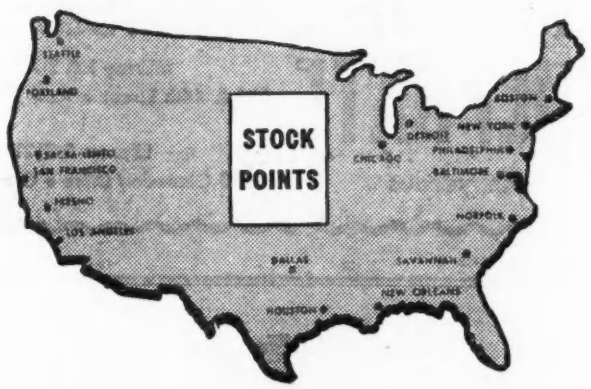

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Heavy Chemicals

remain adequate except for some minor shortages of special equipment. "In some of the areas which have been hard-hit by the extremely bad weather," the report reads, "periodic shortages have been reported due to the difficulty in keeping empty cars moving back to the loading points.

Sulfur Chemicals—OPD incorrectly reported here last week that sulfur dioxide would advance. As evidenced by the context and particularly the low (4½c.) price quoted, the material in question is actually sulfur dichloride, not dioxide.

Both chloride and monochloride will be revised to 4½c. a pound in tankcars, up ¼c.; 5¼c. in carlots, up ¾c. and 6¼c. in smaller lots, up 1c. a pound.

Nonferrous Metals

Aluminum—Production pace eased in February, the industry turning out 156,826 tons of aluminum as against 164,024 (revised) in January, reports the Aluminum Association. But this was substantially better than last February's 142,116 tons.

In a report from Business and Defense Services Administration, US imports are reported as having slumped in January, with semifabricated shipments reversing a long upward trend and registering a 30 percent drop from the level of December, 1959.

n-Butyllithium—A substantial price reduction was posted on March 21. In quantities of 500 pounds or more, the 22 percent solution in heptane was reduced about 50 percent to $12 a pound from a former price of $18.50. Smaller quantities were reduced proportionally.

The material is available in n-heptane at $2.50 a pound premium. The manufacturer offers compatible solvents on a custom basis.

Major factor in the price reduction, says the company who made it, is increased production, thre result of an expanded market.

Copper—Brass mills consumed 23 percent less refined copper but 21 percent more copper-base scrap this January than in the same month last year, reports Business & Defense Services Administration. Refined consumption is tabbed at 40,000 tons, that of scrap at 35,000 tons.

For background, BDSA notes that during the seven months before the copper strike, monthly consumption average 52,000 tons of refined copper and 30,000 tons of copper-base scrap.

Wire mill consumption of refined material in January, BDSA goes on to note, was 68,000 tons, down 9 percent from last year's monthly average but 5 percent greater than in December 1959.

Output of refined copper from both primary and secondary sources climbed sharply from 62,000 tons in December to 101,000 in January, as the strike situation cleared up, the Business & Defense men note.

Imports of refined material last year, the BDSA report concludes, averaged 17,800 tons monthly. They rose sharply in January, with Canada supplying 12,600 tons, Germany 4,500 and Spain 2,800.

Mercury—Price range for large lots continues at $214 to $216 a flask, spot, minimum ten flasks. Supply is now tighter than last reported, and dealers here, expecting it to tighten further before easing, say that a small rise price is most probable in the nearbly picture. Business is variously reported fair to good, but nothing spectacular.

Silver—Quotation remains pegged at its long-standing 91⅜c. a troy ounce, spot.

Tin—Market drew up short at its recent advance, prices declining and closing on Friday at $1 a pound, spot.

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AAC DIVISION MANAGER: H. L. Martin, jr., named manager of its engineering and construction division by American Agricultural Chemcial Company, New York.

Conley Resigns AMA Post

Dr. Bernard E. Conley has resigned as director of American Medical Association's committee on toxicology, effective April 15. Dr. Conley will join Hoffmann-La Roche, Inc., as a medical research consultant. In his new position, he will maintain offices in Chicago.

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Sinclair Petrochemicals Makes Ray Smith a V. P.

Ray C. Smith has been elected vice-president and a member of the board of Sinclair Petrochemicals, Inc., New York. He will continue as manager of domestic sales.

Mr. Smith joined Sinclair in 1947 as a technologist with Sinclair Research Laboratories, Inc., a subsidiary of Sinclair Oil Corporation. In 1952, he was appointed manager of market development of Sinclair Petrochemicals, and in 1956, he was named manager of domestic sales.

Bids Wanted

Calamine Lotion, modified, 58,464 bots. Bid RFP 7084Q, April 4, Military Medical Supply Agency, 29th St. and 3rd Ave., Brooklyn 32, N. Y.

Drugs, 3,024 bots., Ammonia Solution, strong, USP 1 pint 312 bots., Barbital Sodium, NF ¼-lb. (sodium diethylbarbiturate); 1,872 bots., Petroleum Ether (ligroine) ACS, 1 pint 720 bots., Camphor, 1 lb., USP; 480 bots., Formaldehyde Solution, USP, 1 gal. (formaline); 102 bots., Mercury, NF, 5 lb. (quicksilver); 384 bots., Mercury Bichloride, ¼-lb. USP; 6,024 bots., Methanol ACS 1 pint; Bid IFB M-5-81-60; 30,000 bots., Alcohol, dehydrated, 1 pint NF (absolute alcohol) 725 dms., Hexachlorophene Liquid soap, concentrated, 5 gal. dm; 3,360 cns., Soap, medicinal soft, USP 25 lb. dms., Bid IFB M5-82-60, April 29, Marketing Division for Drugs and Chemicals, VA Supply Depot, Somerville, N. J.

Fertilizer, organic, Nulife or equal, 300 tons, Urea, organic or synthetic, Nulife or equal, 20 tons, and Lawn seed, 1,000 lbs., three items, Bid IFB 60-102B, March 28, Bid IFB 60-102B, Purchasing and Contracting Office Fort Lewis, Wash.

Insecticides, Powder, dusting, 3,684 cns., 25 percent DDT 1,260 cns., nicotine sulfate solution, 96 cns., DDT, 144 cr, 75 percent DDT, 4,172 cns., aerosol, low pressure 1,200 each, T C period May 1 through Dec. 31, Bid SFX-16823-60, April 15, Business Service Center, General Services Administration, Region 9, 49n Fourth St., San Francisco 3, Calif.

Isopropyl Alcohol Tech., estimated quantity 117,600 gals., delivery to be in five gal. cans, Conforming to MIL Spec. MIL-F-5566, dated 6 Jan. 50 and amend. No. 3 dated 25 Aug. 52, Bid IFB 36-600-60-80, March 31, Directorate, Procurement and Production, Middleton Air Material Area, Olmsted Air Force Base, Pa.

Phenylephrine Hydrochloride Solution, 11,016 bots., and additional quantity of 50 percent is being reserved for small business under a partial set aside, Military Medical Supply Agency, 29th St. and 3rd Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Paint and Paint Products, 8,276 gals., Enamel various military specs., Bid IFB 155-2833-60B, April 20; 8,840 gals., Enamel, lusterless, Spec. MIL-E-70687B (QPL), Bid 155-2854-60B, April 20; 14,200 gals., Enamel, Spec. MIL-E-1115A, Bid IFB-2850-60B, April 20; 5,268 gals., Enamel, lusterless, Spec. MIL-E-10687B (QPL), Bid IFB 155-2841-60B, April 20; 75,600 lbs., White Lead, Spec. Fed. TT-W-261C, Bid IFB 155-2824-60B, April 11, General Stores Supply Office, 700 Robbins Ave., Philadelphia 11, Pa.

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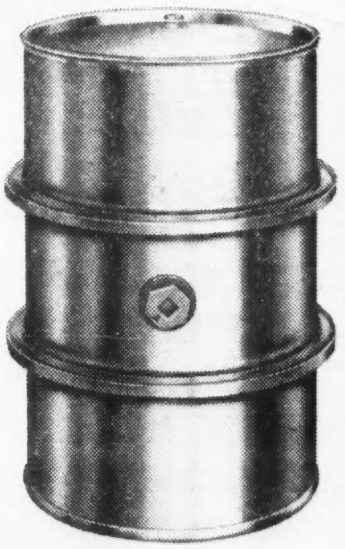

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Data Offered

Armour Industrial Chemical Company has a booklet describing the development of effective **dispersants and inhibitors** to prevent formation of sludge in fuel oil. Copies are available by writing to the company at 110 North Wacker drive, Chicago 6. Discussed are a group of fatty amine derivatives, trade - named "Armolads," which are said to be effective as inhibitors, and two dialkyl dimethyl ammonium chlorides—"Arquad 2HT" and "Arquad 2S," reportedly useful as dispersants.

Climax Molybdenum Company, a division of American Metal Climax, Inc., reports publication of "Constitution Diagrams," the latest bulletin in the series "Molybdenum Metal Technical Notes." Copies are available by writing to the division at 500 Fifth avenue, New York 36. Discussed are constitution diagrams as aids in **molybdenum research,** selection of barrier layers in cladding, selecting filler metals in brazing and predicting possible corrosion under various conditions.

General American Transportation Corporation has made available two new brochures—Bulletin PW-1059, "Wiggins Conservation Structures," and Bulletin T-1159, "Turbo-Mixer RDC." Both are obtainable by writing to the company's Chicago offices at 135 South LaSalle street. The first shows how the company solved the problem of vapor loss from their **petroleum storage tanks.** The **rotating disc contactor** described in the second bulletin is a compartmented column using rotating discs to make possible the transfer of one substance from one imiscible phase to another by passing the two phases in opposite directions while promoting intimate contact.

Nuclear Corporation of America has issued a new data sheet on **holmium metal,** available from its research chemicals division at Burbank, Calif. Properties of the rare earth metal described include melting and boiling points, crystal structure, atomic radius and magnetic moment.

Union Carbide Olefins Company, a division of Union Carbide Corporation, has published a comprehensive product guide, available from its headquarters at 30 East 42nd street, New York 17. The four-page guide tabulates physical properties for **1,3-butadiene, ethane, ethylene, methane, propylene, biphenyl, dicyclopentadiene, naphthalene** and related materials. A convenient chart outlines methods of shipment for each product as to container and carrier.

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Kaiser, Indian Company Building Aluminum Facility

Construction work is underway on the new aluminum producing plant of Hindustan Aluminium Corporation, Ltd., in India, in Uttar Pradesh state.

Approximately 55,000 kilowatts of hydroelectric power will be supplied to the reduction plant from the Rihand Dam, now being built. Both the dam and the plant, which will have capacity to produce 20,000 metric tons of primary aluminum, are scheduled for completion in 1962.

Hindustan Aluminium's new facilities will cost more than $30 million. In addition to the Birla-Kaiser Aluminum investments, the project is being financed by $13.6 million from the Export-Import Bank of Washington and through shares offered to Indian investors.

Allied Chemical Appoints Liaison Man for Washington

Dr. Frank L. Holloway has been assigned responsibility for liaison with government technical agencies for Allied Chemical Corporation in matters relating to new products and opportunities for Allied growth.

Representing all divisions, and located for the major part of his time in Washington, D.C., Dr. Holloway will be attached to the research and development department of the New York organization.

Dr. Holloway joined the company in 1956 and has since served as a product development specialist in fluorine chemicals in the General Chemical Division.

Mercury Exploration Pact Issued to Houston Company

An exploration and assistance contract has been issued to Trans-Pacific Metals, Inc., Houston, Tex., by Department of the Interior to explore for mercury in Yolo County, Calif.

The company is authorized to spend up to $34,340 on exploration work for which the government will contribute one-half.

The contract was issued under terms of the minerals exploration law. Under this regulation the department offers assistance to qualified operators who wish to explore for any one or more of the mineral commodities listed in the department's regulations.

Literature Search Firm Formed

Research Services has been organized at 1422 Chestnut Street in Philadelphia to do searches through the technical literature. For a fee of $25, the organization provides a complete list of sources on any specific subject. The lists are culled from all patents, chemical abstracts, government publications, texts and other published material during the past thirty years. For an additional $50, Research Services will provide a condensation of each source mentioned.

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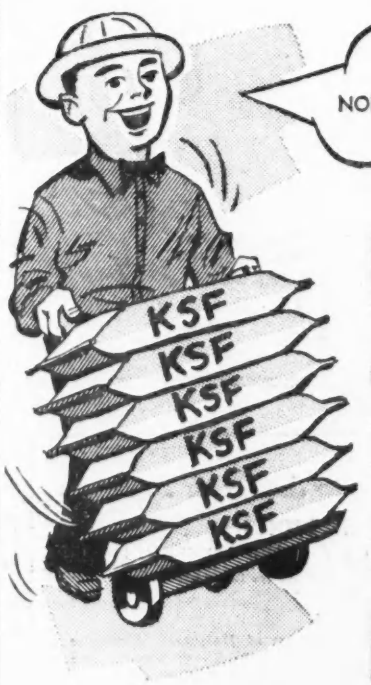

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Agricultural Chemicals

Never before have we seen so much snow this late in the year, galoshe-shod farmers in the Midwest, already several weeks late in getting crops started, told an agricultural chemical salesman a fortnight ago. They also expressed fears that a wet Spring, on top of all the snow, will cause floods—and goodby fertilizer. This rotten weather, it's going to cost us business, trade people readily admit. How much, they can't say, of course, because despite a short and fast shipping season other Springs, fertilizer sales have gone higher each year.

Stocks of mixed fertilizers are big. So big, in fact, that demand for primary materials will probably be very dull until the weather breaks. Then, of course, mixers will start to call for deliveries and the big rush will be on. Very likely, transportation facilities will be inadequate to bear the load and spot shortages will develop, a trade source says.

Producers of triple superphosphate are reported to be working long and hard to build up stocks. Sales this fall and winter are thought to have been very good, indicating that a shortage could easily develop. Now, however, if it does come, it will be due mostly to the shorter than usual shipping season and attendant delivery problems.

The Soil Bank program, which last year payed farmers an average of $11.56 an acre to take crop land out of production, will expire December 31 unless congress acts. Failure to renew the program, however, would not effect existing soil bank contracts some of which have ten or more years to run. An estimated 28.6 million acres will be deposited in the soil bank this year.

Like many other things, the soil bank program has been abused, and in attempting to solve one problem has created others. Some farmers, it's said, have put their whole farm in the bank and retired to the city and a lucrative job. Then too, the less productive land has frequently been idled, and on the remaining acreage farmers have increased output by more efficient methods, increased use of fertilizer, etc.

Key farm legislators are reported to be against renewing the soil bank program unless changes are made. Among these, one may be a prohibition on idling whole farms.

USDA reports that farmers intend to plant 24,667,000 acres of soybeans this year versus 23,178,000 planted in 1959. More than likely, this will mean more fertilizer will be used—when and if the snow melts.

Price Trends

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Comparative Price Indexes

(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Mar. 27, 1959
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For Current Prices See Page 11

Animal and Plant Foods

Animal Proteins—Prices for Menhaden fishmeal and scrap are up $5 per ton, to $105 and $101, respectively, thus marking the end of a year-long downtrend. Firming is due reportedly to the improvement in formula feed demand, the major end-use for these materials.

Dried blood is newly quoted at $5.50 per unit ton, up approximately 7.5 cents from the low of the previous range, while tankage, up about 50 cents, is listed at $5.25 to $5.75, New York.

Just advanced $5, bonemeal is quoted at $80 a ton, east coast works. Price increase probably reflects upturn in demand from fertilizer manufacturers. Bonemeal is used in the Spring on lawns.

Nitrogen—Like phosphate and potash producers, nitrogen chemical manufacturers fear that the long spell of unfavorable planting weather is going to cost them business.

Kansas City east and south into North Carolina, the season is already several weeks late, a trade source reports, meaning that demand for fertilizer is going to come in one big rush, bringing with it difficulties in finding sufficient carrier space to keep materials moving.

Lateness of the season may also cause farmers to cutback on fertilizer usage in the initial plow-under in order to get crops started. This could mean, as it has in other seasons, that where possible more top dressing materials will be used later.

Potash—Deliveries of potash for agricultural purposes in the US, Canada, Cuba, Puerto Rico, and Hawaii by the eight principal US producers, and also importers, totaled 3,979,899 tons of salts containing a K_2O equivalent of 2,328,880 tons during 1959, according to the American Potash Institute. This was an increase of more than 4 percent in salts and potassium oxide over 1953.

Continental US took 2,175,581 tons of K_2O, Canada 86,411 tons, Cuba 9,299 tons, Puerto Rico 25,387 tons, and Hawaii 22,202 tons.

Imports from Europe in '59 were 268,002 tons of K_2O, while exports were 311,358 tons, up 36 percent from the previous year.

Agricultural usage accounted for 95 percent of total potash deliveries of 4,735,967 tons of salts (K_2O equivalent: 2,787,367 tons). Muriate remained the most popular material, accounting for 94 percent of all potash used agriculturally.

Deliveries of standard grade muriate were 1,472,621 tons of K_2O, up about 2 percent from '58, while deliveries of granular muriate, up about 13 percent, were 999,911 tons. Sulfate of potash and sulfate of potash-magnesia accounted for 6 percent of agricultural deliveries.

Superphosphate—Because the season has gotten off to such a slow start, a trade source says, stocks of superphosphate are plentiful. Mixers, he says, have bought and mixed the maximum they can store and won't be in the market for additional super until they've worked off some of this stock.

A while back, reports indicated a potential shortage of triple superphosphate as the season progressed. At the time, trade people noted that these rumors probably reflected a duplication of commitments, meaning that some buyers had placed the same order with one or more producers to insure getting all their requirements one way or another.

It is still generally felt that there is some duplication of orders but it is also true that active demand last fall and winter reduced stocks appreciably. Consequently, producers are now working hard to rebuild inventories and any shortages that develop are likely to be due to the short shipping season and attendant delivery problems.

Pesticides

Self-annihilation of insects by chemical sterilization is being tried in experiments by US Department of Agriculture scientists as a means of controlling house flies and fruit flies. In the tests, a modified glutamic acid is being used.

Thus far, USDA has determined that a concentration of as little of 1/100th of one percent of this chemical added to food for laboratory-reared flies can prevent egg-laying or hatching and that 0.5 of one percent in a single feeding will cause permanent sterility in female flies.

But although satisfactory for use in testing the principle of chemical sterilization, the modified acid may not prove completely suitable as a practical means of insect control by this method, USDA notes. A major drawback in tests so far is that male flies are not sterilized by eating food containing the chemical.

To be fully effective, chemical sexual sterilants of maximum effectiveness will have to produce sexual sterility in both males and females without adverse effects on mating behavior.

Chemical sterilization is one of three methods recently suggested by USDA's Dr. Edward Knipling for control and eradication of insect pests. The others are the production and release of diseased insects to infect and kill their own kind, and of insects possessing lethal genetic characteristics. The former method is now being investigated under laboratory conditions, but tests on lethal genetic characteristics are not yet underway, the Agriculture department says.

Copper Sulfate—Domestic production of copper sulfate in 1959 was 40,300 tons, 17 percent less than in 1958 and the lowest since 1938.

Agricultural usage in 1959 was 19,412 short tons, compared with 20,804 in 1958.

Trade Name Chemicals & Specialties

Fungicides continue to be solid sellers in a number of markets. Growing markets for industrial fungicides include paints, textiles, and adhesives. Particularly valuable in latex paints, fungicides are added for both in-can preservation and for protection of the finished film where mildew might occur. The mercury compounds, chlorinated phenols and zinc oxide are widely used in this market. Sales in the textiles industry are gradually growing with use generally on heavy-duty fabrics, such as tenting equipment, fire hose coverings and awnings. Copper naphthalene is the leading fungicide in this market with copper-8-quinolinolate, zinc naphthalene, some quaternary ammonium compounds, and dichlorophene also in demand. Having the bulk of the adhesivs market are the mercurials and chlorinated phenols. In this field bacteria is the important problem and fungus is secondary.

Reichhold Chemicals, Inc., has announced a half-cent price advance for all grades of **"Wallpol"** and **"Plyamul"** polyvinyl acetate emulsions. Homopolymers are now 16½ cents per pound, tankcar quantities, and copolymers 18½ cents per pound.

Koppers Company, the plastics division, has added a new product to their **"Dylex"** line. **"Dylex K-40"** is a styrene-butadiene latex for the textile industry which is said to give a softer hand without requiring vulcanization.

WHAT'S REPORTED ON HERE

Though coverage in the Trade Name Chemicals & Specialties market report encompasses twenty classes of chemicals, only a few of them are mentioned in this issue. Here's the entire list:

Adhesives, antibacterials and fungicides, antifoaming agents, antioxidants, antistatic agents, blowing agents, catalysts and accelerators, chelating agents, chemically processed oils, emulsions and latexes, enzymes, fatty acid derivatives, feed supplements, filtering materials, ion exchange resins, surfactants, synthetic waxes, textile chemicals, thickening and suspending agents, and ultraviolet absorbers.

If you have suggestions for any additional materials that might be included in this section, write OIL, PAINT AND DRUG REPORTER'S Technical Editor, 30 Church street, New York 7.

Antibacterials & Fungicides

Hilton-Davis Chemical Company, division of Sterling Drug, Inc., has on the market **"Lorothidol,"** which chemically is bis-(2-hydroxy-3,5 - dichlorophenyl) sulfide. It is described as being an odorless, tasteless, white, crystalline solid having a melting point of from 187 to 188°C., specific gravity of 1.73, and refractive index of 1.66.

Concerning **"Lorothidol's"** vapor pressure, Hilton-Davis claims that it is low as to assure no loss by vaporization in most applications. Furthermore, **"Lorothidol"** is said to show no instability to prolonged storage either as is or in solvent or soap formulations.

According to Hilton-Davis, tests taken indicate that **"Lorothidol"** gave no reactions which would show it to be a primary irritant or sensitizer. About applications of the product, **"Lorothidol"** is suggested for employment in many soap, detergent, cosmetic and industrial uses where the prevention of microorganism growth is desired.

In products liable to be removed by washing or other action, one to two percent **"Lorothidol"** may be used. In products likely to remain in contact with the skin for several hours, such as hand creams, etc., use of 0.5 to one percent is sufficient. For special treatments it is necessary to run bacteriological checks on the application involved since dilutions of one to 100,000 or greater could conceivably give a satisfactory performance.

Available from Heyden Newport Chemical Corporation are the **"Parasepts,"** neutral esters of parahydroxybenzoic acid, which come in a purified or technical grade of the methyl, ethyl, propyl or butyl esters.

Purified **"Parasepts"** are recommended for use in pharmaceuticals, cosmetics and other substances applied to the skin or taken internally when a non-toxic preservative is needed. Technical grades are used chiefly in industrial applications for preserving glues, gum solutions, photographic and other emulsions and for stabilizing products liable to bacterial and fungal deterioration.

Discussing general properties of the **"Parasepts,"** Heyden reports that they are odorless, or have only a slight characteristic odor; they are tasteless in lower concentrations, but impart a slight tang or burning sensation in saturated water solution; and they are non-hygroscopic, stable in air, in hot or cold water, and in slightly acid or alkaline media.

Heyden continues by saying that aqueous solutions of the **"Parasepts"** buffered to a pH of 3, 7 and 8 showed no indications of hydrolysis when stored for two weeks at 25°C. Buffered solutions of pH 3 and pH 6 showed no decomposition when heated for two hours at 100°C. or for 30 minutes at 120°C.

Concerning technical grade of **"Parasepts,"** Heyden explains that it has a minimum assay of 99.0 percent but is not held to the same high standards of color, odor, purity and uniformity as the purified grades.

About methods of incorporation, Heyden claims that the **"Parasepts"** can be incorporated by agitation, although they are supposed to be only slightly soluble in water, and the rate of solution depends on the particle size.

A quicker method suggested by Heyden includes heating the solution to 70 to 75°C. and stirring in the **"Parasept"** until solution is complete.

Chemically Processed Oils

Werner G. Smith, Inc., produces a chemically processed oil trade named **"W. G. S. Hydrogenated Castor Oil 190,"** which is processed by carefully controlled hydrogenation of No. 1 castor oil. Chemically, this is described as being a glycerine ester hydroxy stearic acid and is known as a triglyceride.

"W. G. S. Hydrogenated Castor Oil 190" is a hard, brittle, waxlike product, melting at 187°C., about the same temperature, as carnauba wax, but it is white and has a pearl-like appearance. Specifications as listed by WGS include melting point ranging from 186 to 190.5°F., maximum acid number of 4.0, maximum iodine value of 5.0, saponification value of 176 to 183, specific gravity at about 100/25°C. of 0.899, minimum acetyl value of 140.0, and hydroxyl value of 156.

Giving some general information, WGS claims that **"W. G. S. Hydrogenated Castor Oil 190"** has been found to be superior to many lithium hydroxy stearates and other types such as calcium stearates. And, when acetylated with acetic anhydride, it is liquid at room temperature. The main uses of **"W. G. S. Hydrogenated Castor Oil 190,"** as suggested by WGS, are lithium or calcium base lubricating greases, hot melt coatings and adhesives, plasticizers, insulation waxes, paste waxes, wax compounds, cosmetics, candles, textile chemicals and sizes, metallic stearates, paper coatings, and chemical reactions.

"ADM Alco Sperm Oil" is one of the many processed sperm oil products made available by Archer - Daniels - Midland Company. A viscous, straw colored, alcohol soluble liquid, ADM says that it has higher viscosity and higher free fatty acid than their natural winter grades or their **"Polysperm Oil 300."**

Concerning solubility, the company reports that **"ADM Alco Sperm Oil"** is soluble in ethyl, isopropyl, and butyl alcohol. Furthermore, it is described as being easily saponified, emulsified, and dissolved in most solvents. It is insoluble, however, in water and many minteral oils at the 5 to 10 percent levels.

Discussing uses, ADM suggests **"ADM Alco Sperm Oil"** as a replacement for castor oil in many applications, and says that it shows promise as a plasticizer. It may be utilized in shampoos, leather treating compounds, textile oils, and lubricants.

Thickening Agents

"Modicol VD" is a synthetic thickening agent for latex applications put out by Nopco Chemical Company. A pale straw colored, clear viscous liquid, this is an aqueous solution of a modified sodium polyacrylate. Included in its specifications

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Trade Name Chemicals

are 15 percent solids content, a pH in a 2 percent solution of 10.0 to 11.0 viscosity of 50,000 to 100,000 cps., weight of 9.0 pounds per gallon, and infinite dilutability in water.

Nopco recommends **"Modicol VD"** for use as a thickener, stabilizer, and protective colloid for natural and synthetic rubber latexes, and polyvinyl acetate and acrylate emulsions. This is partly due to the fact that, unlike natural thickeners such as casein and karaya gum, **"Modicol VD"** is inert to hydrolysis and bacterial action.

Furthermore, Nopco claims their synthetic product is easy to handle. More specifically, it pours easily without so-called "break-off" which occurs in more gelatinous agents. Another advantage of **"Modicol VD"** is that it gives a smooth, gel-free type viscosity which remains constant over long periods of storage.

Describing **"Modicol VD's"** thickening effect in latex, Nopco reports that it can be added directly to the latex with no resulting lumpiness. And the thickening action is said to be rapid with little or no change in the viscosity of the blend on aging.

Concerning applications of **"Modicol VD,"** Nopco states that its addition to latex paints insures full water addition, which thereby controls raw material costs. Also use of the thickener is said to help the paint formulator to maintain a uniform viscosity over long periods of storage. Then too, Nopco says that it aids in the suspension of the pigment, contributes better brushability as well as good leveling and flow characteristics. Finally, **"Modicol VD"** does not oxidize, and thus does not cause yellowing.

Dow Chemicals Company markets a whole family of methylcellulose ethers trade named **"Methocel."** The newest of this group are the **"HG"** types, which chemically are mixed hydroxypropyl methylcellulose ethers. This type has varying degrees of hydroxypropoxyl to methoxyl substitution with increased solution gel point temperatures and in some cases increased organic solubility.

An old standby in the **"Methocel"** line is Dow's **"Methocel MC,"** available in three grades. These are USP; technical, for industrial applications; and PRG grade, called, the paint remover grade.

In producing **"Methocel MC"** Dow has reacted caustic soda and methyl chloride with purified cotton linters or wood pulp. These cellulose fibers are swelled by a solution of caustic soda which produces alkali cellulose, which in turn is treated with methyl chloride to make the dimethyl ether of cellulose.

Concerning viscosity properties of **"Methocel MC and HG"** types, they are nonionic and thus the viscosity of their solutions is generally stable over a wider pH range than that of those gums which are sodium salts. However, Dow continues, outside the range of pH 2 to 12 there may be a gradual loss of viscosity at higher temperatures.

Dow has found that their **"Methocel"** thickeners find wide applications in foods, cosmetics, pharmaceutical products, paint, leather, paper, latexes, and textiles. An interesting use for **"Methocel 65 HG"** as described by Dow is as a nonflammable paint remover.

An effective paint stripper must adhere to vertical surfaces with a minimum of running or sagging. Dow claims that **"Methocel 65 HG"** is ideal because it has good organo-solubility, uniform thickening powers, compatibility and low sensitivity to water content.

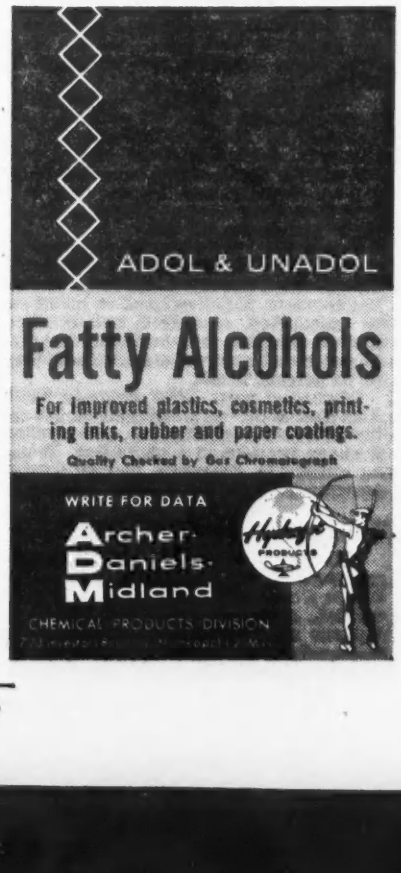
Shellac Transport Rules

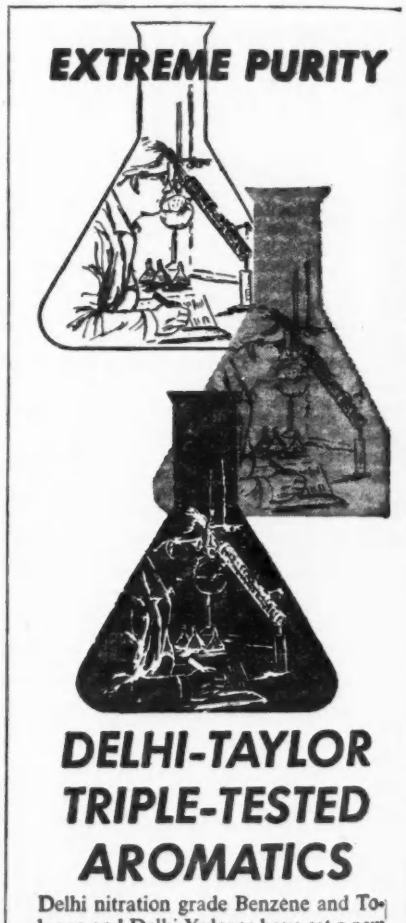
—*Continued from page 4*

Present rates range around $1.82 to $1.83 cents per 100 pounds.

The lower listings were published by Spector Freight System, Inc., and would apply also on movements via General Expressways, Motor Cargo, and Transamerican Freight Lines, Inc. They were requested by S. C. Johnson & Sons, Inc., Racine, to provide rates more nearly related to those available to its competitors in Chicago.

The Eastern Central Motor Carriers Association, Inc., and the trunkline railroads protested the rate reductions on the grounds that they were neither compelled by competition nor compensatory. The commission overruled both protests. None of this traffic has moved by railroad for years.





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Petroleum Derivatives

The petroleum derivatives market is generally routine this week. Most solvents are reported to be more than adequate for present needs. Stocks of toluene and xylene remain on the long side of the supply picture, while supplies of benzene continue to be very tight. A shipment of Russian benzene was reported to have arrived in the Gulf area last week. Slated for synthetic rubber production, the 16,000 metric tons of benzene is second such shipment in the last six months. The first shipment consisted of 15,000 metric tons of benzene.

The amount of domestic crude that will be consumed or exported in April, 1960, is estimated by the Bureau of Mines at 6,550,000 barrels daily, compared to the 6,890,000 barrels forecast for March, 1960. The forecast contains no recommendations as to desirable rates of crude production or of changes in crude stocks. It does include estimates of a total gasoline yield of 45.4 percent with demand at 4,295,000 barrels daily in April. Total crude runs should hit 7,425,000 barrels a day for the same month.

Data for January indicate total crude runs of 8,267,000 barrels daily, including foreign crude runs of 936,000 barrels per day. Indicated crude runs to stills for February were 8,091,000 barrels daily including foreign runs of 986,000 barrels per day. The indicated demand for domestic crude in February was 7,154,000 barrels daily with production at 7,280,000 barrels per day.

While the weather to date for the month of March should help in reducing the heating oil stocks, there is little likelihood that it will reduce them to desirable levels. Curtailing crude runs in April should prove to be a tremendous help in correcting the stock position, the report concludes.

The Texas Railroad Commission ordered a cutback in the state's crude oil output in April, but the reduction is less than most buyers and producers had urged. The Commission set a nine-day production schedule for April or one day less than that set for March. Most producers had indicated a preference for an eight-day schedule.

Price Trends

Advanced
None

Reduced
None

Comparative Price Indexes
(100—1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Mar. 27, 1959
104.34	104.34	103.64	104.42

For Current Prices See Page 11

Aromatic Solvents

Benzene—More Russian benzene arrived in this country last week. The shipment of 16,000 metric tons was reported in the Gulf area around the middle of last week. This marks the second shipment of red benzene within the last six months. Late last year, the first shipment of 15,000 metric tons arrived here. In both cases the benzene is to be used in the making of styrene for the production of synthetic rubber.

The supply position of domestic benzene is still as tight as ever. Offers for spot material continued to be well above the contract price of 34c. a gallon. Most producers report that supplies are barely adequate for contract customers and virtually non-existant for export purposes.

Toluene—With the exception of some reported snugness in the Gulf area, most trade sources consider the supply position of toluene as generally loose. Listings are unchanged from their previous weeks.

Xylene—There is nothing new to report this week. The looseness that has existed in the market over the last six months continues with no sign of any improvement in sight. Prices are unchanged.

Aliphatic Solvents

Hexane—Demand is reported to be routine from both industrial and vegetable oil extraction operations. Automobile makers have cutback production which has resulted in corresponding decrease in solvent demand. Prices are unchanged from previous weeks.

Mineral Spirits—Changes in the market conditions for mineral spirits are infrequent and this week is no exception. Both the odorless and regular mineral spirits are moving at good volumes for this time of the year. Listings are unchanged and steady demand should continue to sustain present market conditions.

LPG's

Total production for the last two weeks of February amounted to 353,620,000 gallons according to the American Petroleum Institute. When compared to the figure of the same weeks last year, this new figure represents an increase of 63,888,000 gallons. For the first two weeks of February this year, production of LPG's stood at 378,228,000 gallons. The total stocks at the end of February, 1960 was reported at 550,478,000 gallons, a decrease from the level estimated at the end of the first two weeks of February when stocks were 602,250,000 gallons. At the end of February, 1959 stocks of LPG's were reported to be at 406,885,000 gallons.

Ethane-Ethylene—For the period February 16 to 29, production of LP gas was 20,209,000 gallons. Refineries accounted for an additional 17,268,000 gallons. In both cases production scored some advances when compared to the figure reported for the same period of a year ago. At that time production stood at 13,194,000 gallons for LP and 9,752,000 gallons from refineries.

Propane — The A.P.I. reports that for the last two weeks of February of this year the output of this gas from LP sources was 175,853,000 gallons, while refineries contributed an additional 68,194,000 gallons. The total production for the same two weeks in 1959 was 202,803,000 gallons. Of this total refineries accounted for 71,239,000 gallons and the remaining 131,564 was supplied from LP sources.

Miscellaneous

The A.P.I. estimates that the daily average production of crude oil and lease condensate for the week ended March 11 was 7,049,060 barrels.

Reports received from refining companies indicate that the industry as a whole ran to stills on a Bureau of Mines basis approximately 7,782,000 barrels of crude oil daily and produced 27,642,000 barrels of gasoline; 2,476,000 of kerosene; 12,149,000 of distillate fuel oil and 7,477,000 of residual fuel oil during the week; and had in storage 221,125,000 barrels of finished and unfinished gasoline; 20,536,000 of kerosene; 91,176,000 of distillate fuel oil and 43,227,000 of residual fuel oil on March 11, 1960.

According to the Bureau of Mines, current reports of the industry for the week ended March 11, 1960 indicate a decrease in crude-oil production and a decrease in crude runs. According to the A.P.I., the daily average output of crude (including lease condensate was 7,049,000 barrels, a decrease of 104,000 barrels from the preceding week. Daily average crude runs to stills of 7,782,000 barrels were 140,000 barrels below the preceding week, and 501,000 barrels below the week ended March 13, 1959. Runs of foreign crude amounted to 997,000 barrels daily, compared with 947,000 barrels in the preceding week. For the four-week period ending March 11, crude oil production averaged 7,208,000 barrels daily, and crude runs to stills averaged 7,973,000 barrels daily with runs of foreign crude averaging 1,005,000 barrels daily.

Crude Oil Stocks

Stocks of domestic and foreign crude petroleum at the close of the week ended March 12, totaled 254,234,000 barrels according to data reported by the Bureau of Mines. Compared with the total of 252,715,000 barrels the preceding week, this represents an increase of 1,519,000 barrels comprising an increase of 2,104,000 barrels in stocks of domestic crude and a decrease of 585,000 barrels in stock of foreign crude.

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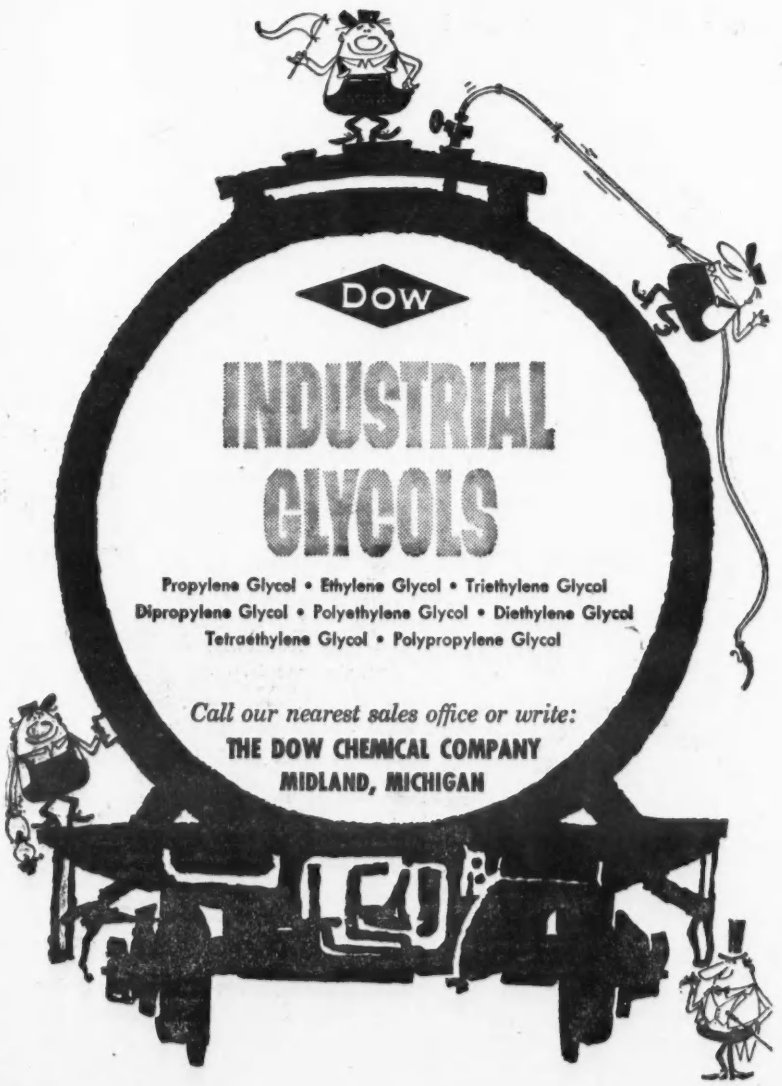
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Aliphatic Organics

The price of tert-butyl alcohol will advance 1 cent a pound across the board, effective April 1. The increase brings the tankcar listing up to 13½ cents per pound. Carload in drums will be 16 cents a pound and less carload, drum lots, 17½ cents a pound. In the price background is a ½ cent increase in normal butyl alcohol prices in July, 1959, and another ½ cent boost in January of this year. Sources had felt that no increase would be forthcoming on tert-butyl alcohol as it is considered more a specialty chemical with no application in surface coatings. Normal butyl acetate market has not reflected the advances in the alcohol.

A 1 cent increase in normal propyl alcohol, effective April 1, did not go industry-wide. Price for the coming quarter will be quoted in a range of 11½ to 12½ cents per pound, tankcars.

Ethylene glycol market is seasonally slow. Sources have reported they are making contracts for next season's business at previously held levels. As with a number of other large volume aliphatics, the number of producers in the field and ample production capacity make it unlikely that any advance in prices will be forthcoming.

Glycerine production has been well maintained in the first quarter, but recovery in the alkyd resins outlet has been spotty. Sources note a good improvement in demand from some of these consumers while buying in other quarters has been moderate to slow. In the alkyds field, pentaerythritol-glycol modified alkyds continue to find good trade acceptance. One source estimates that production amounts to about 15 percent of total alkyds output.

Seasonally slow demand from the dry cleaning outlet is reported by perchloroethylene makers. Inventories have climbed somewhat, but a post-Easter upturn will lead to an adjustment, sources say.

April 1 Price Advances
tert-Butyl alcohol, 1c. per lb.

Price Trends

Advanced
None

Reduced
None

Comparative Price Indexes
(100—1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Mar. 27, 1959
132.34	132.34	132.54	130.53

For Current Prices See Page 11

Acrylonitrile—Tariff Commission reported production of acrylonitrile during the month of January amounted to 23,234,710 pounds as against the 21,044,419 pounds turned out in the previous month. Preliminary figures indicate a production figure of 232,254,225 pounds for 1959.

Butadiene—Tariff Commission reported butadiene output in January amounted to 173,561,033 pounds as against 174,475,990 pounds in the previous month. Output last year was set at 1,831,167,436 pounds, according to preliminary figures issued by the Tariff Commission.

High production rates in the auto industry made for an active first quarter in the synthetic rubber outlet. Although cutbacks in steel operating rate and in auto production have been reported in recent weeks, the cutbacks are regarded as a return to more normal levels of production after the flurry of activity following settlement of the steel strike.

For the year as a whole, brisk sales of replacement and new equipment tires are expected to keep rubber makers production high, thus serving to bolster demand for chemicals such as butadiene and styrene monomer.

tert-Butanol—Price will advance 1c. per pound across the board, effective April 1.

Under new schedules, the tankcar price will be 13½c. per pound; carload of drums, 16c. and less carload drum lots, 17½c. per pound.

n-Butanol advanced ½c. per pound at the beginning of the year and ½c. per pound in July, 1959. Prices on the ester have not reflected the increases in alcohol.

Observers had not anticipated any advance in tert-butanol since it is considered more a specialty chemical and has no application in the surface coatings field.

Epichlorohydrin — Demand has been well sustained from epoxy resins outlet. All predictions point to a continued steady growth in epoxies with sales approaching 80-90 million pounds by 1965.

Ethanol—First quarter business has been good; ahead of last year, most sources say. Taking into account seasonal fluctuations, the balance of the year should show a modest increase over '59.

The Alcohol and Tobacco Tax Division of Internal Revenue Service reported January production of alcohol for use in distilled spirits amounted to 42.5 gallons as against 41.9 million in the previous month and 38.1 million gallons in the comparable month last year. Output for the seven-month period from July, 1959, through January, 1960, was 291.3 million gallons as against 276.4 in the comparable '58-'59 period.

Ethylene—January use of ethylene gas in the production of distilled spirits amounted to 16.4 million pounds as against 10.6 million in the previous month and 12.5 million in the comparable month last year, according to report of Alcohol and Tax Division of Internal Revenue Service. Consumption in the seven month period, July, '59, through January, '60, totaled 101.8 million pounds as against 91.6 million pounds in the comparable period of 1958-59.

Ethylene Dichloride—A domestic chemical producer recently announced that a $1 million facility for the production of ethylene dichloride will be built at Lake Charles, La.

Sources feel the development is of interest in view of the fact that this material, thought of as a slow moving by-product chemical only a few years ago, has now advanced to the stage where a company is willing to put up a plant aimed specifically at EDC output.

It is estimated that better than 60 percent of ethylene dichloride production goes into manufacture of vinyl chloride.

Ethylene Glycol—The antifreeze outlet remains seasonally slow. Sources report that they are negotiating products for next season's business at the old price. A wealth of suppliers and production capacity makes it unlikely that any price advances will be forthcoming in this market.

Output last year was 1.2 billion pounds. December production was tops for the year: 105.4 million pounds.

Ethyl Sulfate—Use of ethyl sulfate for production of distilled spirits amounted to 25.2 million gallons during January as against 25.3 million in the previous month and 21.7 million in the comparable month of last year. Consumption for July-January was 171.1 million gallons as opposed to 152.7 million in the comparable period for 1958-59.

Gluconic Acid—Price is unchanged on technical 50 percent gluconic acid. Tank-

Glycerine Statistics: January

The following statistics are compiled from monthly report of the Association of Soap and Glycerine Producers. Figures are reported in thousands of pounds and in terms of absolute glycerine (100% basis).

	Jan. 1960	Dec. 1959	Jan. 1959	Total 1959
Production	25,600	24,000	20,800	267,700
Imports	1,000	9,000	1,800	10,400
Exports	1,100	3,300	600	21,400
Stocks (end of month)	56,100	57,900	58,500	57,900
Disappearance	27,300	18,100	21,800	257,200

Aliphatic Organics

car price is 13½c. per pound, carload of drums, 18c. and less carload in drums, 20½c. per pound.

Glycerine—Improvement in the alkyd resins outlet appears to have been spotty. Glycerine suppliers have noted an upsurge in orders from some consumers during the first three months of this year, while in other quarters buying has been off. Price remains firm at levels established in the trade in October, 1959. Crude prices relaxed slightly during the first quarter, observers note.

Itaconic Acid — Carload price is unchanged at 38½c. per pound and 39½c. in less carload quantity for technical material. Refined itaconic is 15c. per pound more across the board.

Oxalic Acid—Carload price on bagged oxalic acid is 18c. per pound, 18¼c. per pound for 10,000-lb. lots or more and 19¼c. per pound for less than 10,000-lb. lots. Material packed in drums is ½c. per pound more across the schedule.

Pentaerythritol — Market demand has continued to show improvement. Some sources estimate production of pentaerythritol-glycol modified alkyds amount to about 15 percent of total alkyds output.

Production of pentaerythritol last year amounted to 63.7 million pound, a 10 million pound gain over the previous year.

The Tariff Commission reported January production of pentaerythritol amounted to 5,710,322 pounds as against 5,200,484 in the previous month. Preliminary figures indicate output of pentaerythritol last year was 63,664,083 pounds.

Perchloroethylene—The market is quiet, reflecting seasonally slow demand in the dry cleaning outlet. Since production has been maintained at a constant rate, suppliers inventories have risen slightly since the first of the year. However, a post-Easter boom is expected to lead to an adjustment. Price is unchanged.

Sorbitol—Last price change in this market was a 1¼c. per pound advance in tankcars and 2c. per pound in carload lots, effective in early November, 1959.

A producer points out that this was the first advance after a 23-year history of a steady downward trend in prices. By way of historical background, "sorbitol cost over $800 a pound back in the 1920's if you could find a pound," the producer points out.

In liquid pharmaceuticals, it is pointed out sugar syrup is something of a traditional vehicle, since it is sweeter and less expensive than any other polyol. However, many sensitive medicinal ingredients, react with sugar and lose their effectiveness. In this type of product, where the sensitive ingredient is a necessary part of the product, formulators may use sorbitol or glycerine which are less reactive. Sometimes, the latter materials are used with sugar to retard crystallization around the bottle cap.

Trichloroethylene — Producers plan a shift in delivery terms to a delivered basis on April 1. Price will be 12¾c. per pound in tankcars.

Current demand is reported routine. Market remains highly competitive.

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Coal Chemicals

Coal chemical markets were quiet last week after a flurry of second quarter price announcements made earlier in the month. Although the 2 cent advance on phthalic anhydride did not go industry-wide, producers who have scheduled a change remain firm in their intention. The same can be said of naphthalene where a 1 cent boost is being made by some producers. A tight supply position in both these markets makes it likely that the advances will hold for the near future. Phthalate plasticizers markets were less firm, however. Other April 1 advances to go into effect this Friday include isophthalic acid, up 2 cents per pound and b-naphthol, up 1 cent.

In a survey of world coal chemicals production, Bureau of Mines points out that current expansion programs for upgrading or increasing the production of pure products from light oil, tar and petroleum in France, Italy, Belgium and Japan should permit these countries to cut back on imports. Poland is expected to have more finished chemicals to export, however, if expansions come through as scheduled.

Price Trends

Advanced
None

Reduced
None

Comparative Price Indexes
(100—1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Mar. 27, 1959
118.40	118.40	118.40	118.55

For Current Prices See Page 11

April 1 Price Advances

Isophthalic acid, 2c. per lb.
b-Naphthol, 1c. per lb.
Styrene monomer, tech., 5 100c. per lb.

The benzene supply pinch is unrelieved as large consumers have continued their efforts to restore inventories to a comfortable level. As long as these buyers are in the market, sources point out, there will be no surplus benzene and the market will be tight. Toluene and xylene are in adequate supply with the exception of localized shortages in the Gulf area.

A basic producer of benzoates recently announced plans for construction of a new unit to produce benzoic acid and sodium benzoate at Garfield, N. J. Designed capacity of the plant was reported at 12 million pounds.

The American Iron and Steel Institute estimated that steel production in the week ended March 27 would amount to 89.6 percent of theoretical capacity equivalent to 2,554,000 net tons of steel. Output in the previous week was 2,607,000 tons· 2,690,000 tons in the comparable week one month ago and 2,631,000 net tons in the corresponding week one year ago.

Basic Products

Benzene—The domestic market is unchanged. Major consumers are continuing to buy heavily to beef up depleted inventories and while these consumers are active the benzene market will remain in a tight supply position, sources say.

In a survey of the Russian coal chemicals industry, Bureau of Mines estimated '58 yield of benzene from light oil was 58.3 percent, toluene, 17.2 percent and xylene, 14.2 percent. Yield of crude light oil per ton of coal carbonized was 0.976 percent. Following figures, in thousand metric tons, indicate estimated Russian BTX solvent production in the 1955-58 period.

	1955	1956	1957	1958
Benzene	329	350	369	385
Toluene	97	103	109	114
Xylene	80	85	90	94

Creosote—West German production of creosote oil in 1958 amounted to 657,000 metric tons and topped other major world producers, according to Bureau of Mines report. United States output in '58 was 468,000 metric tons; United Kingdom, 404,000; Poland, 245,000; France, 161,000 and Japan, 150,000 metric tons.

Naphthalene—Market was unchanged. In some quarters a 1c. advance is stated for this Friday. However, as in the phthalic anhydride market, the advance has not gone industry-wide. As far as domestic supply is concerned, sources see no hope for an easing of the tight situation before the end of the year.

Following breakdown on world production of crude and refined naphthalene, in thousand metric tons, was reported by the Bureau of Mines.

	1956	1957	1958
United States	220	129	154
USSR*	73	77	81
W. Germany	83	99	93
United Kingdom	53	50	53
France	40	32	34
Japan	54	53	53
Poland	18	19	20

* Estimated.

Phenol—Trade sources report a freer supply of natural phenol than has been the case in over two years. However, the market is far from oversupplied. Synthetic production has been well maintained. Tariff Commission reported output of synthetic material in January amounted to 61.8 million pounds while output of natural phenol from tar distillers and cokeoven operators totaled 3.5 million for the month. For 1959, preliminary figures are 652.1 million and 39.7 million pounds respectively.

Pyridine—Material remains in tight supply. Producers have been well sold up for several months. Additional capacity for production of synthetic pyridine is expected to become available before the end of the year.

Tariff Commission reported production of refined two degree pyridine from cokeoven operators and tar distillers amounted to 102,732 pounds in January. Preliminary figures indicate output last year totaled 1,978,111 pounds.

Dyes

Direct Black—Output of this dye (C.I. 30235), amounted to 346,883 pounds in January. Preliminary total indicates production last year amounted to 5,921,465 pounds as against '58 total of 4.5 million pounds.

Phthalocyanine Blue—Production of phthalocyanine blue in January amounted to 340,058 pounds, while total output last year was 4,879,206 pounds, according to preliminary figures issued by the Tariff Commission.

Vat Jade Green—Production in January was 196,433 pounds as against 222,-

Aromatic Chemicals Output: January

Figures for benzene, xylene and toluene include cokeoven operators, tar distillers and petroleum operators. Creosote oil statistics include distillate, as such, and creosote content of solution, on 100%-creosote basis.

		Jan. 1960	Jan. 1959	Total 1959
Aniline	lbs.	10,428,536	10,493,542	129,643,613
Benzene	gals.	35,516,651	23,238,617	329,879,816
Creosote, oil	gals.	6,980,459	6,916,692	100,673,243
Cresols, m-p and o-m-p fractions	lbs.	4,466,411	2,427,608	39,054,756
Cresylic acid, refined all sources	lbs.	4,941,105	4,368,588	60,582,848
Dodecylbenzene	lbs.	36,967,091	58,557,481	473,968,854
Monochlorobenzene	lbs.	54,527,591	37,383,084	545,588,599
Naphthalene, crude	lbs.	47,167,417	29,127,374	408,035,485
Phenol, tech. and USP	lbs.	65,416,457	53,126,612	691,909,117
Phthalic antiydride	lbs.	30,675,241	29,017,531	342,941,148
Pyridine, 2 degree (coaltar)	lbs.	102,732	217,325	1,978,111
Styrene monomer	lbs.	146,838,509	117,109,884	1,560,249,742
Toluene	gals.	22,113,348	19,647,802	243,055,768
Xylene	gals.	19,310,245	23,291,481	244,188,706

Coal Chemicals

956 pounds in the previous month. Total output for last year was 5,921,465 pounds as opposed to a '58 production of about 2.5 million pounds.

Intermediates

Aniline—Production of aniline in January amounted to 10,428,586 pounds as opposed to 10,948,086 pounds in the previous month and 10,493,542 pounds in January, 1959.

Output last year was 129,643,046 pounds as against 99,766,426 pounds turned out during 1958.

Benzoic Acid—A producer, basic in benzoates, recently announced plans for the construction of a benzoic acid-sodium benzoate plant at Garfield, N.J. The new unit is expected to be in operation by the fourth quarter of this year with a capacity of 12 million pounds per year for production of USP sodium benzoate and technical and USP grades of benzoic acid.

The company reports increased use of technical grade benzoic as a plasticizer and resin intermediate. USP use of acid and sodium benzoate is in pharmaceuticals and as an approved food additive. The company points out that soduim benzoate was the first preservative to be approved by the Pure Food and Drug Administration fifty years ago.

Both benzoic acid and sodium benzoate are ruled safe and exempt under the new food additives amendment.

Isophthalic Acid—Price is slated to advance 2c. per pound across the board, effective April 1.

New schedules will list isophthalic acid in carload lots at 18c. per pound, while less carload will be 19c. Prices are on a freight equalized basis.

Use of isophthalic acid has increased during the past year, partially as a result of the steel strike and subsequent tight supply of phthalic and maleic anhydrides. Long, medium or short oils as well as phenolic modified types are reported to have made use of isophthalic.

b-Naphthol—As reported two weeks ago, b-naphthol will advance 1c. a pound across the board, effective April 1 on contracts. Molten material in tankcars will be 33c. a pound, while carload lots in drums will list at 34c, and less carload in drums will be 36c. a pound.

New price on phenylate, a mixture of b-naphthol and aniline, will be 27.1c. per pound in tankcars.

Phthalic Anhydride — Producers who have scheduled a 2c. increase in PA for this Friday are holding firm to their intention, although the advance did not go industry-wide. Those manufacturers holding the bulk of production capacity have announced advances and, with PA in tight supply, it is likely that the higher prices will hold. In phthalate plasticizers, however, the market is less firm. One maker reported that the 1c. advance in dioctyl and di-iso-octyl phthalates had been rescinded.

Sodium Benzoate—A producer, basic in benzoate production, will build new facilities at Garfield, N.J., for the production of sodium benzoate and benzoic acid.

Production of USP and technical sodium benzoate during 1958 amounted to 4.8 million pounds, according to Tariff Commission figures.

Sales of technical benzoic acid were 2.7 million pounds during '58.

Coal Chemicals

Estimated output of coal chemicals recovered from cokeoven operations during the week ended March 27, was as follows:

Ammonium liquor	lbs.	807,916
Ammonium sulfate	lbs.	33,977,384
Benzene	gals.	3,276,550
Coaltar	gals.	17,908,819
Crude chemical oils	gals.	523,649
Solvent naphtha	gals.	104,729
Toluene	gals.	733,109
Xylene	gals.	209,459

Styrene Monomer — Second quarter price of technical grade styrene monomer, in tanks, will be 12.22c. per pound; carload or truckload of drums, 14.72c. and less carload or truckload lots in drums, 16.67c. per pound. Polymer grade is unchanged at 14½c. per pound, tanks; 17c. carload or truckload and 19c. per pound in less carload quantity.

A major producer of styrene monomer reported at the end of February that the tankcar price of styrene monomer would be reduced to 11.2c. per pound on July 1, 1961, 15 months from now.

Major expansions are now underway by virtually all producers. Monthly production figures issued by the Tariff Commission have continued to run over 145 million pounds and December output was 151 million.

Toluenesulfonic Acid—As previously reported, a major producer announced lower prices for material in bulk and 55-gal. drums. At the same time, adjustments were made in the schedule to change delivery terms to freight allowed.

Price of shipments less than 1,000 pounds is increased slightly to offset the increased cost of handling such orders.

Tankcar price is 14c. per pound; truckload of 55-gal. drums, 16c.; lots of 1,000 pounds and over are 18c. and less than 1,000 pounds, 23c. per pound.

In ten-gal. drums, truckload price is 2c. per pound more across the schedule.

Vinyltoluene—Price is unchanged from levels of long standing. Tankcar listing is 14c. per pound; carload or truckload of drums, 16½c. and less carload or truckload drum lots, 18½c. per pound.

Ethylene Plant in Germany Is Scheduled by the British

Two British firms—Petrocarbon Developments, Ltd., and Humphreys & Glasgow, Ltd.—are teaming up to build a 40,000-ton-a-year ethylene plant for the East Germans.

An agreement with the East German government calls for the UK companies to provide the design and detailed engineering of the first phase of the project, due for completion by the end of 1962.

This is the first East German contract to be bagged by English concerns for a complete chemical plant.

Continental Carbon to Move

Continental Carbon Company plans to move its headquarters from Amarillo to Houston, Tex. The move, scheduled to begin in June, will be accomplished in several stages.

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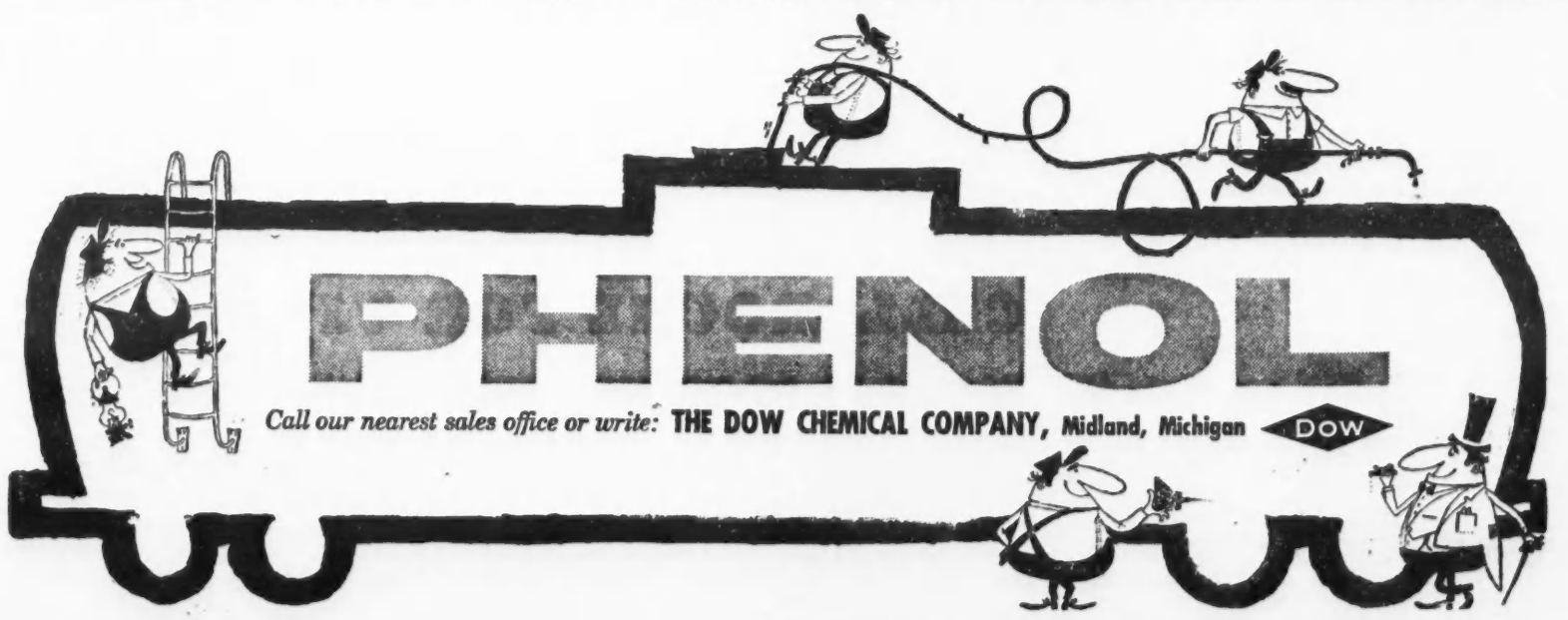

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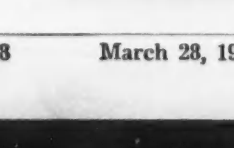
MANUFACTURING DEPARTMENT 	High and rapid solubility.	Compatible in multivitamin formulae.	Economical, less time and labor in compounding.	No solubilizer needed.	Make clear solutions of 30 mg. or higher per ml. of water.	No special techniques required. Relieve technical department problems.
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Drugs, Fine Chemicals

Quinine schedules have been revised by several dealers here, following notification of price advances from suppliers in West Germany and the Netherlands. Coming at this particular time, the action cannot be indicative of the US market situation because, as sources frankly admit, demand here is rather inactive, supplies adequate. So it would appear that European interests are merely cashing in on General Services Administration's failure to sell the government's 13.8 million ounce quinine stockpile which will have to be dumped in the deep if it is to harm no one but quinine-allergic fish.

While GSA was negotiating the quinine sale with a specially formed US firm a while back, the European trade apparently became molto nervoso. But they've recovered and here are the new domestic prices, all applicable to 1,000 ounce drums: quinine alkaloid, 31.05 cents per ounce; quinine bisulfate 23.3 cents; quinine hydrochloride 30.30 cents; quinine sulfate 25.75 cents; and quinidine sulfate 74½ cents.

With more material available, theobromine prices have dropped from the high level posted during a period of acute shortage earlier this year. Recent sales of the alkaloid, according to usually well informed trade sources, have been made at anywhere from $4.40 to $4.75 a pound.

Brucine sulfate, which has sold as low as 9 cents an ounce and as high as $1.75, is currently quoted by a supplier here at $1.45. Buying interest is reported to be dull but there's no definite explanation as to why. Trade people figure, though, that manufacturers of denatured alcohol have sufficient stocks of the chemical due to heavy imports in months past. There's little call and little if any stock of brucine alkaloid.

Discovery of a new vitamin was announced last week by Dr. J. R. Couch, biochemist at Texas A&M College, according to a United Press International release.

Not yet classified, the new vitamin reportedly has the characteristics of the B complex. It was found and isolated in distillers feed, the thin soupy residue of mash left after whisky is distilled and usually used as animal food.

Tests thus far have shown that the new substance increases growth and converts food to weight and energy much faster than normal. The growth of both underfed chickens and normal turkeys increased from 10 to 25 percent with the vitamin, it was found.

Although it has not been tried on man, speculation is that the vitamin might greatly increase the weight and appetite of underweight people. Last vitamin discovery was B_{12} in 1948.

Aspirin—According to one producer, sales charts do not reveal any big peak in bulk aspirin demand this winter. Spokesman for another maker is inclined to disagree, but a difference in selling operations could easily explain the seemingly conflicting reports.

There's no disagreement, however, when it comes to current buying patterns. Tableters reportedly are buying earlier and building good-size inventories prior to the rise in consumer demand which normally comes in late fall. In this way, they avoid any difficulties in getting requisite supplies such as were encountered in the last big flu year, 1958.

Brucine—Dealers here report adequate stocks of brucine sulfate but, as opposed to the situation a year ago, buying interest is dull. According to one trade source, all it used to take to sell a sizable quantity of sulfate was a call to a chemical company which used brucine to denature alcohol. Such, however, is no longer true. Perhaps, this is because the alcohol people imported considerable quantities of brucine sulfate direct from European sources a while back and still have adequate stocks on hand.

Current quote on brucine sulfate is $1.45 an ounce. Little if any alkaloid is available.

Caffeine—January imports, the Census bureau reports, were 29,000 pounds, far below December's figure—167,890 pounds. This significant decline, however, runs counter to the overall trend which is upward.

Totaling 986,483 pounds in 1958, imports rose to an estimated 1,176,739 pounds in 1959, and this was in face of substantially lower domestic prices.

It would appear then that domestic makers are going to find it more and more difficult in the future to retain a share of the market sufficient to justify continued production.

Caffeine brought in here in January came from West Germany (25,000 pounds) and The Netherlands (4,000 pounds).

Iodine—Of total iodine imports in January of 59,855 pounds, Japan's share was 24,032 pounds. Chile, shipping 35,823 pounds, remained the No. 1 supplier, however.

Mercurials—Price schedules recently issued by producers show no changes in mercurial prices and trade reports indicate that the market is a pretty static affair. Not so the situation for mercury metal for which prices and stocks fluctuate continually. In 1959, the Mines bureau reports, mercury production declined for the first time since 1950. Output was 30,750 flasks—the lowest since 1956. All of the principal mercury producing states, except Alaska, shared in the lower output.

Production fell 47 percent in Oregon, 25 percent in Idaho, 24 percent in California, and 9 percent in Nevada. Output increased 11 percent in Alaska; small quantities were produced in Arizona, Texas, and Washington.

General imports of mercury totaled 30,260 flasks, 2 percent less than in 1958, and the lowest since 1955 despite metal received through barter (6,000 flasks in 1959 and 10,000 flasks in 1958). Spain and Italy supplied 78 percent of all imports, the remainder coming from Turkey, Australia, and New Zealand.

Up slightly, 1959 mercury consumption was 53,100 flasks verus 52,617 in '58.

Exports in 1959 were 640 flasks, double 1953 shipments; reexports totaled 553 flasks.

Quinine — West German and Dutch quinine interests have informed repre-

Price Trends

Advanced
None

Reduced
None

Comparative Price Indexes
(1926–1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Mar. 27, 1959
60.25	60.35	60.21	60.87

For Current Prices See Page 11

Drugs and Fine Chemicals Output: January

Following statistics for selected fine chemicals and drugs were compiled by the Tariff Commission. Figures relate to the production of bulk material only.

		January 1960	*Total** 1959
Acetylsalicylic acid	lbs.	2,013,514	18,396,657
Ascorbic acid and salts	lbs.	427,094	4,860,175
Dihydrostreptomycin	gms.	25,628,873	219,763,560
Niacin and amide	lbs.	523,613	3,465,776
Penicillin salts	million-units	55,143,614	438,715,445
Phenobarbital	lbs.	**	308,646
Pyridoxine	lbs.	4,520	53,256
Streptomycin	gms.	13,214,523	129,745,629
Sulfa drugs	lbs.	482,263	5,367,527
Tetracycline	gms.	**	139,590,190
Thiamin derivatives	lbs.	19,548	258,313

* Preliminary.
** Data not reported.

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Drugs, Fine Chemicals

sentatives here that they're raising prices. Their action follows the breakdown in negotiations between a US firm and General Services Administration for the sale of the government's stockpiled quinine—some 13.8 million ounces.

GSA's sale caused considerable worry among quinine people abroad reportedly and the price increases just announced more or less return schedules to levels in effect some months ago.

Domestically, the quinine market is not very active.

Here are the new quinine prices in 1,000 ounce drums: quinine alkaloid 31.05c. per ounce; quinine bisulfate 23.3c. per ounce; quinine hydrochloride 30.30c. per ounce; quinine sulfate 25.75c. per ounce.

Quote on quinidine sulfate, which was dropped to 70c. per ounce some months ago, has been advanced to 74½c. per ounce in 1,000 ounce drums, the former listing.

Strychnine—According to Census bureau statistics, January imports of strychnine, totaling 8,275 pounds, came from the United Kingdom (6,175 pounds) and France (2,100 pounds).

Domestically, supplies are still limited, demand good. Prices are unchanged and firm reportedly.

Tartrates—Demand for tartaric acid is up to normal levels; nonetheless, price competition is not unknown. Or so trade reports indicate.

Cream of tartar prices, unchanged domestically for many months, could go higher. Indications are that prices abroad are strengthening which usually means higher replacements costs for importers here. West German material, for example, is said to have been advanced about $50 a metric ton.

January imports of tartaric acid were 160,601 pounds. Once again, Spain was the leading supplier, shipping here 123,023 pounds. Remainder was supplied by Italy (26,455 pounds) and West Germany (11,023 pounds).

The same month, cream of tartar imports were 313,493 pounds. Suppliers were Italy (136,685), the United Kingdom (125,000), Spain (46,297), and West Germany (5,511).

Imports of argols in January, all from France, totaled 55,115 pounds.

Theobromine—Prices, advanced a few months ago when theobromine was very short, have been returned to lower and more usual levels with the increasing availability of material.

For theobromine alkaloid, current range is $4.40 to $4.75 a pound, the spread reflecting sales recently made by competitive suppliers here.

Theobromine sodio-salicylate is now quoted at $3.80 a pound. Interest is said to be good.

January imports were 9,571 pounds, up from 1,400 in December. Shipping here the later month were The Netherlands (9,151 pounds), The United Kingdom (500 pounds), and France (100 pounds).

Vitamins—Because there is a definite interrelationship between many nutrients, a nutrition expert says, a dietary deficiency in one vitamin is usually accompanied by other deficiencies. Chronic thiamin deficiency, for example, produces great losses of riboflavin in the body, and additionally, according to some scientific opinion, a significant loss in vitamin C.

The foregoing is, of course, another argument — convincing enough — for increased use of not one but all of the appropriate vitamins in foods, to which end vitamin makers have been working hard and, according to best information, succeeding.

While no figures are available, consumption of vitamins in foods and pharmaceutical preparations is reported to be increasing steadily and, in general, at approximately the same rate.

But despite this growth in demand, price weakness still exists. It is, however, not as serious as it was earlier before domestic makers cut prices drastically enough to compete with lower cost imports.

Botanicals

Buchu Leaves—Quote on buchu leaves has been dropped 5c., to a range of 70c. to 75c. a pound. New crop arrivals occasioned the reduction, dealers reported last week.

Belladonna—Following a 2c. reduction earlier this month, quote on belladonna leaves is now firm at 24c. to 26c. a pound. Root remains at 28c. to 35c. a pound, unchanged.

Inquiry is reported fair, stocks, built up by recent receipt of new crop, fully adequate.

Colchicum—In short supply, colchicum seed is still listed at $1 a pound, abnormally high. And there's no immediate prospect of new crop arrivals, reportedly.

Colchicum root, adequately available, is posted at 30c. to 35c. a pound.

Gum Arabic—Indications are that the Sudan's gum arabic crop will be adequate to fill US requirements. But other than this tidbit of news, there's no special information from source.

Prices asked by dealers here range from 24c. to 27c. a pound for amber sorts in ton quantities. The USP powder is listed, unchanged, at 29c. to 30c. a pound.

Gum Tragacanth—Quote on No. 1 ribbons is up approximately 25c., to a range no move to adjust prices. Schedule remains: No. 1, 48c. a pound, No. 2, 43c. a pound, and No. 3, 37c. a pound.

Gum Karaya—Market is reported firmer but as yet anyway dealers have made of $3.85 to $3.90 a pound, while No. 2 ribbons, reported to be on the short side, are quoted at $3.40 to $3.60 a pound. Unchanged, No. 3 ribbons are listed at $3.15 to $3.25 a pound, and the USP powder at $1.05 to $1.15 a pound.

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Obituaries

William J. O'Brien

William J. O'Brien, retired executive vice-president of Glidden Company, Cleveland, Ohio, died March 23 in Gates Mills, Ohio. He was seventy-two years old.

Mr. O'Brien went to Glidden from Grasselli Chemical Company, where from 1918 to 1920 he had been a research engineer. From 1914 to 1918 he was a scientist for Department of Agriculture and the War Department.

Louis Roydon Hoff

Louis Roydon Hoff, who retired in 1945 as vice-president of the Johns-Manville Corporation, New York, died March 20 at his home in Bronxville, N.Y. He was eighty-three years old.

Mr. Hoff joined the H. W. Johns Manufacturing Company (later to become the Johns-Manville Corporation) just after the Spanish-American War. He became general sales manager in 1913 and in 1926 was appointed president of the Johns-Manville Sales Corporation.

Basil Vassiliadis, a representative of the Standard Oil Company (New Jersey) in Egypt, died March 5, in Helouan, near Cairo. He was seventy-five years of age.

Albin Wilko, a flavor chemist in the eastern laboratory of Fries & Fries, Inc., of Cincinnati, Ohio, and New York, died Feb. 29. He was forty-eight years old. Mr. Wilko had been a perfume and flavor chemist for more than a quarter century.

Don't Be Beastly

—*Continued from page 5*

Flemming's letter, often calls for the cloak & dagger type of operation associated with T-men and undercover agents.

In an investigation of the sale of amphetamine drugs to truck drivers, FDA inspectors operated for weeks in disguise as drivers under circumstances which subjected them to great danger of physical harm and even death.

Mr. Flemming sums up the danger this way:

"The profits to be gained from successfully conducted illegal operations in many of these areas and the penalties that the courts can impose against convicted violators are such that in the minds of some of those people, physically restraining an inspector—or even doing him personal injury to avoid apprehension—is an expedient that has merit."

Bureau of the Budget has advised HEW that it perceives no objection to submission of the proposed legislation to congress.

Nitrogenous Fertilizer Grant Issued for Vietnam by ICA

Vietnam has been issued a grant of $1 million by International Cooperation Administration to purchase nitrogenous fertilizers from world sources. The authorization covers contracts entered between the period March 10 and July 31 and provides for delivery by September 30.

ICA also approved a $30,000 authorization to Vietnam to buy copper sulfate. These purchases will also be made under contracts between March 10 and July 31 and call for delivery by September 30.

Details of the procurement and the dates for submitting bids will be announced later.

Titanium Dioxide Plant Set

A $15 million titanium dioxide plant will be built by British Titanium Products, Ltd., near Sorel, Quebec. The disclosure was made last week by Premier Antonio Barrett of Quebec. British Titanium Products lays claim to being the largest manufacturer of titanium dioxide pigments outside the United States.

Want helpful information on any of these Meer Products?

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Meer's technical information bulletins on the major botanicals, gums, now including guars and their derivatives, like the Meer products they describe, have been thoroughly checked, rechecked, and are dependable and authoritative. Issued by the company whose only business, since 1926, has been processing gums and botanicals, these bulletins describe the product forms available, action and uses, history, technical information and specifications. Current copies are yours for the asking . . . just check the ones you want in the list above, tear out this ad, attach it to your letterhead and drop it in the mail. And, at your request we will be glad to add your name to our mailing list assuring you of receiving all future bulletins from the leader in botanicals and gums — the Meer Corporation.

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HEW Chief to Address Food and Drug Officials

Secretary of Health, Education & Welfare Arthur S. Flemming will head the list of speakers at the sixty-fourth annual national conference of the Association of Food & Drug Officials of the United States to be held June 5 through June 9 at the Baker hotel, Dallas, Tex.

Harold Clark, of the Connecticut Food & Drug Commission, president of the association, says the conference will also hear expert discussions of the narcotics problem in the various states.

In addition, he reports that authorities will present papers on current developments in connection with the food additives and color amendments, on means of making safer the use of hazardous substances in homes and in industry, and on problems in regard to the frozen food code.

A special event will be the fifth annual presentation of the Harvey W. Wiley award to a food and drug official for outstanding service, devotion to duty and leadership in his field both locally and nationally.

Narcotics Classifications Proposed for Four Drugs

The Commissioner of Narcotics has given notice that a determination is proposed to be made that each of the following named new drugs has an addiction-forming or addiction-sustaining liability similar to morphine and are subject to regulation as a narcotic:

Benzethidine (Ethyl 1-(2-tetrahydrofurfuryloxethyl)-4-piperidine carboxylate).

Furethidine (Ethyl 1-(2-tetrahydrofurfuryloxyethyl)-4-phenyl-4-piperidine carboxylate).

2-(p-ethoxybenzyl)-1-diethylaminoethyl-5-nitrobenzimidazole.

2-(p-chlorobenzyl)-1-diethylaminoethyl-5-nitrobenzimidazole.

Persons interested in making their views known to the commissioner on the proposal to class these as opiates, should submit them in writing by April 25.

What's In a Name?

—Continued from page 4

the topic of sustained release medication is particularly timely. That interest has been partly generated by current investigations into the drug industry's prices and profits.

Turning to a particularly timely facet of his subject, Dr. Blythe notes: "In our own laboratory we recently examined a commercial vitamin preparation whose vitamin A was in a form that was scarcely available to the body although the product contained the labeled amount."

This situation, he adds, would undoubtedly be found many times if a systematic examination were made of products, "particularly where the formulator does not have, or fails to use, pharmacologic facilities to substantiate biologic activity in the final preparation."

With Dr. Blythe on the congress's industrial pharmacy panel were Dr. J. Alexander Campbell, of the Canadian Department of National Health & Welfare; Dr. Earl L. Meyers, chief chemist for the Food & Drug Administration's new drug branch; and Dr. Joseph V. Swintosky, principal research scientist, and Manford J. Robinson, scientific group leader, of Smith, Kline & French Laboratories.

NEW APPOINTEE: Dr. Samuel L. Tisdale, named chief agronomist by the Sulphur Institute. He is presently southeastern regional director of the National Plant Food Institute.

RAYONIER SALES EXECUTIVE: Sam F. Teague, named to the newly-created post of assistant general manager of sales by Rayonier, Inc., New York. Mr. Teague has been in sales and marketing positions with Monsanto Chemical Company for the past fifteen years.

Chemical Stockholders Did Very Well During February

Chemical producers paid $33.7 million in cash dividends during February as compared with $27.6 million during the comparable month last year, according to a report of the Department of Commerce.

The two-months' total of such payments this year is $69 million as against $58.5 million for January and February of last year.

Cash dividends publicly reported by all industry amounted to $423.6 million in February against $387.1 million in February, 1959. For the first two months of this year the total is $1,385.2 million, as compared with $1,260.8 million last year.

The oil refining industry paid $3.9 million in cash dividends last February and $3.4 million in the same month last year. The paper and printing industry paid $8.9 million and $7.5 million in the comparable months.

Century Fills Post

John F. Hogan, jr., has been named director of commercial chemical development by Century Chemical Corporation, New York. Before assuming his new duties, Mr. Hogan was engaged in development work on Century's two government-approved food additives, "Chemocide MK" and "Chemocide PK."

Drug Firms Hurt

—Continued from page 5

tion of the state's taxing power even though Scripto itself engages in no activity within the state.

The ruling is in keeping with the new line of decisions by the court, first handed down two years ago, which greatly broadened the powers of the states to tax out-of-state businesses. As a result of these decisions, congress last year rushed through legislation imposing some limitations on state taxing authority.

The Florida case differs from the prior cases in that it involves a "use" tax rather than a tax on incomes. The tax applies to the privilege of using, storing or consuming some previously purchased property.

These taxes are designed primarily to prevent evasion of sales levies on purchases made in a non-taxing area and taken into the taxing area.

At least thirty-three states and scores of towns and cities levy "use" taxes, according to the briefs.

Scripto challenged the Florida law as unconstitutional because it neither owned nor leased nor maintained any office or warehouse in the state and has no regular employees or agents in Florida.

The way Scripto operates is to have independent jobbers solicit orders within the state, which are mailed to an advertising firm (Adgif Company) in Atlanta, Ga. The customers make payment directly to Scripto.

Under the Florida law, Scripto is required to register as a dealer on sales to Florida customers. The Florida courts rejected Scripto's protests and said that the firm has enough contact with the state to require its registration.

The Supreme Court said that Scripto's activity satisfied the requirement that a person have "some definite line, some definite minimum connection" with a state before he can be taxed.

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Epoxypropine Is Found Effective in Treating Cancer

A new experimental drug has produced significant clinical improvement in twelve of twenty-one cancer patients, investigators of the Sloan-Kettering Institute report.

The new drug—epoxypropidine—is an alkylating agent (like nitrogen mustard, but not chemically related to it). Such agents interfere with cell reproduction.

Epoxypropidine is only in the early stages of clinical testing and is not available for routine use in patients.

The Sloan-Kettering researchers—Drs. Daniel G. Miller, Henry D. Diamond, and Lloyd F. Craver—report that in their preliminary tests in patients epoxypropidine appeared to be about equal in efficacy to nitrogen mustard.

However, they point out that, with epoxypropidine, side effects are much less of a problem.

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Dolan, Dobeckmun's Chief, To Be Succeeded by Staudt

Thomas F. Dolan, founder of Dobeckmun Company, Cleveland, Ohio, a division of Dow Chemical Company, has asked to be relieved of the responsibilities as president, a position he has held for thirty-three years.

He will be succeeded by John G. Staudt, executive vice-president of the Dowell Division of Dow. Mr. Dolan will continue to serve actively as chairman of the Dobeckmun executive committee. The changes will take place in mid April.

Evans Research Elects Two

Evans Research & Development Corporation, New York, has elected Dr. Murray Berdick and Dr. William E. Holland vice-presidents. Dr. Berdick, who will take over administrative responsibilities for the industrial research laboratory, has been coordinator of research since 1953. Dr. Holland, who will be responsible for client liaison and contract administration, joined Evans Research in 1955 as development manager.

French Chemical Output

—Continued from page 7

where the three leaders account for 31 percent, and Italy where a single enterprise produces more than fifty percent of the nation's chemicals.

• Firms are more versatile. "Saint-Gobain is a chemical company, but also an important glass producer. Pechiney and Ugine are chemists, but our electrometallurgical production is considerable. Rhone-Poulenc is . . a very large chemical firm, but it also produces pharmaceutical products."

• A complex network of subsidiaries exists to compensate for the disadvantages of dilation and versatility.

Major firms in the French industry, M. de Vitry goes on to note, devote some 5 percent of their gross income to research, as compared to about 3 percent elsewhere in Europe and in the US.

French Enterprise 'No Accident'

"So it is perhaps no accident," he says, "that French enterprise has so much to crow about in the quality and in the quantity of its products."

Turning to the Common Market, M. de Vitry sees the new trade group as a powerful force working for the economic betterment of Europe.

A two-fold trend is shaping up, according to the French executive. One is "rationalization measures within the common market," by which he means corporate consolidation.

As an example of "rationalization" measures that have already been taken, he notes that Pechiney, after absorbing two of its subsidiaries, has associated its chemical department with that of another French firm, Saint-Gobain.

American and German firms are substantially contributing to this trend.

"I am personally gratified," says M. de Vitry, "that my company has had the chance to participate in one of these joint ventures with very fine (American) partners."

"The common market will certainly increase our sales possibilities," Pechiney's chief sums it up. "I am very happy about this, because free and healthy competition is and always will be the best stimulant for industry and for human progress in general."

Potash Drillers

—Continued from page 3

tons and fits into IMC's 3,100-foot shaft between the 1,200 and 1,500 foot levels.

The Skokie, Ill., firm already has sunk $18 million into its Esterhazy operation, while PCA has spent some $22 million at Patience Lake.

IMC's vice-president of engineering and development, Dr. I. M. LeBaron, feels that if the tubbing works, exploration and construction of potash facilities will boom.

"In my books, this is the best deposit of potash I've ever seen, and I've seen them all," he says. The Canadian potash deposit is reportedly over 300 miles in length, and more than ten miles wide, with exploitable potash at depths of not more than 3,500 feet.

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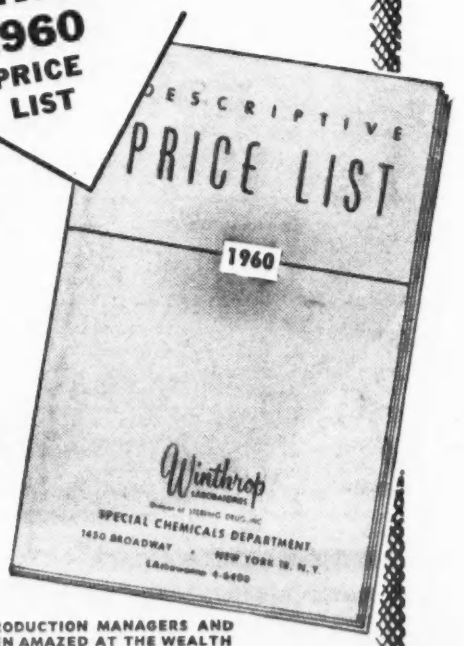

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Essential Oils, Aromatics

Five rather significant price changes were noted among the essential oils. Bay oil advanced 45 cents per pound, Ceylon citronella advanced 5 cents per pound, grapefruit advanced 25 cents per pound, pimento leaf advanced 10 cents per pound and sandalwood advanced 75 cents per pound. None of the oils declined; there were no price changes among the aromatic chemicals, and the only noteworthy change among the seeds and spices was in pepper. Malabar black came down 2 cents per pound and Muntok white came down 4 cents per pound. In spite of these price reductions, dealers in seeds and spices reported that the pepper market, at source, is firm. News that the Russians had been making substantial purchases is said to be responsible for the firmer situation at source.

No particular explanation was put forth to explain the sudden advance in bay oil. The rise was only in the 50-55 percent type of Puerto Rican oil. No change was noted for the West Indian variety.

Even though the low of the range for Ceylon citronella rose only 5 cents per pound, many large dealers in the oil advanced their prices considerably more. One dealer, who is definitely a major factor in the market, revised his listings upwards to $1.15 per pound which is 15 cents per pound more than the OPD low. From source comes the report that the firming market is due, at least in part, to a lack of rain. Material is being offered at present, but there is fear that if the drought continues, the future supply picture for Ceylon citronella will be anything but bright. Java-type material, which is actually grown in Formosa, remains at its previous quotation, 85 cents per pound.

For the second week in a row, grapefruit oil has advanced in price. In the previous issue, it was reported to have advanced from $2.10 per pound to $2.25 per pound and now it is up to $2.50 per pound. The crop of fruit is reported to be smaller this season than during a normal season. And then, too, grapefruit flavor is becoming more and more popular with the American people—say the flavor chemists.

Local dealers report slight weakening in the lemongrass market, but news from source is that the market is firm and will probably witness price advances in the near future. One of the New York essential oil brokers reported that—counting material in the shippers hands and what is expected to be produced during March and April—the remainder of the current season's output will amount only to about 80 tons. This, they say, is hardly more than adequate for the world's lemongrass needs. The new crop material, the broker says, won't be ready for harvesting until May or possibly as late as June.

From its previous low, $2.10 per pound, pimento leaf advanced to $2.20 per pound. There is little material left at source, say the dealers, and it will be mid-summer before the new crop material is ready for distillation.

Sandalwood, which has been firm for some months now, is reported to be even firmer. From its previous low of $16.75 per pound, it advanced 75 cents per pound to $17.50 per pound.

Price Trends

Advanced

Bay, 45c. per lb.
Citronella, Ceylon, 5c. per lb.
Grapefruit, 25c. per lb.
Pimento leaf, 10c. per lb.
Sandalwood, 75c. per lb.

Reduced

None

Comparative Price Indexes

(100—1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Mar. 27, 1959
146.89	146.71	146.84	146.20

For Current Prices See Page 11

Essential Oils

Bay—The market for the NF Puerto Rican, 50-55 percent type in cans is firming. The low of the range has risen from $1.95 per pound to $2.40 per pound. The high of the range remains at $2.70 per pound.

Citronella—Ceylon material saw a 5c. per pound advance last week. From its previous low of 95c. per pound, it rose to $1 per pound. Java-type remains at its previous level, 85c. per pound.

News from source is that there is a drought in the producing areas, but that limited quantities of material are still being offered in spite of the adverse affects the lack of rain is having on the crops.

Speculation is, however, that if the drought continues throughout the month of March, planting new grasses could be curtailed, thus have a deleterious affect on the crop on a long-term basis.

A poor crop—either in terms of quantity or quality—naturally could pave the way for more price advances.

Grapefruit—A firm market for some weeks, grapefruit rose in price from $2.25 per pound to $2.50 per pound.

Scarcity of material is said to be responsible for the tight situation.

Labdanum—An inquiry from one of our readers in London, about general market conditions for labdanum, prompted us to do a bit of research on the nature of the oil.

Cistus ladaniferus L. (fam. Cistaceae), a perennial shrub, grows wild in sunny places on the Mediterranean islands such as Corsica, Crete and Cyprus.

The plants do have a flower, but this has nothing to do with the oil production. The gum balsum is contained in the leaves. During the hot weather, this gum balsam is discharged and covers the leaves and upper parts of the twigs and branches. It is sticky and smells something like ambergris.

There are a number of ways to get the oil, but in olden days, history tells us, the people of Crete would comb the hair of the sheep that had sauntered through the patches of labdanum. The wool would be covered with labdanum and combing would remove part of it.

The modern methods of production are as follows:

- By boiling the dried twigs and leaves in water.
- By treating the dark crude gum with alcohol.
- By steam distillation of the crude gum.
- By extracting the dried twigs and leaves with volatile solvents, usually benzene.
- By steam distillation of the dried or fresh twigs and leaves.

Lavandin—Reports have come in saying that the Abrial type is firming. The OPD price range continues at $1.05 to $1.50, however. The 22-24 percent material in drums is not reported to be undergoing any changes, price-wise.

Lemongrass—Reports from India are that the total production for the crop year, May, 1959 to April, 1960, will be 1,000 tons.

Oil to be produced during March and April is expected to be 30 tons and 50 tons are reportedly in the hands of the shippers.

This means that only about 80 tons will be available for export before the new crop is harvested—which will be some time in May or June.

Dealers here feel that 80 tons is hardly more than adequate and speculate a firming market as we approach the early summer.

At the moment, however, the spot market is slightly weaker than it has been during most of the year. The low remains around $2 per pound, but dealers who had been asking quite a bit more for their material have lowered their prices somewhat.

Pimento Leaf—The low of the range advanced from $2.10 per pound to $2.20 per pound. Material is reported to be scarce at source and it will be July before the new crop material is distilled.

By way of statistical analysis, this new price for pimento leaf oil is the mid-point between the high and the low points the oil has reached during the past eight years—according to the Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter's 1960 Hi-Lo Chemical Price Issue.

The low point was in 1957 when it got down to $1.75 per pound and the high point was in 1956 and also in 1953 when it was up as high as $2.65 per pound.

It might be a good idea to remind pimento leaf users that the oil is extracted

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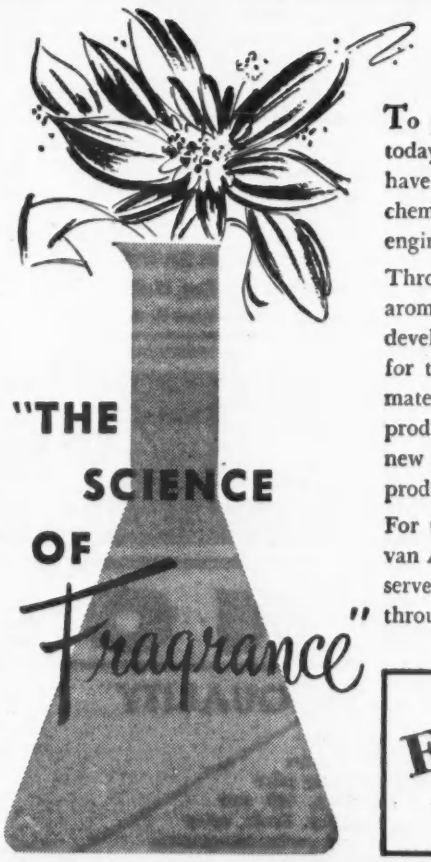

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Essential Oils

from the leaves of both the male and the female pimento trees. There are, of course, quite a few more female trees than there are male trees—in Jamaica. Male trees don't bear fruit, but their leaves give a higher yield of oil than the leaves of the female trees.

Berry oil has been used for many, many years, but leaf oil has been used commercially for only about 40 years.

Sage—Plentiful supplies are said to be responsible for the sudden weakening in the clary sage market. Whereas the OPD low price remains at its previous level, the high of the range is altered drastically.

A dealer who had his material listed at $28 per pound lowered the price to an even $20.

Demand is said to be very light.

Prices continue at their previous ranges for Dalmation sage. It ranges between $2.85 and $4 per pound while Spanish sage ranges between $1.25 and $1.60 per pound.

Sandalwood—From its previous low $16.75 per pound, oil of sandalwood has climbed to $17.50 per pound. The high of the range is $18.75 per pound.

News from India is that the market is firm even though this is the producing season. It seems that coal is used to operate the distilleries and that there is a marked scarcity of coal in India.

So, if the coal shortage is severe or prolonged, there might be a scarcity of oil even if there was a sufficient amount of wood.

Seeds and Spices

Cloves—Material that has just recently arrived from the islands of Madagascar and Zanzibar is reported to be quite reasonable in price.

Ginger—Shipments of peeled Nigerian have recently arrived, say the seeds and spices dealers. This particular ginger is similar to Jamaica in appearance, strength and color. But it is quite a bit cheaper than Jamaica and Cochin material.

Ginger is usually planted in India and in the West Indies in March and April and sometimes as late as June.

In Jamaica, the cuttings are buried in trenches or holes a few inches below the surface and about one foot from each other.

A favorite practice of the planters is to burn over the plot he intends for the ginger in order to destroy weeds and insects. Then he plows it over and lays it out in beds and trenches.

Ginger exhausts the soil, so the planters have to devise a system of crop rotation to replenish the constituents that ginger utilizes.

Nutmeg—Demand is said to be heavy for material from the East Indies. The new crop material which will be shipped in March or April from Madagascar will not be available in the United States until June or July. Material from the West Indies is in moderate supply, it has been reported.

Pepper—Even though reports have come in saying the market is strengthening, the OPD prices have actually declined. Malabar black came down from 58c. per pound to 56c. per pound and Muntok white came down from 89c. per pound to 85c. per pound.

It was reported that the so-called firmness was caused by substantial purchases by Russia.

Turmeric—New crop material is afloat, but it is reported to be rather small. Source prices in India are advancing, it was said. New crop Madras is cheaper than its competitors.

Vanilla Beans—Dealers report the market is quiet but firm.

Current prices are: Bourbon, $14.25 per pound; Mexican cuts, $14.25 per pound, and Mexican wholes, $14.75 per pound.

Even though these prices are considerably lower than they were a few months ago, the $14 level is comparatively high in terms of recent years. According to the Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter's 1960 Hi-Lo Chemical Price Issue, the highest price vanilla beans had been prior to the late 1959 advance, was in 1958 when they were up to $10.75 per pound. (These price figures refer only to the Bourbon material which is a good indication of the entire market).

The lowest the price has been, during the years the Hi-Lo has been in existence, was in 1952 when they went down to $2.65 per pound.

RESEARCH HEAD: Dr. Christopher H. Costello, appointed to the newly-created position of director of research for Colgate Pharmaceutical Laboratories Division of Colgate-Palmolive Company, Jersey City, N.J.

Cyanamid Ready to Market Malathion Under Own Name

American Cyanamid Company, aware that more and more attention is being placed on protecting grain from costly insect damage, is planning to market malathion under its own label for use as a protectant on stored grain.

The product is a 57 percent emulsifiable liquid made from premium grade technical and contains five pounds of malathion per gallon. It will be sold exclusively by the company's fumigation sales group which consists of technically trained men currently servicing the grain trade.

FDA Grants Tolerance For a Carbide Pesticide

A residue tolerance of 10 parts per million for the pesticide chemical 1-naphthyl N-methylcarbamate in or on eggplants, peppers and tomatoes has been approved by Food & Drug Administration.

The tolerance was proposed by Union Carbide Chemicals Corporation, New York. A similar tolerance had been approved previous for residues of the chemical on a number of fruits.

Allied Has a Thought

—Continued from page 5

"Golden Caprolan" nylon yarns, which are used in tire cord.

Now, with the new expansion into the field of apparel fiber, Allied says its fine-denier yarns will add to the basic properties of "Caprolan" the refinements of European technology in making "fashion fabrics."

Joining with Allied to furnish specialized technology in fine-denier manufacturing will be Snia Viscosa, S.P.A., of Milan. The Italian organization will also furnish some equipment for a new plant which will be built by Allied and operated by its National Aniline Division. Production will start in the second quarter of 1961.

The new project for fine-denier facilities will establish Allied as a producer of the complete range of nylon-6 yarns. The pioneer producer of nylon-6 in the United States, Allied has marketed its "Caprolan" nylon since 1955, and its "Golden Caprolan" tire yarns have become established with all the major tire companies.

Allied has steadily expanded its "Caprolan" facilities in recent years. It manufactures its own starting material, caprolactam monomer. During 1958 and 1959 the original 30 million pound caprolactam monomer capacity was more than doubled. Another large expansion of these facilities has now been authorized to accommodate the new tire yarn expansion program, the separate fine-denier plant and sales to caprolactam customers.

Others Interested, Too

Other companies are also showing a big interest in nylon yarn right now.

Chemstrand Corporation, Decatur, Ala., is boosting its capacity for nylon 6/6 tire, carpet and industrial yarns by 50 percent. The company has a big nylon 6/6 plant at Pensacola, Fla., and is building another one at Greenwood, S.C.

Dow Chemical Company, Midland, Mich., is also in on the nylon boom. The firm has just decided to go ahead with a multi-million dollar unit for the manufacture of nylon 6 at its James River Division at Williamsburg, Va. Capacity will be 12 million pounds per year for filament yarn, particularly for use in tire manufacture.

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ALUMINUM POWDER—50 dms, Hamburg
AMBER OIL—1 dm, S B Penick & Co, Puerto Cortes
AMMONIUM BICARBONATE—150 bgs, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Liverpool
100 dms, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Liverpool
AMMONIUM CARBONATE—40 dms, American Agricultural Chemical Co, Glasgow
ANILINE DYES—30 dms, Carbic Hoechst Corp, Rotterdam
42 dms, H Bruckmann & Lorbacher, Hamburg
14 dms, Geigy Chemical Corp, Havre
62 dms, Geigy Chemical Corp, Bremerhaven
12 dms, Heemsoth Kerner, Liverpool
27 dms, Sandoz Inc, Rotterdam
78 dms, Sandoz Inc, Bremerhaven
37 dms, Rotterdam
ANNATTO SEED—168 bgs, Chase Manhattan Bank, Kingston
ANTIMONY OXIDE—653 bgs, Antwerp
ARABIC GUM—263 bgs, T M Duche & Sons, Port Sudan
204 bgs, Meer Corp, Port Sudan
ASBESTOS FIBER—1,480 bgs, N American Asbestos Corp, Lourenco Marques
4,000 bgs, N American Asbestos Corp, Durban
3,600 bgs, Johns Manville Corp, Durban
500 bgs, N American Asbestos Corp, Capetown
BALSAM—5 dms, H Weber & Co, La Libertad
5 dms, Gillespie & Co, La Libertad
BARIUM CHLORATE—50 dms, Marseille
BARIUM SULFATE—1 dm, Kodak Park Works, Marseille
BAUXITE RESIDUE—657 bgs, Reichard Coulston, Liverpool
BEEF EXTRACT—109 cs, International Packers Ltd, Santos
BEESWAX—48 bgs, Selma Mercantile Corp, Port Au Prince
249 bgs, Empire Trust Co, Lisbon
22 bgs, D Steengrafe Co, Havana
15 bgs, Smith & Nichols, Cutuco
25 bgs, Machado & Co, Ciudad Trujillo
42 bgs, Curacao Trading Co, Ciudad Trujillo
40 bgs, Kane Import Corp, Puerto Barrios
38 bgs, Havana
72 bgs, Tampico
BLANC FIXE—32 cks, C J Osborn Co, Rotterdam
500 bgs, C J Osborn Co, Rotterdam
BLEACHING POWDER—200 dms, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Liverpool
BLOOD, DRIED—300 bgs, Myers Sales Co, Copenhagen
BONE, BLACK—505 bgs, Lisbon
BRONZE POWDER—10 dms, Putnam Chemical Corp, Hamburg
110 dms, Hamburg
BUCHU LEAVES—14 bls, Capetown
CALCIUM CARBONATE—600 bgs, H J Baker & Bro, Liverpool
1,802 bgs, Pluess Staufer, Antwerp
CALCIUM CARBONATE, PRECIPITATED—1,600 bgs, H J Baker & Bro, Avonmouth
CALCIUM PHOSPHATE, DIBASIC—1,574 bgs, Wessel Duval & Co, Antwerp
CAMPHOR OIL—25 dms, Fritzsche Bros, Hamilton
CANANGA OIL—1 dm, Olson Importing Co, Singapore
CANDELILLA WAX—313 bgs, Tampico
CARAWAY SEED—100 bgs, Levy & Levis Co, Rotterdam
200 bgs, Rotterdam
CARBON, ACTIVATED—83 dms, Connor Engineering Corp, London
CARBON TETRACHLORIDE—160 dms, Rumianca USA Chemical Corp, Genoa
CARDAMOM—9 bgs, Lo Curto & Funk, Puerto Barrios
CARNAUBA WAX—422 bgs, S C Johnson & Son, Fortaleza
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53 bgs, M Argueso & Co, Fortaleza
223 bgs, Toronto Dominion Bank, Fortaleza
112 bgs, Morgan Guaranty Trust Co, Fortaleza
79 bgs, Fortaleza
CASEIN—2,500 bgs, F C Gerlach, Buenos Aires
20 bgs, F H Paul & Stein Bros, Dublin
2,700 bgs, Buenos Aires
800 bgs, Rotterdam
CASHEWNUT SHELL LIQUID—200 tons, Minnesota Mining & Manufacturing Co, Mangalore
CASSIA—384 bls, Van Norden & Co, Saigon
100 bls, Saigon
CASTOR BEANS—884 bgs, Baker Castor Oil Co, Guayaquil
1,037 bgs, Baker Caster Oil Co, Manta
690 bgs, Baker Castor Oil Co, Bahia de Caraquez
CASTOR OIL—676 tons, Baker Castor Oil Co, Bombay
211 tons, Calcutta
CEDAR OIL—2 dms, Rouchebez Inc, Marseille
CELERY SEED—84 bgs, Otto Gerdau, Marseille
85 bgs, Louis Furth, Marseille
85 bgs, Hismoco American Co, Bombay
CELESTITE—500 bgs, Gallard Schlesinger, Avonmouth
CHLORINATED RUBBER—400 bgs, C M C Chemicals Inc, Liverpool
CHLOROAMPHENICOL—1 cs, Rotterdam
CINNAMON QUILLS—50 bls, J H Forbes, Colombo
50 bls, Manufacturers Trust Co, Colombo
50 bls, Delano Corp of America, Colombo
CINNAMON BARK OIL—1 cs, George Uhe Co, Galle
CINNAMON LEAF OIL—7 dms, Volkart Bros, Galle
CITRONELLA OIL—70 dms, Lo Curto & Funk, Puerto Barrios
25 dms, Lo Curto & Funk, Keelung
50 dms, A Verley & Co, Keelung
25 dms, Magnus Mabee & Reynard, Keelung
25 dms, Keelung
CLAY—800 bgs, Judson Sheldon, Bremen
CLAY, BALL—1,071 bgs, United Clay Mines Corp, Avonmouth
CLAY, BURNT—115 bgs, Markath Trading Co, Liverpool
CLAY, CHINA—1,344 bgs, Anglo American Clays Corp, Avonmouth
CLOVES—150 bgs, M J Golombeck, Zanzibar
230 bgs, Max Van Pels, Zanzibar
800 bgs, Zanzibar
400 bgs, Mombasa
COCONUT OIL—300 tons, American Trust Co, Zamboanga
300 tons, American Trust Co, Cebu
341 tons, Manila
300 tons, Rotterdam
COD OIL—100 dms, Ottol Oil Co, St Johns
CODLIVER OIL—223 dms, National City Bank, Lisbon
330 dms, Peder Devold Oil Co, Leixoes
COLCHICUM SEED—20 bgs, Wm E Martin & Sons, Rijeka
COPAL GUM—71 bkts, Wm H Scheel, Macassar
70 bgs, O G Innes Corp, Manila
CORIANDER SEED—200 bgs, K H Landes & Co, Casablanca
300 bgs, Casablanca
CORN STARCH—1,000 bgs, Connell Rice & Sugar Co, Hamburg
600 bgs, Rotterdam
400 bgs, Antwerp
CRESYLIC ACID—60 dms, Van Oppen & Co, Avonmouth
CUMIN SEED—455 bgs, Manufacturers Trust Co, Beyrouth
CUTTLEFISH BONE—132 cs, Takoradi
255 cs, Venice
DAMMAR GUM—140 bgs, O G Innes Corp, Singapore
DEGRAS—10 dms, H J Meeter Co, Rotterdam
DEXTRIN—200 bgs, Stein Hall & Co, Rotterdam
325 bgs, Manufacturers Trust Co, Rotterdam
300 bgs, Morningstar Paisley Inc, Rotterdam
DICHLOROACETIC ACID—3 cs, Fischer Scientific Co, London
DYES, COALTAR—86 dms, Caldwell & Co, Hamburg
37 dms, Orlex Dyes & Chemical Corp, Hamburg
108 dms, H Bruckmann & Lorbacher, Hamburg
6 dms, L & R Organic Products Co, Rotterdam
EARTH COLORS—90 bgs, Neftone Inc, Bremen
15 cs, Fezandie & Sperrle, Rotterdam
EUCALYPTUS OIL—2 dms, Colgate Palmolive Co, Santos
FISHLIVER OIL—2 dms, Wilbur Ellis Co, Yokohama
3 dms, Arista Oil Products Corp, Yokohama
FUEL OIL—163,556 bbls, Texaco Co, Bahrain
107,213 bbls, Humble Oil Co, Caripito
110,035 bbls, Ballard Oil Co, San Lorenzo
129,169 bbls, Metropolitan Petroleum Corp, San Lorenzo
107,324 bbls, Burns Bros, Punta Cardon
190,531 bbls, Eastern States Petroleum Corp, Las Piedras
194,810 bbls, American Independent Oil Co, Mena Abdulla
232,774 bbls, Hess Inc, Junta Cardon
329,235 bbls, Humble Oil Co, Aruba
125,353 bbls, Humble Oil Co, Las Piedras
201,773 bbls, Hess Inc, Maracaibo
GARNETLAC—130 bgs, Gillespie Rogers Pyatt, Calcutta
GELATIN—23 dms, Jung Forwarding Co, London
60 bgs, Royal Bank of Canada, Havre
470 bgs, T M Duche & Sons, Antwerp
176 dms, M Corbett & Co, Marseille
99 bbls, Riches Nelson, Antwerp
60 dms, D H Burdett, London
210 bgs, B Young, London
300 bgs, King Shipping Co, Gothenburg
97 bgs, Bank of N Y, Copenhagen
333 bgs, H Bruckmann & Lorbacher, Rotterdam
50 dms, Havre
GERANIUM OIL—4 dms, National City Bank, Algiers
2 dms, A Chiris Co, Algiers
2 dms, First National Boston, Mombasa
GINGER—80 bgs, Mincing Trading Corp, Cochin
70 bgs, K H Landes & Co, Alleppey
240 bgs, A G Dunn, Alleppey
116 bgs, A G Dunn, Kingston
112 bgs, K H Landes & Co, Kingston
179 bgs, M J Golombeck, Apapa
160 bgs, Irving Trust Co, Cochin
80 bgs, Otto Gerdau, Cochin
80 bgs, Cochin
1,224 bgs, Apapa
1,508 bgs, Freetown
GLUE—150 bgs, Jung Forwarding Co, Liverpool
GLYCERYL MONOSTEARATE—2 dms, Atlas Powder Co, Havana
GLYCOL MONOSALICYLATE—23 cs, Havre
GRAPHITE—500 bgs, Asbury Graphite Mills, Colombo
250 bgs, Superior Graphite Co, Colombo
250 bgs, Joseph Dixon Crucible Co, Colombo
1,500 bgs, Morgan Guaranty Trust Co, Bremen
GUAR GUM—2,603 bgs, Stein Hall & Co, Bombay
200 bgs, T M Duche & Sons, Genoa
HELIOTROPIN—20 cs, Lo Curto & Funk, Marseille
HELLEBORE ROOT—56 bls, S B Penick & Co, Rijeka
HEPTALDEHYDE—20 dms, Verly Chemical Co, Marseille
HYDROXYCITRONELLAL—8 dms, Maison Fleuroma, Marseille
IODINE, CRUDE—400 dms, Bunge Corp, Yokohama
IPECAC ROOT—5 bgs, Meer Corp, Cristobal
KARAYA GUM—374 bgs, Stein Hall & Co, Bombay
128 bgs, Morningstar Paisley Inc, Bombay
183 bgs, Block Drug Co, Bombay
60 bgs, Colony Import & Export Corp, Bombay
LACTOSE—5 dms, R J Saunders & Co, Hamburg
LAUREL LEAF OIL—1 cs, Magnus Mabee & Reynard, Genoa
LAVENDER FLOWERS—60 bgs, Alicante
LEAD NITRATE—20 cks, London
LEAD RED—121 dms, Eagle Picher Co, Tampico
460 bgs, Rotterdam
LEMON OIL—19 dms, Ungerer & Co, Vera Cruz
LEMON PEEL—36 bls, Alicante
LEMONGRASS OIL—50 dms, Leonhardt & Brush, Puerto Barrios
30 dms, Lo Curto & Funk, Puerto Barrios
12 dms, International Flavors & Fragrances Inc, Cochin
6 dms, Volkart Bros, Cochin
LIME OIL—2 dms, Citrus & Allied Essential Oils Co, Puerto Plata
1 dm, Port Au Prince
LITHARGE—63 dms, Eagle Picher Co, Tampico
LITHOPONE—200 bgs, C J Osborn Co, Rotterdam
LOCUST BEAN GUM—200 bgs, T M Duche & Sons, Barcelona
220 bgs, T M Duche & Sons, Portimao
220 bgs, Stein Hall & Co, Portimao
500 bgs, Morningstar Paisley Inc, Genoa
746 bgs, Stein Hall & Co, Genoa
65 dms, Chase Manhattan Bank, Hamburg
MANGROVE EXTRACT—400 bgs, Lourenco Marques
MELAMINE—91 bgs, Stockholm
MENTHOL—100 cs, Fritzsche Bros, Santos
100 cs, Lo Curto & Funk, Santos
50 cs, Norda Essential Oil & Chemical Co, Santos
100 cs, Chase Manhattan Bank, Santos
240 cs, Schwabach & Co, Santos
40 cs, J Manheimer, Kobe
37 cs, Biddle Sawyer Corp, Marseille
22 dms, Chase Manhattan Bank, Marseille
40 cs, Magnus Mabee & Reynard, London
135 cs, Rotterdam
MERCURIC OXIDE—160 dms, Hudson Shipping Co, Rijeka
MERCURY—50 flks, Lytess Metal & Chemical Corp, Vera Cruz
150 flks, Bank of Montreal, Cadiz
100 flks, Rijeka
MOLASSES—555 tons, W R Grace & Co, Salaverry
MONTAN WAX—40 bgs, Dura Commodities Corp, Rotterdam
NAPHTHOL—10 dms, Chemore Corp, Genoa
NICOTINE SULFATE—15 dms, Prentiss Drug & Chemical Co, Liverpool
NUTMEG—26 bgs, K H Landes & Co, Macassar
OAK MOSS—2 cs, Tarragona
OITICICA OIL—125 tons, Brazil Oiticica Inc, Fortaleza
150 tons, Murray Oil Products Co, Fortaleza
OLEYL ALCOHOL—15 dms, Arista Oil Products Corp, Yokohama
OLIBANUM GUM—48 bgs, Aden
OLIVE OIL—247 dms, National City Bank, Tarragona
115 dms, Chase Manhattan Bank, Tarragona
73 dms, Manufacturers Trust Co, Tarragona
192 dms, J H Schroder, Tarragona
50 dms, Morgan Guaranty Trust Co, Malaga
98 dms, Manufacturers Trust Co, Malaga
160 dms, Atlantic Bank of N Y, Seville
160 dms, J H Schroder, Seville
244 dms, Atlantic Bank of N Y, Malaga
544 dms, Swiss Credit Bank, Malaga
194 dms, Hanover Bank, Malaga
50 dms, Chase Manhattan Bank, Malaga
100 dms, Manufacturers Trust Co, Seville
115 dms, Chase Manhattan Bank, Seville
148 dms, Irving Trust Co, Malaga
100 dms, Societe General, Seville
100 dms, Marine Midland Trust Co, Seville
200 dms, Swiss Credit Bank, Seville
100 dms, National City Bank, Seville
80 dms, A N Cory, Seville
30 dms, Sterling National Bank, Seville
150 dms, First National Boston, Seville
50 dms, Swiss Credit Bank, Cadiz
25 dms, National City Bank, Cadiz
100 dms, Bank of America, Cadiz
100 dms, Bankers Trust Co, Cadiz
200 dms, Ueldes & Taormina, Seville
50 dms, Bella Donna Packing Co, Seville
100 dms, B M Reeves Co, Seville
40 dms, N Lekas Co, Seville
60 dms, A N Cory, Seville
25 dms, Campagnola Packing Co, Seville
60 dms, International Expediters, Seville
30 dms, Fantoni Co, Seville
100 dms, G Sclafani, Seville
250 dms, Gem Packing Corp, Seville
100 dms, Venice Importing Co, Seville
125 dms, A Corrao, Seville
100 dms, Samos Import Export Corp, Seville
50 dms, A M S Packing Co, Seville
50 dms, Magnus Mabee & Reynard, Seville
50 dms, Lekas & Drivas, Seville
74 dms, J Rossi, Seville
40 dms, Mawer Gulden Annis, Seville
468 dms, Balbo Oil Corp, Seville
98 dms, R Franco, Seville
60 dms, Marseille
OPIUM—200 chts, Calcutta
ORANGE OIL—2 dms, Citrus & Allied Essential Oils Co, Puerto Plata
OREGANO LEAVES—205 bgs, H Marmorek & Sons, Tampico
OXGALL—6 kgs, Tupman Thurlow, Havana
2 dms, Wilson Lab, La Guaira
PALMAROSA OIL—3 dms, National City Bank, Bombay
3 dms, International Flavors & Fragrances Inc, Bombay
PALMKERNEL OIL—2,491 cs, B M T Commodity Corp, Rotterdam
PAPAIN—50 cs, V A Cordovi, Colombo
100 cs, American Ferment Co, Colombo
15 cs, Kedvale Pharmacal Co, Dares Salaam
40 cs, Mombasa
PAPRIKA—2,194 bgs, A Beckman, Istanbul
200 bgs, R T French, Hamburg
1,575 bgs, J Weinstein, Alicante
200 bgs, R F Downing, Alicante
200 bgs, A A Savia, Alicante
490 bgs, Casablanca
200 bgs, Istanbul
975 bgs, Alicante
PATCHOULI OIL—24 dms, J Manheimer, Penang
PEATMOSS—500 bls, New Amsterdam Import Co, Bremen
500 bls, Bruco Peatmoss Corp, Bremen
750 bls, Premier Peatmoss Corp, Bremen
6,000 bls, E J Lang, Bremen
1,000 bls, E Dunwoody, Bremen
600 bls, Interocean Chemical & Minerals Corp, Bremen
1,950 bls, Marine Midland Trust Co, Bremen
3,600 bls, Garden Supply Co, Bremen
350 bls, C Fafard, Hamburg
1,000 bls, Ascot Peatmoss Corp, Hamburg
1,200 bls, Garden Supply Co, Hamburg
3,500 bls, Premier Peatmoss Corp, Gdynia
1,750 bls, New Amsterdam Import Co, Aarhus
PEPPER, BLACK—160 bgs, Otto Gerdau, Colombo
80 bgs, Mutual Spice Co, Colombo
80 bgs, Otto Gerdau, Cochin
240 bgs, Otto Gerdau, Alleppey
80 bgs, East India Trading Co, Alleppey
490 bgs, A G Dunn, Singapore
80 bgs, Chase Manhattan Bank, Singapore
700 bgs, J F Frank, Singapore
160 bgs, Fehr Bros, Colombo
240 bgs, A G Dunn, Colombo
80 bgs, Inge & Co, Colombo
80 bgs, Atlanta Textile Corp, Alleppey
1,960 bgs, Alleppey
640 bgs, Cochin
320 bgs, Colombo
330 bgs, Singapore
PEPPER, RED—168 bgs, Port Sudan
PEPPER, WHITE—140 bgs, A G Dunn, Singapore
70 bgs, Internatio Rotterdam, Singapore
140 bgs, J F Frank, Singapore
70 bgs, V A Cordovi, Singapore
50 bgs, East India Trading Co, Colombo
140 bgs, Singapore
PERCHLOROETHYLENE—500 dms, International Selling Corp, Marseille
PERU BALSAM—4 dms, H Weber & Co, Corinto
PETROLEUM, CRUDE—189,925 bbls, Phillips Petroleum Co, La Salina
270,341 bbls, California Oil Co, Maracaibo
199,307 bbls, Pure Oil Co, Maracaibo
124,146 bbls, Hess Inc, Punta Cardon
239,491 bbls, California Oil Co, Sidon
118,000 bbls, Sunray Midcontinent Oil Co, Puerto La Cruz
88,364 bbls, Humble Oil Co, La Salina
PHOSPHORUS, RED—46 cs, Mitsui & Co, Yokohama
POLLACKLIVER OIL—75 dms, Mitsubishi International Corp, Yokohama
65 dms, Interocean Chemical & Minerals Corp, Yokohama
50 dms, Peder Devold Oil Co, Yokohama
POLYETHYLENE GLYCOL—8 dms, Havre
POLYVINYL CHLORIDE RESIN—1,000 bgs, Mitsui & Co, Yokohama
88 bgs, Nichimen Co, Yokohama
POPPYSEED—300 bgs, Levy & Levis Co, Rotterdam
300 bgs, Sokol & Co, Gdynia
100 bgs, Rotterdam
POTASH, CAUSTIC—198 dms, B T Chemco Inc, Gothenburg
POTASSIUM CYANIDE—50 dms, Rotterdam
POTASSIUM FERRICYANIDE—100 bbls, Atlantic Raw Materials, Hamburg
POTASSIUM PERCHLORATE—100 dms, Olympic Shipping Co, Gefle
PRUSSIAN BLUE—50 dms, Van Oppen & Co, Liverpool
PYRETHRUM EXTRACT—90 dms, S B Penick & Co, Mombasa
92 dms, Mombasa
PSYLLIUM SEED, HUSKS—250 bgs, Prentiss Drug & Chemical Co, Bombay
PYRIDINE—52 dms, M W Hardy & Co, Antwerp
PYRITES—276 cks, American Metal Climax, Leixoes
QUEBRACHO EXTRACT—5,100 bgs, American Tanners Ltd, Buenos Aires
RHATANY ROOT—24 bdls, S B Penick & Co, Valparaiso
d-RIBONOLACTONE—10 dms, Hoffmann La Roche Inc, Hamburg
250 bgs, H C Smith, Bangkok
500 bgs, Mantrose Corp, Bangkok
500 bgs, Wm Zinsser & Co, Calcutta
1,250 bgs, United Shellac Corp, Calcutta
250 bgs, J Berlage, Bangkok
350 bgs, Calcutta
R SALT—23 kgs, D C Andrews, Genoa
SABADILLA SEED—90 bgs, Prentiss Drug & Chemical Co, La Guaira
SAFFLOWER—25 bgs, F D Keller & Son, Vera Cruz
SAGE LEAVES—600 bls, Louis Furth, Rijeka
SAGE OIL—3 bbls, S B Penick & Co, Rijeka
SANDALWOOD OIL—5 cs, J Berlage, Cochin
10 cs, Essential Oils Inc, Calcutta
10 cs, Van Ameringen Haebler, Calcutta
10 cs, Van Ameringen Haebler, Calcutta
SAPONIN—19 cs, A K Peters Co, Valparaiso
SASSAFRAS OIL—44 dms, Swiss Credit Bank, Rio de Janeiro
16 dms, Wm H Muller, Rotterdam
SEEDLAC—250 bgs, C H Timm, Bangkok
250 bgs, Colony Import & Export Corp, Bangkok
500 bgs, Wm Zinsser & Co, Bangkok
750 bgs, Wah Chang Corp, Bangkok
SESAME OIL—99 dms, I R Boody & Co, Copenhagen
SESAME SEED—224 bgs, J Bieler Co, Puerto Barrios
336 bgs, Levy & Levis Co, Puerto Barrios
520 bgs, Greenwich Seed Co, Puerto Barrios
560 bgs, A Sahadi & Co, Puerto Barrios
7,000 bgs, Independent Halvah & Candies, Puerto Barrios
100 bgs, G Larosa Corp, Corinto
361 bgs, N American Continental Co, Corinto
1,663 bgs, Louis Furth, Corinto
150 bgs, International Commodities Corp, Corinto
SESAME SEED, HULLED—200 bgs, Hismoco American Co, Corinto
200 bgs, Archibald & Kendall, Corinto
200 bgs, C M Van Sillevoldt, Corinto
500 bgs, Louis Furth, Corinto
SHELLAC—150 bgs, Haeuser Shellac Co, Calcutta
250 bgs, Mantrose Corp, Calcutta
100 bgs, C H Timm, Calcutta
50 bgs, Gillespie Rogers Pyatt, Calcutta
272 bgs, I Levine, Hamburg
200 bgs, Calcutta
SODA, CAUSTIC—414 dms, B T Chemco Inc, Gothenburg
SODIUM ALGINATE—50 dms, Stein Hall & Co, Glasgow
SODIUM AMIDE—4 cs, Fischer Scientific Co, London
SODIUM BICARBONATE—498 bgs, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Liverpool
SODIUM CHLORITE—150 dms, H Bruckmann & Lorbacher, Bremerhaven
40 dms, Antwerp
SODIUM CYANIDE—280 dms, American Cyanamid Co, Liverpool
600 dms, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Liverpool
SODIUM HYDROXYCINNAMATE—21 cks, F N S Corp, Marseille
SODIUM PHOSPHATE—200 bgs, Rotterdam
SODIUM SILICOFLUORIDE—300 bgs, Riches Nelson, Rotterdam
SPERM OIL—404 tons, Arista Oil Products Corp, Glasgow
STARCH—800 bgs, Morningstar Paisley Inc, Rotterdam
STEARYL ALCOHOL—100 bgs, Olympic Shipping Co, Liverpool
STRYCHNINE SULFATE—1 cs, Frank Samuel & Co, Southampton
6 cs, European Chemical Co, Gothenburg
SULFUR, CRUDE—4,252 tons, E I Du Pont De Nemours & Co, Coatzacoalcos
SULFUR, PRECIPITATED—20 bgs, J M Rodgers & Co, Liverpool
TAPIOCA FLOUR—1,400 bgs, Manhattan Adhesives Corp, Keelung
670 bgs, Morningstar Paisley Inc, Bangkok

—Continued on page 61

Cellulose acetate
Cellulose acetate butyrate
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CHEMICAL PRODUCTS, INC.
KINGSPORT, TENNESSEE
subsidiary of EASTMAN KODAK COMPANY

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Coatings Materials

The impact of the price increase on the phthalate plasticizers was greatly reduced this week by the decision of one producer to revert to the old listing on two of the plasticizers. The producer reversal of the price trend concerned dioctyl phthalate and dioctyl isophthalate. In both cases the scheduled 1 cent per pound increase was erased. The feeling in the trade is that this action will result in softening the price patterns of the phthalates. Very little business is expected to be done on the basis of the new price schedule. But as of late Friday all other producers who have previously announced price increases on the phthalate plasticizers have not announced any reversals.

The prime pigment market remained fairly dull this week. No change in market conditions was reported for aluminum paste and powder, dry colors or in the lead pigments. The sole exception price-wise occurred in antimony oxide. There, one producer announced a price increase of 2 cents a pound, effective March 21. The new prices are 26½ cents a pound for material in carlots and 28 cents a pound for material in lesser quantities.

Price Trends

Advanced
Antimony oxide, 2c. per lb.

Reduced
None

Comparative Price Indexes
(100—1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Mar. 27, 1959
103.02	103.02	103.03	103.10

For Current Prices See Page 11

April 1 Price Advances
Calcium carbonate, $2 per ton
Phthalate plasticizers, 1c. to 2½c. per lb.

The Calcutta shellac market was unchanged this week. The proposal by the Indian Lac Association to raise the floor under the export shellac market by one percent was withdrawn. The Association's plan had met with strong resistance by importers here and it is believed by trade sources that the protest by importers was instrumental in reversing the Association's proposal. As a result prices on shellac are presently considered not in danger from price advances.

Prices on casein are reported firm and unchanged. The dock strike in the Argentine is still going strong and continued to cause considerable rescheduling of shipments. The deadline on the import duty on casein is but a few days away and no action as yet has been taken by Congress as to its renewal. The strike and the undecided fate of the duty bill makes for a confused situation in the casein market. The result has been a less than average month-end level of activity.

Prime Pigments

Aluminum Paste and Powder—Demand continues to be well sustained. The last quarter has been particularly good in regard to sales and the next quarter shows every sign of sustaining this trend as more consumers make application of the diverse uses for the paste and powder. Prices are unchanged for all grades over the last few weeks.

Antimony Oxide—A new listing went into effect on March 21. At least two leading producers announced price increases of 2c. a pound late Friday, March 18. The new listing is: 26½c. a pound for material shipped in bags, carlots or more, and 28c. a pound for material shipped in bags, less than carlots. In both cases freight is allowed. The increase is the first since December, 1957 and represents an accumulation of rising costs in both labor and production.

Dry Colors—Market conditions remain about the same this week. With the seasonal spurt in painting activities that comes with the warmer months, trade sources look for a corresponding surge in pigment demand. At present prices for all dry colors are unchanged from their previous listings.

Lead Pigments—The dullness that has set in on this market continues without a ray of brightness apparent. With the seasonal spurt in paint demand the lead pigments should be carried along in the general rush by consumers. Prices are unchanged.

Lacquer Materials

Cellulose Acetate/Butyrate — Market conditions are unchanged from previous weeks. Lacquer manufacturing continues to provide adequate sources for cellulose acetate and related material. Generally, the market continues to show routine activity. Prices are at the same levels as in previous weeks.

Nitrocellulose—Demand continues to be well sustained, particularly from the furniture industry where 80 percent of the base coating is said to be made from nitrocellulose. The supply position for nitrocellulose is well situated. Stocks are adequate for all needs at present and prices remain unchanged from previous weeks.

Plasticizers—The price picture on the phthalate plasticizers is somewhat confused this week. Over the last two weeks several leading producers of the phthalates announced price increases of 1c. to 2½c. a pound. All prices become effective April 1. As of the end of the week, one producer revised his listing on dioctyl phthalate and dioctyl isophthalate. In both cases the old price will continue to be in effect. The prices that were to go into effect April 1 and have since been recinded are: dioctyl phthalate, tt., 26c. a pound, t/l, 28½c. a pound, ltl., 30c. a pound; dioctyl isophthalate, tt., 28c. a pound, t/l., 28c. a pound, t/l., 30½c. a pound and ltl., 32c. a pound. The price that continued to be in effect is in each case 1c. cheaper with the exception of the t/l listing on dioctyl phthalate which is 29c. a pound. The proposed increase on that listing would make that item 30½c. a pound. The price increases on the other phthalates are still scheduled to go into effect on April 1.

The affect of this reversal on the price pattern of certain phthalates is yet to be determined. The feeling in the trade is that very little business can be done on the basis of the proposed listings. Nevertheless, the 1c. to 2½c. a pound increase on the phthalates is still being carried by a majority of producers. Only time will decide what action these producers will take.

Supplies of the phthalate plasticizers are reported to be in good balance. While not actually seeking business, calls for material are rolling in at a good clip; enough to move material as fast as it is produced. The balance between supply and demand is described as very good. Only an occasional delay in shipment mars this well situated supply picture.

Synthetic Resins

Polyvinyl Acetate—Early last week one leading producer announced a ½c. a pound price increase on polyvinyl acetate emulsion, effective April 1. Also included under the half cent a pound increases are all homopolymers and most copolymers of polyvinyl acetate, which also go into effect on April 1. The increase represents the rising costs of labor, production and raw materials to the producer.

Fillers & Inerts

Asbestos—Shipments of asbestos fibre for the first two months of 1960 are running about 15 percent above the same period last year. All grades of fibre are in ample supply and relatively heavy inventories are being carried by all producers.

Imports of unmanufactured asbestos into the United States totaled 53,150 tons in October, 1959. Canada supplied 49,606 tons while the Union of South Africa was second with 2,078 tons. The remainder was imported from Yugoslavia and Rhodesia.

Calcium Carbonate—By way of reminder, the price of the precipitated grades of calcium carbonate will be 6 percent higher as of April 1. As previously reported the new price listing will be: precipitated, dense, bags c.l. $30 to $38.50; bags, l.c.l., $45 to $53; surface treated, bags, c.l., $42 to $44; bags, l.c.l., $57 to $59. Prices for the ultrafine grades are unchanged.

Whiting and Fillers—According to the Bureau of Mines, the total production of

Coatings Materials

whiting, including ground limestone or chalk was 56,785,000 pounds in 1958. The value of the total shipments for whiting and fillers was $49,437,000 for the same year. Total production of all caulking compounds was estimated at 148,529,000 pounds and the value of the total shipments was appraised at $18,240,000 for 1958.

Natural Resins

Gums—A price change was announced last week on Dammar gum, East India, Batu, pale nubs. The new price of 203/4c. to 24c. a pound becomes effective March 28. Prices for the Singapore and Philippine pale chips are steady and unchanged. Congol copal holds at 25c. to 24c. a pound for No. 1 while No. 2 is in the range of 22c. to 24c. a pound. With the exception of the price change in Dammar gum, market conditions are unchanged from previous week.

Shellac—Trade sources report that the proposal by the Indian Lac Association to raise the floor prices on shellac by one percent has been withdrawn. Importers here had protested the proposed action of the Association after announcement of it here last week. Had the floor under the Indian shellac market been raised the proposed one percent the affect on the market would have eventually have meant a price increase on shellac. The time limit being determined by the extent of inventories of the importers.

The Calcutta market is reported to be doing very nicely. This is largely due to the change in the Indian Lac Association's proposal. Prices are unchanged and supplies are considered to be well situated.

Miscellaneous

Casein—The Argentine market firmed slightly this week but prices held at the same levels as last week. Spot material remained in the range of 19¾c.-to-20c. a pound, while material based on shipment continued to move in the range of 19¼c.-to-19¾c. a pound. Activity in the market usually declines at the end of the month as consumers take inventory. With the deadline on the present import duty coming up in a few days (March 31), the trade is even more reluctant to commit themselves in futures. The dock strike in the Argentine still is reported to be unsettled and at least one trade source contends that the strike is rapidly becoming one of those things we might have to live with a little while. It has caused considerable re-scheduling of shipments but has not sealed off the Argentine to any great extent.

There is a report that the French may soon be back in the casein business. A few years ago the French got out of the market but may now make an attempt to re-capture a portion of the casein business here. A lot depends on the price of the material the French offer. Should the French government provide the industry with sufficient subsidies to compete on the world market, importers here will have a more reliable source for casein than the Argentine. Strikes, political instability there, often combine to prevent normal business operations to be carried on with any degree of security. The French casein, should the price be right, could prove to be a welcome addition to the world market.

The New Zealand casein market continues to be firm and unchanged in its price structure. No change in general market conditions are reported for Australian or Polish casein in regard to their price listings or supply situation.

Glues — There is very little to report this week on the glue market. Prices are unchanged for all grades. Supplies are adequate for all needs and no change is anticipated either in price listings or supply patterns.

Naval Stores

Pine Gum—For the week ended March 18, the average price paid for commercial pine gum was $33.20 a barrel. The volume of gum deliveries was 1,050 barrels, which represents an increase of 370 barrels over the figure of 680 barrels reported for the same week last year. The weekly weighted average for turpentine was 51 2/10 cents.

Naval Stores—Production of gum naval stores during February totaled 3,490 barrels of turpentine and 13,060 drums of rosin, according to the Crop Reporting Board. Production during the first eleven months of the crop year was 10 percent less than for the same period a year earlier. February production of wood turpentine and tall oil rosin was about the same as in January, but steamed distilled rosin, at 100,740 drums, was down nearly 4,000 drums. Stocks of gum turpentine and rosin continued to decline, while stocks of wood turpentine on February 29, 1960, at 141,960 barrels, were larger than at the end of January and sharply higher than a year earlier. Stocks of steamed distilled and tall rosin were also higher than at the end of January, but remained at very low working levels.

Rosin, Gum

(USDA, per 100 lbs.)

	Fri. Mar. 18	Mon. Mar. 21	Tues. Mar. 22	Wed. Mar. 23	Thurs. Mar. 24
Drums—					
K	.....	...	...	$12.00	$12.00
M	.....	...	...	12.15	$12.20	
N	.....	...	...		12.40	12.40
WG	.....	...	...	12.66	12.90	12.55
Bags—					

Tankcars (for week ended March 25)—
M, $11.50; K or better, $11.50

Sales, USDA
495* 758*‡ 649‡ $86*‡

New York
(Per 100 lbs., c.l., Friday)
K-M, $13.20; N, $13.40; WG, $13.70; WW, $14.00

Turpentine, Gum

(USDA, per gal., 7.2 lbs.)

Price	.....	.51¢	...	.51 2/10	.51 1/10	.50¾
Sales	.....	6,000	...	6,000	8,000	6,000

* Drums equivalent. ‡ Includes 2 carlots for export. ‡ Includes 3 carlots for export. § Average price.

Drug Trade

—*Continued from page 4*

wording is specified by law or regulation, FDA reports.

FDA's Deputy Commissioner John L. Harvey points out that with relatively few exceptions—where the wording of a warning is specified by the law (habit-forming drugs) or by regulation (antibiotics)—it is the drug manufacturer who is responsible for choosing the language of the warning.

Mr. Harvey says that the warnings published Friday merely state what FDA considers to be one way of complying with the law.

FDA feels the new service should be helpful to any drug firm planning to begin distribution of an over-the-counter drug not previously in its line, and should make it easier for all drug firms to review their labels, change those not appearing to meet legal requirements, and avoid possible future litigation.

Limitations of Warnings

Friday's published warnings, the agency emphasizes, do not cover all the over-the-counter drug products subject to label warning requirements. Additional warning or caution statements may be necessary. FDA will continue to advise individual manufacturers on specific labeling questions.

The compilation includes suggested warnings for more than 140 drugs or drug classes, including those for animal use, and several therapeutic devices.

Although most of these warnings have not previously been published by FDA, they have been disseminated via trade correspondence and informal contacts with trade representatives seeking advice on labeling. Some have been announced in statements of policy or interpretation.

Beginning with those announced Friday, the warnings will be issued in a looseleaf service like that used to keep industry up to date on changes in the antibiotic and new drug regulations. Requests for this service may be made to Food & Drug Administration's Division of Public Information, Washington 25, D.C.

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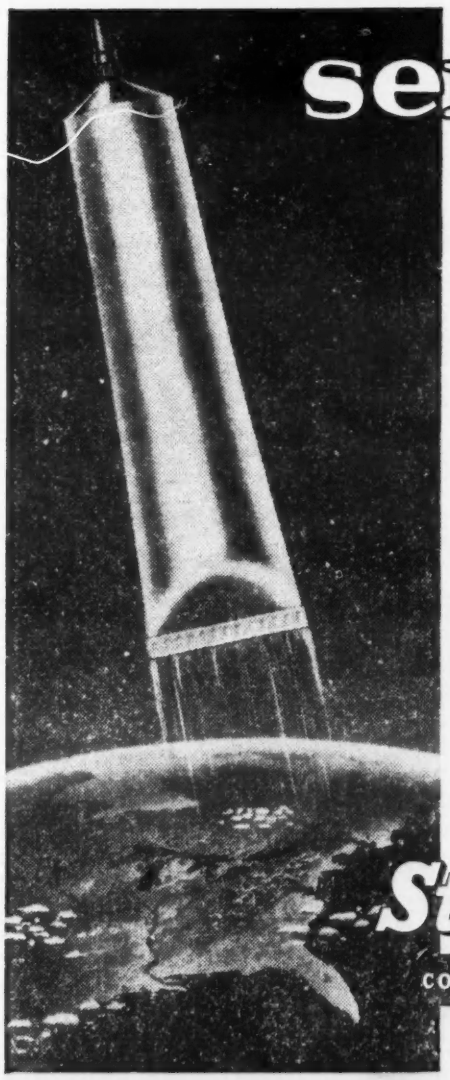

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Oils, Fats and Waxes

Activity in fats and oils last week continued restricted to nearby requirements. Edible oils were steadier and higher reflecting the firmer tone in soybean oil. Corn and cottonseed oils also advanced fractionally, while the scarcity of peanut oil advanced the market sharply. Crude coconut oil was easy and slightly lower on the Pacific coast. Lard continued firm and was slightly higher.

Trading in tallow and greases slackened last week due chiefly to reduced buying interest from exporters. Market remained steady with offerings limited and generally quoted at ⅛ cent higher.

Olive oil continued firm at primary sources as a result active demand from European buyers. The Spanish olive oil market was strong because of the active interest from Italy which to date has led foreign buyers in absorbing the major portion of Spain's exportable surplus.

In the industrial oil group, linseed oil was steady and unchanged despite the firmer flaxseed market. Tung oil was quiet, but well held at prevailing prices, while oiticica oil was easy and fractionally lower. Brazilian castor oil was unsettled and sales took place at a decline of ¼ cent on firm bids.

Soybean meal was steady due to good demand and lighter stocks. Linseed meal was firmer and up 50c. per ton. Cottonseed and peanut meals were in slow demand and unchanged.

Tail oil fatty acids were reduced ½c. per pound because of the slow demand and increased stocks.

Price Trends

Advanced

Cocoa butter, ½c. per lb.
Corn oil, crude, ¼c. per lb.
Refd., ¼c. per lb.
Cottonseed oil, crude, ⅛c. per lb.
Refd., ⅛c. per lb.
Lard, cash, 1/5c. per lb.
Linseed meal, 50c. per ton.
Peanut oil, crude, ⅝c. per lb.
Refd., ⅜c. per lb.
Soybean oil, crude, ¼c. per lb.
Refd., ¼c. per lb.

Reduced

Castor oil, Braz., ¼c. to ¼c. per lb.
Coconut oil, crude, Pacific coast, ⅛c. per lb.
Coconut oil, refd., deod., 1c. per lb.
Copra, $2.50 per ton.
Oiticica oil, ¼c. per lb.
Tall oil fatty acid, ½c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Mar. 27, 1959
113.75	113.59	117.64	113.83

For Current Prices See Page 11

Vegetable Oils

Castor—While new business was spotty, an active demand continued for delivery against former orders. No. 1 Brazilian oil was generally held at 18c. per pound, tankcars, New York, prompt delivery, with reports of trading at 17¾c. and 17⅞c. in some quarters, depending upon quantity and seller.

Imports of castor beans and castor oil at New York and Philadelphia last week were as follows:

	Pounds	
	Castor Beans	Castor Oil
Last week	130.550	1.774.000
Previous week	103.500	200.000
Corresponding week, 1959		2.724.000
Total this year	1.398.600	20.220.000
Corresponding period, 1959	*6.980.500	20.950.000

* Corrected.

Coconut—Crude was unsteady, with sales reported at 16½c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. Pacific Coast for April delivery and closed at ⅛c. less. The New York market was unchanged at 18¼c., tankcars, for nearby delivery and bulk oil was nominal at 17½c., c.i.f.

The government will open bids Tuesday, March 29 for 14 million pounds of coconut oil from its stockpile.

Corn — Buying interest was spotty. Crude was higher with sales at 13⅞c. a pound, tankcars, f.o.b. mills, prompt shipment. Refined oil advanced to 17.60c. tankcars, New York delivery.

Cottonseed—Futures were firmer and fractionally higher on the New York Produce Exchange last week. Trading was fairly active. Commission house and professional buying served to lift prices of old crop months against sales of new crop resulted in wider gains for the former. Prospects of larger cotton and soybean acreages had little influence on the market. Cash market was steady with the firmness of crude. Refined salad oil was quoted at 12⅝c. per pound, tankcars, New York, prompt delivery.

Cottonseed Crush: February

Cottonseed received and crushed and production of cottonseed products during February and January, as compiled by Bureau of Census, follows:

Cottonseed

	February	January
	Tons	
Receipts at mills	113.000	165.500
Crushed or used	613.000	661.300
Stocks at mills	1.445.400	1.945.400

Crude Oil

	Pounds	
Produced	209.000.000	221.600.000
Stocks at mills	68.900.000	71.800.000

Cake and Meal

	Tons	
Produced	283.900	302.700
Stocks at mills	149.500	131.600

Hulls

	Tons	
Produced	143.900	155.600
Stocks at mills	55.900	69.200

Crude cottonseed oil was firm, ranging from 9⅝c. to 9¾c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. mills, in the southeast; 9⅝c., Valley; 9⅜c., Waco and 9¼c. bid Lubbock.

Exports of cottonseed oil in February totaled 9,040 metric tons, bringing the total to 60,674 tons during July 1959 through February 1960, while soybean oil exports in February were 7,281 metric tons and 145,406 tons for the period July through February 1960, it was reported by the Department of Agriculture.

Cottonseed Oil Futures

Sales and prices of prime summer yellow cottonseed oil futures in tankcars (60,000 pounds) on the N. Y. Produce Exchange for the week ended Friday, March 25, follow:

	Sales	High	Low	Close
		Cents per Pound		
May	209	11.78	11.54	11.76@11.78
July	299	11.88	11.65	11.78S
Sept.	51	11.80	11.64	11.78S
Oct.	97	11.71	11.53	11.70S
Dec.	44	11.66	11.50	11.63S
March	5	11.73	11.64	11.70@11.75
May (1961)	1	11.75	11.75	11.75S

Total sales and switches, 706 contracts.

Peru has been authorized to purchase 4,000 metric tons of cottonseed or soybean oil under PL 480 for shipment from March 24 through June 30.

Linseed—Sales were confined to small lots for actual needs. Withdrawals against old contracts were fair. Prices were unchanged, not reflecting strength in cash flaxseed. Raw oil, in tankcars, f.o.b. Minneapolis, was quoted at 13.5c. a pound for March-June delivery; 13.7c., July-September, same basis and 14.61c., f.o.b. New York.

CCC last week sold 4,600,000 pounds of raw linseed oil at 9.955c. per pound, bulk, f.o.b. Minneapolis or Red Wing to the North American Continental Company for export. Previous sales for export took place at 9.71c., same basis. Total sales since February 18 amounted to 22,954,400 pounds.

Oiticica—This market continued unsettled and was lower. Buying interest lagged and tankcars were more or less nominal at 16¾c. per pound, New York for prompt delivery. Drums were available at 18¾c. to 19c. per pound, spot, according to quantity.

Olive—Trading was confined to small lots on spot, while interest in replacements from primary sources continued limited. Shipments from Spain were firm at $54 to $55 per 100 kilos, drums, f.o.b. ports for prompt to May shipment. Greek oil ranged from $58 to $60, same basis c. and f. New York and Tunisian around $60. Stocks on spot were unchanged at $2.30 to $2.40 per gallon, drums, duty paid, depending upon quantity.

Palm—Demand was limited to actual needs. Drums were unchanged at 14c. to 15c. per pound, spot, as to quantity and 11¾c., tankcars.

Peanut—Crude offers were scarcer and raised to 15c. per lb., tankcars, f.o.b. mills, nearby delivery, and quoted nominally at 14⅝c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. mills, prompt shipment. Refined oil was higher at 18¼c., tankcars, New York basis.

Soybean — Crude was stronger and slightly higher. Tankcars were quoted at

Oils, Fats and Waxes

7⅞c. per pound, f.o.b. Decatur, prompt shipment. Refined salad also was advanced to 9.80c. per pound, tankcars, New York basis.

The Department of Agriculture has announced minimum prices effective until Oct. 1 for C.C.C.-owned soybeans at the market price but not less than a minimum of 1959-crop county price-support rates plus a markup of 20c. per bushel.

As of March 11, 1960, CCC had an inventory of approximately 8½ million bushels of soybeans. Since Oct. 1, about 34 million bushels of soybeans acquired under price-support operations have been sold by CCC. As of February 29, 1960, producers had put 52,300,960 bushels of 1959-crop soybeans under price-support loans and purchase agreements. This is considerably less than the 138,868,232 bushels of 1958-crop soybeans that had been put under support through February 1959.

Tung—Steady tone ruled in the market despite light trading. Tankcars were quoted at 21¾c. per pound, New York for prompt and later delivery. Drums were unchanged at 23¾c. to 24¼c., spot, according to quantity.

U.S. imports of tung oil in calendar year 1959 declined to 11,658 short tons, 18 percent below 1958. Because of reduced availabilities from Argentina, and Paraguay, imports from all sources except the Union of South Africa were smaller than in 1958 and were below the import quota of 13,000 tons for the marketing year beginning November 1. Under quota provisions, which are in force through October 31, 1960, imports during each quota year (November-October) are limited to 11,050 short tons from Argentina, 1,482 tons from Paraguay, and 468 tons from other countries.

Miscellaneous

Cocoa Butter—Prices were firmer and advanced to 55½c.-to-61c. per pound, spot, depending upon quantity.

Copra—Sales was reported at $222.50 per ton, c.i.f. Pacific coast, for first half April shipment.

US imports of copra increased from 300,600 short tons in 1958 to 352,800 tons in 1959 according to the Department of Agriculture. Copra exports from Indonesia totaled 55,340 short tons during the first half of 1959 against 20,795 tons in the like period of 1958.

Flaxseed—Offerings were scarce in the cash flaxseed market and advance of 5c. a bushel failed to increase shipping advices. Bids were at $3.25, spot and to-arrive, basis Minneapolis. Futures advanced sharply, especially at Winnipeg, on short covering by export interests.

Fats and Greases

Greases—Trading slackened, but the market remained unchanged and steady. Offers continued light and closely held. Yellow greases sold at 5½c. to 5⅝c. per pound, tankcars, delivered. Choice white was maintained at 6¾c., same basis.

Lard—This market was steadier. Cash lard closed higher at 8⅞c. per pound, drums, Chicago.

The Department of Agriculture has announced the purchase of 2,448,000 pounds of lard on March 24 which will be distributed to needy people. Purchasers to date under this program amounted to 53,880,000 pounds at the cost of about $6,148,000. The department will accept offers only of 1-pound and 2-pound cartons until further notice.

Tallow—Business was less active because of reduced export interest. Market was unchanged and ruled steady. Domestic demand was moderate, with sales of bleachable fancy at 6c. and 6⅛c. per pound, tankcars, delivered. Prime ranged from 5¾c. to 5⅞c.; guaranteed fancy, 6¼c. to 6⅜c.; special, 5⅝c. to 5¾c. and No. 1, 5½c. to 5⅝c., same basis. Export business was quiet. Guaranteed fancy was quoted at 7½c. drums, f.a.s. and 6½c., bulk, f.o.b. steamer.

Fish Oils

Cod—Steady tone prevailed in this market at unchanged prices. Shipments were well held at 7¼c. per pound, bulk, Gloucester, Mass., with moderate sales noted thereat. Shipping space was reported still limited.

Menhaden — Exporters continued to show more interest in replacements, than the domestic trade. Actual business, however, was said to be limited. Tankcars were available at 6¾c. per pound, f.o.b. works. Refined grades were in moderate request at unchanged prices. Light pressed was held at 10c., tankcars, New York basis.

Soybean Crush: February

Soybeans received and crushed and production of soybean oil and meal during February and January, as compiled by Bureau of Census, follows:

Soybeans

	February	January
	Tons	
Receipts at mills	587,400	*652,900
Crushed or used	619,900	1,016,800
Stocks at mills	2,437,500	*2,770,000

Crude Oil

	Pounds	
Produced	335,400,000	370,500,000
Stocks at mills	156,500,000	168,600,000

Cake and Meal

	Tons	
Produced	708,900	785,700
Stocks at mills	98,000	98,600

* Revised.

Cake and Meal

Cottonseed Meal—Trading was moderate chiefly for actual needs. Meal, 41 percent was unchanged and steady at $60 per ton, sacked, basis Memphis and Alabama and $64 Georgia and Carolina area.

Linseed Meal—Improved demand developed in this market for April supplies, accompanied by modest pickup in sales for May delivery. Prices advanced 50c. to $1 per ton. Improved formula feed business and slower deliveries of oil were bullish factors. Withdrawals against existing meal contracts increased sharply. Extracted meal, 34 percent, was held $54 to $55 a ton, bulk, in carlots, f.o.b., Minneapolis for March, $56 for April and $57, May-June. Expeller meal, 32 percent protein, was steady at $65.50 per ton.

Soybean Meal—Strength persisted in this market, reflecting improved feed business and continued curtailment in production. Best demand was in western areas with slackness on the eastern trunk line and in the southeast, a result of lower broiler placements because of bad weather. Iowa mixers shopped aggressively for supplies. Quotations for unrestricted billing were steady to 50c. higher, eastern trunk line unchanged and western markets up $1. Meal, 44 percent, was named at $56 a ton, unrestricted, bulk, Decatur, for prompt shipment.

Waxes, Vegetable

Tight supply situation in candelilla wax continued to affect business. Demand was quite active. Stocks were still scarce as the bulk of about 300 bags that arrived last week was delivered against former orders and a limited quantity was available to regular customers from 68c. to 60c. per pound, depending upon seller and buyer. Latest reports from the primary source were that steady improvement in production should reach a normal level by the end of April.

Active inquiry was centered in candelilla, while consumers showed little interest in other varieties. Carnauba was quiet and unchanged and fairly steady. No. 3 Ceara crude was quoted at 69c. to 70c. per pound, spot and Parnahyba, 1c. to 2c. more. No. 1 yellow Ceara was held at $1.05 to $1.08 per pound, and Parnahyba, was 3c. higher.

Refined beeswax was in spotty demand with light sales at unchanged levels. Crude beeswax was quiet and more or less nominal.

Potash People Report

—Continued from page 7

Puerto Rico, 25,387 tons, and Hawaii, 22,202 tons. Included were 268,002 tons imported from Europe.

Deliveries of potash for non-agricultural purposes amounted to 147,129 tons K_2O, an increase of 24 percent over the '58 total, the institute goes on to report.

Total deliveries for all purposes are reported at 4,735,367 tons, an increase of 8 percent.

Muriate of potash, comprising 94 percent of all agricultural potash, continued to be the most popular material. Of the muriate, standard grade totaled 1,472,621 tons of K_2O, and granular muriate 999,911 tons. Sulfate of potash and sulfate of potash-magnesia accounted for 6 percent of agricultural deliveries.

Turning to the fourth-quarter of 1959, the institute reports agricultural deliveries at 615,801 tons of K_2O in continental US, 43,055 in Canada, 3,918 in Cuba, 6,998 in Puerto Rico and 4,090 in Hawaii, making a total of 673,862 tons, an increase of 1 percent over the comparable period of last year.

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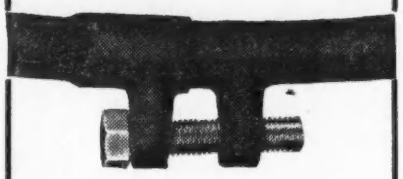

Tests have shown that in the majority of cases failure of 17H drums to meet the drop test is due to leakage at the small gap between the ends of the locking rings.

We have developed and are now able to supply an overlapping ring which eliminates this gap. It will pay you to specify DRUM PARTS OVERLAPPING RING on your orders for 17H drums, **Samples on request.**

This is another development by DRUM PARTS, INC., manufacturers of locking rings exclusively and originators of DRUM PARTS SYSTEM.

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MACHINERY — ANYONE?

1—Shriver 36x36" corner feed, washing type, cast iron, plate & frame Filter Press, 46 chambers—2" cake—with 60 ton Hydro-Closure. Practically new.
1—Abbe 18x24" steel ball Mill, mtr. dr.
3—Patterson type D 24x30" & 30x42" porcelain lined Pebble Mills.
1—Fitzpatrick Comminuting Mch., m.d.
1—150 cu. ft. Ribbon Blender, mtr. dr.
2—#10 & #12 Sweetland Filters.
Hammer Mills, Lydon Dryers, Blowers, etc.

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SPECIALS

Atomizer: Mikro type SMA, st. steel.
Disintegraters: Riefz RD18-P, steel, 75 hp.
Mixer: W & P size 14, 50 gal. jktd.
Screen: Rotex model 41, st. steel.
Dryer: Bowen lab. spray, st. st.
Evaporator: Buflovak sgl. eff. st.st. 94 sq. ft.
Dryer: Porter 2 x 4' vac. drum, st. st.
Centrifugal: Tolhurst 26" rubber. 2-speed.
Mix-Muller: Simpson Porto 39½" st. st.
Fillers: Stokes & Smith EG-1, st. st.
Centrifugal: Tolhurst 20" type 316 st. st.
Tablet Press: Stokes DD2- 23 station.

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MIXERS—6 Baker Perkins Size 17, BB, 200 gal. w.c. tilting type, jacketed.
HEAT EXCHANGERS — 12 Foster Wheeler 79 to 250 sq. ft., type 316 SS tubes and crown sheets, some w removable bundles.
CENTRIFUGAL—Tolhurst 20", type 316 SS.
TABLET PRESS — Kux Model 25, Rotary, double action.
SIFTERS— Selectro 3 deck 18" x 4', like new. Rotex Mod. 41, 40" x 120" double deck.
MIXERS, RIBBON—J. H. Day 75 cu. ft., 25 HP GH motor drive.
J. H. Day 36 cu. ft. w 10 HP mtr. & speed red. jacketed for 100 psi.

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Excellent condition.

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AROMATIC SOLVENTS *Benzene • Toluene*	**NITROGENATES** *Urea • Ammonia*
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16—1020 Gals. Baker-Perkins Jacketed Sexagonal Blending Mixers with 5 H.P. Explosion proof Gearmotor Drives. Magnetic Brakes Teflon Lined.

4—1500 Gals. Jacketed Agitated Tanks, all-steel, Motoreducer drives, atmospheric internal pressure, 75# Jacket pressure, ASME—U69 Code.

1—46" dia. X 34' long Accumulator Tank ASME—1300# press.

1—400 Gals. Struthers-Wells Reactor, all Stainless, Jacketed, with 7-½ H.P. Motoreducer Drive.

Also—Stainless Denver Thickener Stainless Door Oliver Filter, 375 Sq. Ft. Stainless Heat Exchanger, Small Stainless Columns, Selas Gas Furnace and many other items.

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Jobs & People

Abbey Chemical Corporation, Edison, N. J.—**Mel Hoyt** has been appointed sales manager.

Air Reduction Chemical Company, New York, a division of Air Reduction Company, Inc.—**O. Douglas Schumann** has been appointed marketing group manager in the fiber department.

American Potash & Chemical Corporation, Los Angeles—**Frederic B. Adams, jr.**, director of the Pierpont Morgan Library in New York, has been elected a member of the company's board of directors.

Arizona Chemical Company, New York—**Edward J. Calleton**, engineering consultant in the tall oil field, has been named manager of the company's Springhill, La., plant.

Celanese Corporation of America, New York—**J. Stewart Campbell** has been appointed special projects manager for research and development in connection with the company's newly-acquired fiber, "Darvan."

Chemstrand Corporation, New York—**Murray H. Morse** has been appointed to the newly-created position of director of marketing administration.

Climax Molybdenum Company, a division of American Metal Climax, Inc., New York—**Jean-Pierre Polar** has been appointed assistant to the director of technical information and assigned to the field of heat and corrosion resistant materials.

Colton Chemical Company, a division of Air Reduction Company, Cleveland, Ohio—**David M. Stettler** has been appointed to a new sales office in New York with responsibility for national accounts in the New York metropolitan and New England areas.

Commercial Solvents Corporation, New York—**Carroll R. Sutton** has been named manager of CSC's Chicago district office.

Denver Chemical Company, Stamford, Conn.—Three new sales division managers have been appointed by Wampole Laboratories, the company's ethical drug division: **Marvin Weinberg** to head the New England division with headquarters in New York; **Vincent Clipsham** and **Harry Dahl**, to establish headquarters in Philadelphia and Jacksonville, Fla., respectively.

Eli Lilly & Co., Indianapolis, Ind. —**James M. Gorell** has been named manager of the quotations department, succeeding Fred C. Abendroth, who has retired.

Eltex Chemical Corporation, Providence, R. I.—Eltex Research Corporation has been organized by **Mark Weisberg**, president of Eltex Chemical, and **Dr. Harry Kroll**, independent consultant and researcher for Atomic Energy Commission and the National Institutes of Health for the past three years.

Emery Industries, Inc., Cincinnati, Ohio—**Dr. Kenneth T. Mecklenborg** has been added to Emery's basic research department.

Firmenich, Inc., New York—**C. Richard Myers** has been advanced from assistant manager to branch manager of the Chicago sales office.

Food Machinery & Chemical Corporation, New York—**D. Stewart Quern** has been named to the newly-created post of senior sales coordinator for industrial chemicals in the southeastern territory by FMC's chemical divisions.

B. F. Goodrich Chemical Company, Cleveland, Ohio—**Roger L. Steller** has been named eastern field manager for "Hycar" special purpose rubber.

Kaiser Refractories & Chemicals Division, Kaiser Aluminum & Chemical Corporation, Oakland, Calif.—**E. Walter Adama** has been named manager of operations for eastern area plants, and **Carey E. Lindsay** has been appointed production manager for those facilities.

Lummus Company, New York — **William M. Creasy**, a vice-president, has been named manager of the company's New York division.

McWhorter Chemicals, Inc., Chicago — **Saul Heiman,** Argentine chemist who moved to this country last year, has joined the research and development staff.

Metal Hydrides, Inc., Beverly, Mass.—**S. K. Derderian** has been elected a member of the board of directors. He will continue as vice-president and general manager.

Monsanto Chemical Company, St. Louis, Mo.—**Eli Perry** will leave for Europe on a one-year assignment with the company's research laboratories in Zurich, Switzerland.

Nalco Chemical Company, Chicago—**Fred Campbell, jr.,** has been named manager of the southern Ohio district with headquarters in Dayton.

Parke, Davis & Co., Ann Arbor, Mich.—**Robert C. Boneczyk** and **Mary Joan Forrest** have been named research assistants.

Pittsburgh Plate Glass Company, Pittsburgh, Pa.—**William Carpenter** has been named assistant to the president.

Polyvinyl Chemicals, Inc., Peabody, Mass.—**Augustine LaTorre** has been appointed to the research laboratory staff's polymer development group.

Reed & Carnrick, Kenilworth, N.J. —**Francis A. Mina** has joined the research staff.

Schwartz Chemical Company, Inc., Long Island City, N. Y. — **Irving Paeff** has been appointed southern sales representative.

Sherwin - Williams Company, Cleveland, Ohio—**Charles A. Ziroli** has been named manager of the graphic arts division with headquarters in Cleveland.

A. E. Staley Manufacturing Company, Decatur, Ill.—**Byron L. Fast** has been named manager of the process service section.

Sterling Drug Mfg., Ltd., Aurora, Ontario, Canada — **Keith Norris** has been advanced to the position of general manager. He has been with the company since 1937, most recently as divisional sales manager.

Union Carbide Chemicals Company, a division of Union Carbide Corporation, New York — Two "Crag" agricultural chemicals appointments have been announced. **M. J. Siciliano** is now manager of sales service and **J. B. Harry** has been made sales manager.

Vitro Corporation of America, New York—**Paul V. Ames** has been appointed eastern sales representative for Vitro Chemical Company, a subsidiary. He was previously senior technical sales representative for Spencer Chemical Company.

Witco Chemical Company, New York—**Graham Barker** has been advanced to assistant product sales manager for "Emcol" in the organic chemicals division.

BRILL FOR VALUES

REACTORS — EVAPS — CONDS — TANKS

1—Condenser Service 650 gal. 304 S.S. closed Kettle, 5' x 4', with 100 sq. ft. bayonet heater.
1—1400 gal. Blaw-Knox, steel, jacketed, agitated Reactor.
1—2000 gal. Struthers Wells 316 S.S. jacketed, agtd. Reactors.
2—3200 gal. 316 & 347 S.S., jacketed, agitated Kettles.
1—550 sq. ft. Buflovak, monel single effect Evaporator.
1—7500 gal. 316 S.S. Vert. Storage Tank, 7' x 25', 50 psi.
1—750 gal. nickel clad Mixing Tank, 125# nickel coils.
1—4000 gal. Haveg Vert. Tank 8' x 12'.
1—4000 gal. 316 S.S. clad agitated reactor with coils.
1—1500 gal. Stainless Pressure Tank, 5' x 10', 90#.
1—12,000 gal. horiz. steel Pressure Tank, 7'6" x 36', 200 psi.
6—Stainless Heat Exchangers: 1220, 786, 536, 370, 315, 250 sq. ft.
1—24" dia. x 35', 304 S.S. Bubble Cap Column.

CENTRIFUGES

2—Baker Perkins 36 HS TerMeer S.S. continuous.
1—Sharples C-27 Super-D-Hydrator, 316 S.S.
1—Bird 18" x 28", 316 S.S. Solid Bowl, Continuous.
1—Bird 36" x 50", 347 S.S. Solid Bowl, Continuous.
2—Sharples PY14, PN14, Super-D-Canters, 316 S.S.
1—Tolhurst 32" Suspended, 316 S.S., imperforate basket.
2—AT&M 48" Suspended, 316 S.S. basket.
2—Sharples #16, 304 S.S., 3 HP motor.

MIXERS

1—#12 Sturtevant 304 S.S. Rotary Mixer, 450 cu. ft.
1—Baker Perkins #16TRM, 150 gal. jktd., Vac. 60 HP.
1—Baker Perkins 50 gal. S.S. jacketed, double arm.
5—Day "Cincinnatus" double arm, 250 and 100 gal.
1—1500# Powder Mixer, 7½ HP XP motor.
2—Steel, jktd. Powder Mixers, 225 and 350 cu. ft.
1—36" Simpson Intensive Mixer.

DRYERS

3—Buflovak Vacuum Shelf with 20—60" x 80" shelves.
1—Devine Vacuum Shelf with 19—59" x 78" shelves.
1—Devine Vacuum Shelf with 10—40" x 43" shelves.
2—Buflovak 42" x 120", atmospheric, double drum.
2—Devine 4' x 9', single drum, atmospheric.
1—Baker Perkins 5'6" x 6' Rotary Vacuum Dryer.
1—Louisville 6' x 45' S.S. Rotary Steam Tube Dryer.
1—Louisville 6' x 45' 316 SS Rotary Steam Tube Dryer.
2—Louisville Rotary Steam Tube 6' x 25', 6' x 50'.
9—Rotary Dryers, 34" x 30', 4' x 40', 6' x 50', 6' x 60', 7' x 80', 8' x 87'.
2—Louisville 8' x 50' Stainless Steel lined Rotary Dryers.
1—Traylor 30" x 18' Stainless Steel Rotary Dryer.
2—Link Belt, 7'5" x 25", 6'4" x 24', S.S. Louvre Dryers.

FILTERS

1—Oliver 6' dia. Horizontal Filter, 316 S.S.
1—Oliver 3' x 6' Steel Rotary Vac. Precoat Filter.
1—Oliver 5'3" x 6' Rotary Vacuum Precoate Filter, 316 S.S.
1—Niagara #370-38 Filter, 370 sq. ft., 304 S.S.
2—#49 Vallez Rotating Pressure Filters, 738 sq. ft.
1—Oliver 5'3" x 8' Steel Rotary Vacuum, vaporite housing.
1—Feinc 5' x 6' Stainless Steel Rotary Vacuum Filter.
2—#10 Sweetland Filters, 27 leaves, 4" centers, 250 sq. ft.

MISCELLANEOUS

1—Raymond 10' dia. Single Whizzer Separator.
2—Bantam Mikro Pulverizers, S.S.
1—Ross 6" x 14" Three Roll Mill.
1—J. H. Day 5" x12" Three Roll Mill.
3—Swenson Walker Continuous Crystallizers, 24" x 30' sections.
2—Robinson Sifters, 40" x 84", Stainless.
3—Robinson Gyratory Sifters, 30" x 104", Quadruple Deck.
8—Stokes; DD2, DDS-2, T, "R", and "F" Tablet Presses.
4—Nash Vacuum Pumps; H6, TS7, #2.
25—Chlorimet, Durimet and Duriron Centrifugal Pumps, 1½" to 6".

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MIXERS ALL TYPES

4702 B2—J. H. Day Lab. Size Double Arm Mixer; 9" x 5½" x 8½" motorized
4551 S8—J. H. Day Jacketed Heavy Duty Double Z Armed Mixer; 18" x 18" x 20" Bowl; motorized
M26 M4—Baker Perkins 50 Gal. Jacketed Mixer; Model JEM; cored arms nabem; 50 HP motor
M26 B4—J. H. Day Imperial Stainless Steel 30 Gal. Vacuum Mixer with 30 HP XPL Motor
M25 401—Baker Perkins Stainless Steel Unjacketed Mixer; S.S. 33" x 32" x 36"; 20 HP Motor
2160—W. & P. Type Jktd. Double Arm 100 Gal. Mixers geared both ends
5070 F4—Stainless Steel Double Vacuum Mixer; 150 Gal.; 44" x 44" x 36" with cored blades; 40 HP Motor
4742—Baker Perkins Size 16 UUMM Double Arm Dispersion Type Mixer 240 gal. holding; 150 gal. working; Compression Cover
4271 D1—Baker Perkins Size 17 Class BB Type VII Jacketed Mixers; double sigma arms; 200 Gal.
M25-501—J. H. Day Stainless 250 Gal. Jktd. Mixer with sigma arms; geared both ends
4409 D—8 Baker Perkins Heavy Duty Jacketed Mixers; 300 Gal. working; Size 18 with Hydraulic Tilt
4343 D—7 Baker Perkins Heavy Duty Jacketed Mixers Sigma Double Arms; Size 17; 200 gal. working
4702 B1—J. H. Day Cincinnatus Stainless Steel 300 Gal. Jacketed Double Arm Mixer
5070 F1-2—Stainless Lined Double Sigma Vacuum Mixers; 300 Gal. 56" x 50" x 44"; with 50 HP Motors
M26 P2—Peadco 300 Gal. Jktd. (ASME) Mixer with Vacuum Bowl; Sigma Arms; 200 HP Motor
M26 R1—W. & P. 1200 Gal. Type X-UKR Class F7; Jktd. Sigma Arms Mixer; 150 HP Motor
4921 T52—Baker Perkins Hexagonal Jacketed Barrette; 150 Gal. good for Vacuum; 36" x 28"
M26 H202—2 Baker Perkins Ko-Kneaders Model K300 Jacketed for Heating or Cooling; 12" diameter steel barrel
R1 H102—Farrell Birmingham Midget Banbury Mixer with 2 speed 5 HP Motor
R1 C102—Banbury Model 2A Mixer with 100 HP Motor
R1 E102—Farrell Birmingham No. 9 Banbury Mixer with 2 Speed 200/400 HP Motor
4261—Jacketed Crutcher; 100 Gal. 36" x 24"; bevel gear drive
3668-H1—Lancaster Model EAG 3; diameter 45⅝"; 5¼ cu. ft.
2682—J. H. Day Jacketed Egg Clipper Mixer; 30" x 25" x 28"
4499 F1—J. H. Day Clipper Emulsifier No. 5; G-I. Jacketed; 21" x 20" x 24"
3333—Sprout Waldron Mixers; 215 cu. ft. 5' dia. x 10' long; center discharge
3427 P5—Marquette Paddle Mixer, 24" x 12' long
5013 H2—J. H. Day Jacketed Double Ribbon Mixer; 4' x 8'
M26 402—Robinson Stainless Steel Jacketed Ribbon Blender 25" x 64" x 24"; 3 HP Motor
M29 A402—Struthers Wells Rotary Blender 6' x 6' with 20 HP Motor
8005—Blaw Knox Conical Blender 9'6" dia.; 10,000 lb.
4514 S2—Stainless Steel Tumbling Batch Mixer; 17 cu. ft.; 42" x 16" cones; motorized 3 HP
1793 D8—J. H. Day 2½ Gal. Pony Mixer; Stainless Paddles and Can; ⅓ HP motor
5071G—J. H. Day Pony Mixers; 8 gal. and and 15 gal. sizes
5020 S4—Ajax Food or Cake Mixer; 4 Speed; 5 HP Aut. Timer; 110 quart
3692 P1—Heavy Duty Post Mixers with 6' shafts and cans 24" x 28"
4305 P7—Baker Perkins Cascade Mixer Installation; fully jacketed 250 PSI; Type 316 Stainless

MILLS — GRINDERS PULVERIZERS

4551 S4—Abbe Eng. Stainless Steel Lab. Ball Mill 9" x 10"
4347—Abbe Porcelain Lined Pebble Mill 36" x 42"
4830 B12—Abbe Porcelain Lined Pebble Mill Type SA 37" x 42"
4330 D5 to 11—Six Patterson Porcelain Lined Pebble Mills, Type B; 30" x 42"
5013 H1—Abbe Jacketed Steel Ball Mill 3'6" x 3' with balls
5013 H2-3—Steel Ball Mills Jkdt.; 42" x 32"; 54" x 48"
4879—Jacketed Steel Ball Mill 5' x 2'6"; lifting bars with 25 HP Motor
3442—International 8' x 8' Porc. Lnd. Pebble Mills; 50 HP Germotors
4682 D4—Patterson Jacketed Ball Mills Model DJ 54" x 42"; Vacuum
4692—Jacketed Buhrstone Lined Pebble Mill; 6' x 6'; 1000 Gal.; 25 HP
M3-5480—Allis Chalmers Gates Tube Mill 5' x 22'; Silex Lined
M3 [illegible]—Abbe Steel Ball Mill; 7' x 10'; Girth Gear; 75 HP
5340 G1—Szegvari Attritor Mill Model 100 S in Stainless; Jacketed complete with 7½ HP, Pump and accessories
3429 A8—Gruendler Pulverizer 12" x 48" requires 150
4147 C3-6—Four Gates Tube Mills; 5' x 22'
3455 W2—Gruendler Supermaster No. 1 Hammer Mill; 15 HP
4867—Four Stainless Steel Mikro No. 2 Pulverizers; motorized
4838—Mikro Model 3 TH Pulverizer; 15 HP; Blower
3324 F2—Mikro No. 4 F Pulverizer; 15" x 24"
McA3591—Mikro No. 2 Type SCR chamber 7" x 11½"; arr. for motor drive
4904 D1—Fitzpatrick Model JT 36 Homoloid Machine; S/S contacts
4834 M26—Fitzpatrick Model C S S Diveling Machine; 3 HP motor
4472 G2—Fitzpatrick Comminutator Model K7; Stainless Steel; with 20 HP hi speed motor
4760 C2—Mikro Atomizer No. 5; Stainless Lined; Motorized
4571 S1—Mikro Atomizer No. 6; Stainless Lined with Dust Collector
3429 A7—Williams Hammer Mill 36" x 18"; requires 40 HP
3429 A14—Williams Hammer Mill No. 4 18" x 48" requires 60 HP
3192 A1—Gruendler Pulverizer No. 3 Chamber 8" x 16"
3429 A9—Gump Bar Nut No. 60 Hammer Mill; 12" x 40"; requires 60 HP
3229[illegible]—Raymond 24" Double Runner Attrition Mill with two 25 HP motors
3215 F2—Williams Ring Roll L-b. Mill 3 rolls; 10" x 3" with Cyclone and Dust Collector
3120—American Ring Roll Crusher; 30" x 33" throat; 50 HP
2293 N1—Raymond Screen Mill 9" x 18"
4041 P48—Raymond No. 0000 Automatic Pulverizer, cecl
4062 K6—Raymond Imp Mill No. 0000; direct drive 10 HP
4025 B2—Raymond Imp Mill Model No. 10
4046G—Raymond No. 47 Imp Mills; 50 HP motor
M10 R400—Raymond Type 314 Stainless No. 50 Imp Mill with accessories
M10 T402—American No. 18 Ring Roll Pulverizer
4041 P43-44—Two Robinson Unique 4 Roll Mills; 7" x 24"; 20 HP
4409 D—Squeeze Roll Mill Cast Iron Rolls 10" x 3' long
3245 S3—Ross 3 Roll Mills 12" x 30"; water cooled
3245 S4—Ross 3 Roll Mills 16" x 40"; water cooled
4884—UNUSED Farrell Birmingham Battery of 14" x 30" Intermix type Plastic or Rubber Mills; Modern top cap construction; each with Uni-Drive
5096—Two Roll Calendar 12" x 24" with 15 HP & accessories

SIFTERS and SCREENS

4760—Allis Chalmers Stainless Steel Circle Screen; 6 sieves; 1 HP
4835 M2—Selectro Double Deck Sifter; 19" x 57"
3989 K2—Orville Simpson Rotex Sifter No. 21; 30" x 60"; 1 HP
4072—Patterson GyroCentric No. 300; 20" x 48"; S.S; 3 HP motor
5147 S11—Robinson 20" x 72" Triple Deck 4 Separation Sifter
4767 W3—Robinson Unique 4 Separation Sifter; 30" x 102"; 3 HP
4773 C2—Orville Simpson Rotex Sifter No. 84; 48" x 54"
4768 R1—Orville Simpson Rotex Model 44; 40" x 72"
4712 P2—Orville Simpson Rotex Sifter 40" x 84"; one separation
4768 R2-3-4—Robinson Gyro Sifters; 40" x 97½"; 2 Decks
4768 R5-6—2 Day Roball Double Deck Sifters 40" x 120"
4319—Robinson Gyrex Double Deck Sifter; 53" x 102"
4576 C7-8-9—Niagara No. 100 Gyrowhip Sifters; 30" x 30"
S5 U600—Link Belt Stainless Dbl. Deck Vibratory Screen; 4' x 7'
4767 W5—Tyler Hummer Single Deck Vibratory Screen; 4' x 5' with V16 Power Unit
4655 M1—Williams Heavy Duty Steel Single Deck Screen; 3' x 9'

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FELDSPAR PLANT
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19—Abbe Eng. #1B 6′ x 8′ pebble mills, 30 HP motor, drive, dust hoods, silex stone lined.
2—Hardinge 7′ x 36″ conical pebble mills.
1—Allis Chalmers 6′ x 18′ pebble mill.
1—Christie 4′6″ x 45′ long rotary dryer.
2—Symons 3′ shorthead cone crushers, 50 HP.
2—Buchanan 13″ x 24″ jaw crushers, 50 HP.
1—Pangborn dust collector, 15 HP exhauster.
5—Bucket elevators, up to 40′ high.

PHONE — WIRE — WRITE

2—Bird 18″ x 28″ contin. cent., T304 SS or steel.
1—1960 sq. ft. horiz. heat exchanger, T316 SS, ASME.
1—Tolhurst 48″ susp. centrifugal, T304 SS perf. basket.
2—Sharples #C-20 Super-D-Hydrators, T316 SS.
5—A.T.&M. 40″ T304 SS Suspended centrifugals, 40 HP motors. (Solid or perf. basket.)
17—Sharples AS-16V super centrifugals, inconel bowls & covers, 3 HP TEFC motors.
2—4′ dia. spray dryers, T304 SS, pilot size, elec.
1—Eimco 18″ x 24″ rotary vac. filter, T304 SS.
1—Alco 110 sq. ft. vertical leaf filter, T316 SS.
2—Oliver 5′3″ dia. x 3′ face rotary vac. filter, precoat, T316 SS. ASME 30# pressure housing.
1—Oliver 5′3″ dia. x 8′ face rotary Vacuum filter—UNUSED. Steel construction.
75—T316 SS heat exchangers & condensers: 2000 sq. ft. down to 30 sq. ft.—All sizes.
1—Standard 3′ x 23′ rotary dryer, ¼″ welded shell.
1—Ross 6″ x 14″ 3-roll hi-speed mill, 5 HP.
1—2500 gal., T316 SS pressure tank, 70# WP, 7′ dia. x 7′ high, ¼″ shell & dished heads. 3 HP agitator.
1—J. H. Day 30 cu. ft. jktd. ribbon mixer.
1—Sprout-Waldron 335 cu. ft. ribbon mixer, UNUSED.
2—Baker Perkins #15, 100 gal. sigma blade mixers.
2—96″ dia. Vulcan T316 SS bubble cap columns, 30 trays on 12″ centers, 272 caps per tray.
1—Graver 750 gal. T304 SS Kettle, ASME, 10 HP.

65—BAKER PERKINS Size #17 200 gal. JACKETED MIXERS, SIGMA or DUPLEX BLADES.

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PROCESS EQUIPMENT DIVISION

3 Roll #3036 High Side Raymond Mill Double Whizzer, Exhauster, Piping

J. H. Day 600# S.S. Jktd. Ribbon Blender Center Discharge with 5 HP Gear Motor.

1000 sq. ft. Stainless Steel Condensers with 370—¾″x14′x16 ga. 304 S.S. Tubes.

Fletcher 30″ S.S. Susp. Centrif. Vaportite, Perforated Basket Unloader, 10/5 HP.

Link Belt 502-16 Roto Louvre Dryer Oil Fired Furnace, Disch. Hood, and Drive.

Buflovac Vacuum Shelf Dryers, 18 Shelves, Condensers, Receivers, and Vacuum Pumps.

30 gal. 316 S.S. Jktd. Autoclave 1000 PSI Int., 319 PSI Jkt., 1½ HP Agitator.

Stainless Steel Tanks 100, 200, 350 gal.

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Monel Tank, 4500 gal., 9′x9′x¼″, closed.

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Drug-Boosting Insurance

—Continued from page 5

far from ignoring the needs of the aged and the retired, has taken a number of steps to ease their burdens. But the necessity, he added, is that of seeking and finding solutions that are sound and that expedite rather than impede the progress all desire.

He added:

"We have been investigating, therefore, the feasibility of a program that would help accelerate rather than impede the present voluntary approach to this problem. In these studies we have been keeping in mind the following guiding principles:

• "That there should be no compulsion on anyone to participate in any health insurance program.

• "That there should be no action taken by anyone that would tend to stifle private initiative in the health insurance field. Anything done in this area should build on—and not undermine or replace with a federal system—the excellent progress that is now being made by private effort.

• "That we should strive to strengthen and stimulate our existing private system so as to foster additional progress—both in terms of scope of protection and numbers of persons protected.

• "That we should preserve and strengthen the private relationship which now characterize the rendering of health care services.

• "That all aged persons should have the opportunity of participating in any program that might be developed.

• "That there should be available to the aged—particularly in the low income groups—protection against the severest burden of health care costs, namely, the financially catastrophic cost of institutional care in connection with long-term and other very expensive illnesses.

"Before arrving at a final conclusion as to whether the federal government can devise within this framework of principles a practical program," Mr. Flemming went on, "it is going to be necessary for us to explore further some complex issues.

"For example, we have been considering methods of relating to his income the amount of money that each voluntary participant would contribute to the cost of an insurance policy. We have been analyzing possible plans under which persons in the lowest income group would make a very small contribution and then the contribution would increase up to a given level of income. Beyond this level the policy holder would be expected to pay the full premium costs," he added.

Exploring Price Question

"Also we have been exploring the question of whether the state governments, aided by the federal government, could provide the difference between the amount paid by the policy holders in the low income groups and the actual cost of the policy. In exploring this aspect of the matter, emphasis is being placed on having the states carry their fair share of the total burden.

"We have also been endeavoring to identify the various factors that must be considered in determining the minimum level of protection which the states must provide in order to qualify for federal matching funds. In exploring this question, we are keeping in mind the fact that the States would be authorized to contract with private groups for the insurance.

"Also we are considering the impact of any plan on the quality and availability of health services.

"We have not reached a conclusion as to the best manner in which to deal with such basic issues as these. In the effort to arrive at sound conclusions, it will be necessary for us to begin immediately to consult further with experts in government, with outside experts and groups, and with state officials. It is, of course, not possible to predict the length of time that it will take for these consultations, predict how long it will take to resolve the basic issues I have just identified and any others that may arise. Deeply sensitive as the administration is, and as I know this committee is, to the human issues involved, I can assure you that these expolorations will be carried forward with maximum speed," Mr. Flemming told the legislators.

Dry Adhesives Plant

—Continued from page 5

heart of the west coast forest products industry, and also because of its close proximity to the research centers at both the University of Oregon in Eugene, and Oregon State College at Corvallis.

The Springfield plant produces a wide range of thermosetting adhesives, primarily for the local forest products industry. Included are urea, resorcinol, resorcinol - formaldehyde, urea - formaldehyde and phenolic resins, in addition to lubricants and modifiers for wood gluing, and powdered catalysts.

The modern, fully-equipped product research center will be the chemical company's eighth in this country. The company also maintains six technical service laboratories at various plant sites throughout the United States, and a central research laboratory in North Philadelphia.

Hercules, Australian Firm, To Set Up Joint Company

Hercules Powder Company and A. C. Hatrick, Ppy., Ltd., an Australian company, have negotiated an agreement under which they will organize a new jointly-owned Australian company, to be known as Hercules Powder Company (Australia), Ppy., Ltd.

The new company will provide rosin derivatives and other industrial chemicals for sale in Australia and New Zealand. Headquarters for the new company will be established in Springvale (Melbourne), Victoria, Australia.

Polyethyene Resin Sales Are Expanded by Phillips

Phillips Chemical Company, Bartlesville, Okla., has expanded its plastics activities to include the marketing of medium and low density "Marlex" polyethylene resins.

The resins will be made from ethylene produced by Phillips and converted to polyethylene for the company at the National Distillers & Chemical Corporation plant in Houston, Tex.

Monsanto Meeting

—Continued from page 5

man's "Fair Deal," and "more than seven years of what I consider a 'Raw Deal'" under President Eisenhower.

Mr. Queeny then compared the current 52 percent corporate tax rate in the United States to the 15 percent rate paid by German concerns and the practically non-existent rate in Italy. This was his comment:

"I am forced to ask myself: 'Who won the war?'"

He delighted his audience when he repeated one of Bob Hope's jokes:

"'You don't see me at Vegas or at the races throwing my money around. I've got a government to support.'"

Mr. Queeny charged that government policies "have resulted in the current flood of imports, including the importation of unemployment and the large annual balance of payment deficits."

'Only a Thin Veneer'

He continued to attack the administration: "We were promised, and expected, desirable changes in our foreign and domestic, economic and social policies. However, they had been changed merely from those of Tweedle-Dum to those of Tweedle-Dee.

"Only a thin veneer of new appointees overlays the mass of entrenched holdovers with superheated passions for the uplift of people and nations, which filled the ranks of our state and other important departments."

He added: "These holdovers entered the form of the Republican Party and devoured its twentieth year opposition to their policies. These men evidence more concern for the welfare of the people and industry of Europe and Asia, including those of former enemies, than for those of the United States.'

At the annual meeting, shareowners re-elected ten members of the board of directors. They are Messrs. Queeny, Thomas, Sommer, and John L. Gillis, Carroll A. Hochwalt, William W. Schneider and Felix N. Williams, all of St. Louis; Herbert Hoover, jr., of Los Angeles; Trueman M. Martin, of El Dorado, Ark.; and Alan H. Temple, of New York.

The retirement of Mr. Queeny from Monsanto's chairmanship marks the first time a member of the Queeny family will not be head of the company since its inception in 1901.

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Drug Producers Can Expect Controls

—Continued from page 3

accomplished without destroying the faith of the American people in business firms which, in the vast majority of cases, have been serving the people well and have been operating in accordance with the laws established by the congress," Sen. Dirksen said.

Sen. Kefauver outlined his views on what is needed to make "the pharmaceutical manufacturers see to it that drugs are sold at prices that bring them within the ordinary standard of life" in a colloquy with Sen. Joseph S. Clark of Pennsylvania.

Sen. Clark said that he is the owner of 150 shares of Smith Kline & French stock and is happy with the capital enhancement and return he has received on the stock, but wants to know "how we can make the drugs cheaper for those who need them so badly, even if I do not receive quite so much in dividends, within our free-enterprise system."

This was Sen. Kefauver's reply:

"I can think of no other place where there should be more awareness of their responsibility to the community than in the drug industry.

"In the interest of the public health, the pharmaceutical manufacturers must see to it that drugs are sold at prices that bring them within the ordinary standard of life.

"To this end there must be price competition in the drug industry. That is what I am talking about.

What He Thinks Is Needed

"There are certain things which I think specifically should be done.

- "The drug companies should, in their elaborate advertising programs, make the generic name as prominent as the tradename, so that doctors may see it.

- "In order to relieve any doubt about the efficacy and safety of drugs produced by smaller firms, the food and drug act must be strengthened so as to provide examination of the facilities and products of all pharmaceutical manufacturers—big and small.

"I believe that in the public interest, in order to have some competition and get prices down, we should consider a licensing provision, allowing qualified applicants to enter into production and sale upon payment of a reasonable royalty.

"That was the government's patent policy when the Alien Property Custodian sold Schering Corporation, Bloomfield, N. J. I have not thought the problem through in all its aspects, but that is one possibility."

He said, in response to other inquiries of the senators, that he expects to have representatives of the American Medical Association appear before his subcommittee to discuss drug advertising and high prices their patients must pay for drugs.

In attacking the procedures of the subcommittee, Sen. Dirksen complained that the subcommittee had failed to follow the schedule that had been drawn up originally for the hearings, and added that on too many occasions the information he had received concerning the activities of the subcommittee was obtained from a press rather than from the chairman.

For all the money the subcommittee has spent in its investigations of administered prices, he added, there have been only two minor changes made in the antitrust laws.

He also attacked the "prejudices and biases" of its staff, saying that it was regrettable that the majority of the committee has allowed these to influence the preparation of its views. Sen. Dirksen added:

"Throughout the course of the drug hearings, there has been a persistent effort to impute the costs of products from computations prepared by the staff and submitted as tables during the course of the hearings. In most cases, the chief economist's exhibits are based on only a small portion of a company's costs, principally materials and productive labor.

Faulty Arithmetic

"They completely neglect the costs of selling, distribution, general and administrative expenses, royalty payments on patents, as well as the most important item of taxes, Federal, State, and local.

"Such a procedure does little credit to the Senate since it has no relation to the real world of competitive business. It is purely an academic exercise. In every instance, the published financial statement of the companies who have appeared before the subcommittees reveal a reasonable relationship of profits to sales.

"Certainly, there is no instance where any company which appeared before this subcommittee has informed its stockholders of data which would justify a front page headline that it was making a profit ranging from 1,000 to 10,000 percent.

"It will take many years for the firms who have testified on administered prices in the drug industry to clarify their true positions with the American people. The absence of competition, if such is the case, would have been detected by the enforcement authorities with little difficulty long before profits rose to these fantastic heights if all of the costs had been included in the computations."

Century Still Adding

—Continued from page 7

Century Chemical for the production, sales and distribution of animal feed products," Mr. Hodgins reports.

"Our long-range plans are for national distribution of such products through the judicious acquisition of similar companies in key locations around the country. This and subsequent acquisitions will provide built-in markets for many of the chemicals Century is now producing.

"This acquisition provides Century's first direct contact with the consumer and for this reason we are especially pleased. In addition to broadening the general scope of Century's activities, this will bring us in closer contact with the markets for which, up until this time, we have operated only as suppliers," Mr. Hodgins states.

Imports at US Ports

—Continued from page 57

TARTARIC ACID—500 bgs, Leonhardt & Brush, Barcelona
100 bgs, Frank Samuel & Co, Barcelona
TETRAALKYL THIOPYROPHOSPHATE—22 dms, Plant Products Corp, Hamburg
THEOBROMINE—10 dms, Havre
THORIUM OXIDE—22 dms, International Selling Corp, Havre
THYROID POWDER—7 dms, Hudson Pharmacal Co, Copenhagen
10 dms, Lo Curto & Funk, Copenhagen
5 dms, Van Gelder Fanto Corp, Copenhagen
TITANIUM DIOXIDE—80 bgs, American Enka Corp, Rotterdam
1,102 bgs, Kobe
TOLU BALSAM—5 dms, Gillespie & Co, La Libertad
5 dms, Puerto Barrios
TRICHLOROETHYLENE—635 dms, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Liverpool
35 dms, J L Ward & Co, Genoa
300 dms, Gothenburg
TURMERIC—240 bgs, C Czarinkow, Cochin
1,280 bgs, Allepey
240 bgs, Cochin
ULTRAMARINE BLUE—40 bgs, Whittaker Clark & Daniels, London
UREA—660 bgs, H A Gogarty, Rotterdam
VANILLA BEANS—26 cs, George Uhe Co, Marseille
5 cs, L A Champon & Co, Tandjong Priok
9 cs, First National Boston, Mombasa
60 cs, Marseille
VETIVER OIL—2 dms, Port Au Prince
WATTLE BARK—1,642 bls, Hammond & Carpenter, Durban
WATTLE EXTRACT—644 bgs, Hammond & Carpenter, Durban
ZINC CHLORIDE—42 dms, Riches Nelson, Antwerp
ZINC OXIDE—1,544 bgs, Smith Chemical & Color Co, Havre
1,440 bgs, Imperial Paper & Color Corp, Vera Cruz
ZINC SULFIDE—800 bgs, C J Osborn Co, Rotterdam
ZIRCON SAND—230 dms, Mines Products Corp, Apapa
230 dms, Mines Products Corp, Freetown

Los Angeles

ALUMINUM PASTE—50 cms, Crescent Bronze Powder Co, Hamburg
ARABIC GUM—50 bgs, Hathaway Allied Products, Genoa
BONEMEAL—1,102 bgs, H M Newhall & Co, Alexandria
1,102 bgs, Atkins Kroll & Co, Alexandria
CARAWAY SEED—350 bgs, R J Spitz, Rotterdam
COPRA—500 tons, Pacific Vegetable Oil Corp, Legaspi
1,000 tons, American Trust Co, Legaspi
250 tons, Cargill Inc, Dipolog
500 tons, American Trust Co, Dipolog
750 tons, American Trust Co, Zamboanga
250 tons, American Trust Co, Nasipit
1,000 tons, American Trust Co, Dumaguete
1,000 tons, American Trust Co, Cebu
250 tons, American Trust Co, Jagna
LOCUST BEAN GUM—700 bgs, Hathaway Allied Products, Genoa
100 bgs, Hathaway Allied Products, Hamburg
MAGNESITE—800 bgs, Smith Chemical & Color Co, Rotterdam
MOLASSES—3,110 tons, Pacific Molasses Co, Topolobampo
PAPRIKA—75 bgs, Marseille
PEATMOSS—2,235 bls, H V Nootbaar, Hamburg
4,200 bls, Atkins Kroll & Co, Hamburg
PEPPERMINT LEAVES—45 cs, C T Ten Eyck, Hamburg
PETROLEUM, CRUDE—276,972 bbls, Standard Oil Co, Dumai
146,470 bbls, Shell Oil Co, Punta Cardon
14,945 tons, Texaco Co, Pointa Pierre
339,775 bbls, Wilshire Oil Co, Bandar Mashur
126,767 bbls, Douglas Oil Co, San Lorenzo
204,987 bbls, Texaco Co, Pointa Pierre
POPPYSEED—250 bgs, R J Spitz, Rotterdam

Philadelphia

ANTIMONY—20 cks, N Trotter, Liverpool
ANTIMONY OXIDE—925 bgs, Glasgow
823 bgs, Liverpool
ASBESTOS FIBER—1,067 bgs, Keasby & Mattison, Manchester
BONE—11,447 bgs, Ossa Products Corp, Rosario
CALCIUM CARBONATE — 1,600 bgs, Pluess Staufer, Antwerp
2,080 bgs, Antwerp
CHESTNUT EXTRACT—360 bgs, Barkey Importing Co, Naples
CORN STARCH—149 bgs, Geismar & Co, Antwerp
400 bgs, Antwerp
CRESYLIC ACID—60 dms, J H Faunce, Manchester
200 dms, Concord Chemical Co, Glasgow
250 dms, Concord Chemical Co, Rotterdam
50 dms, Liverpool
FUEL OIL—95,000 bbls, American Oil Co, Las Piedras
83,504 bbls, Patterson Oil Co, Punta Cardon
114,588 bbls, Mobil Oil Co, Curacao
98,328 bbls, Hess Inc, Punta Cardon
GLUE—400 bgs, First National Boston, Hamburg
GYPSUM—300 dms, Hammill & Gillespie, Liverpool
300 bgs, Beway Co, Manchester
GYPSUM, CRUDE—13,234 tons, U S Gypsum Co, Hantsport
11,159 tons, National Gypsum Co, Halifax
MOLASSES—2,931,792 gals, Bufadero
NAPHTHA—152,652 bbls, Texaco Co, Pointa Pierre
NAPHTHALENE—928 bgs, London
OLIVE OIL—25 dms, National City Bank, Malaga
26 dms, J H Schroder, Malaga
PEATMOSS—1,250 bls, E Dunwoody, Bremen
1,000 bls, Premier Peatmoss Corp, Bremen
PETROLEUM, CRUDE—363,064 bbls, Gulf Oil Corp, Puerto La Cruz
216,812 bbls, Gulf Oil Corp, Banias
179,142 bbls, Gulf Oil Corp, Bachaquero
209,234 bbls, Texas Co, Pamatacual
209,234 bbls, Texaco Co, Pamatacual
152,446 bbls, Texaco Co, Puerto La Cruz
175,110 bbls, Texaco Co, Covenas
620,292 bbls, Atlantic Refining Co, Punta de Palmas
135,446 bbls, Atlantic Refining Co, Puerto La Cruz
114,101 bbls, Continental Oil Co, San Lorenzo
POTASSIUM NITRATE—120 bgs, Bremen
QUEBRACHO EXTRACT—500 bgs, First National Boston, Buenos Aires
536 bgs, Tan American Co, Buenos Aires
SHELLAC—100 bgs, Brown Bros, Bremen
SODIUM BICARBONATE—750 bgs, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Liverpool
SULFUR, CRUDE—5,001 tons, E I duPont de Nemours & Co, Coatzacoalcos
4,699 tons, Dixon Chemical Co, Coatzacoalcos
TAPIOCA FLOUR—2,300 bgs, Stein Hall & Co, Itajai
TRICHLOROETHYLENE—20 dms, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Liverpool
200 dms, Gothenburg
UREA—1,000 bgs, Nylos Trading Co, Genoa
660 bgs, Rotterdam
ZINC OXIDE—800 bgs, Pigment Chemical Co, London

San Francisco

BARIUM CHLORIDE—77 dms, Genoa
CARBON TETRACHLORIDE—100 dms, Genoa
CELERY SEED—50 cs, H M Newhall & Co, Marseille
COPRA—750 tons, Cargill Inc, Dipolog
500 tons, Cargill Inc, Jagna
500 tons, Cargill Inc, Cebu
PEATMOSS—1,900 bls, Atkins Kroll & Co, Hamburg
200 bls, Nurserymens Exchange, Hamburg
550 bls, H M Newhall & Co, Hamburg
PERCHLOROETHYLENE—150 dms, International Selling Corp, Marseille
POLYVINYL ALCOHOL—300 bgs, Marubeni Iida Co, Kobe
POTASSIUM NITRATE—200 bgs, Mattoon & Co, Bremerhaven
SESAME SEED—350 bgs, Bank of California, Corinto
452 bgs, S F Pellas, Corinto
875 bgs, Corinto
SODIUM PERBORATE TETRAHYDRATE—200 bgs, P W Bellingall, Antwerp
SULFISOXAZOLE—9 cs, Byron Chemical Co, Yokohama
TALC—500 bgs, Charles Mathieu, Genoa
TITANIUM DIOXIDE—800 bgs, Pacific Coast Chemical Co, Nagoya

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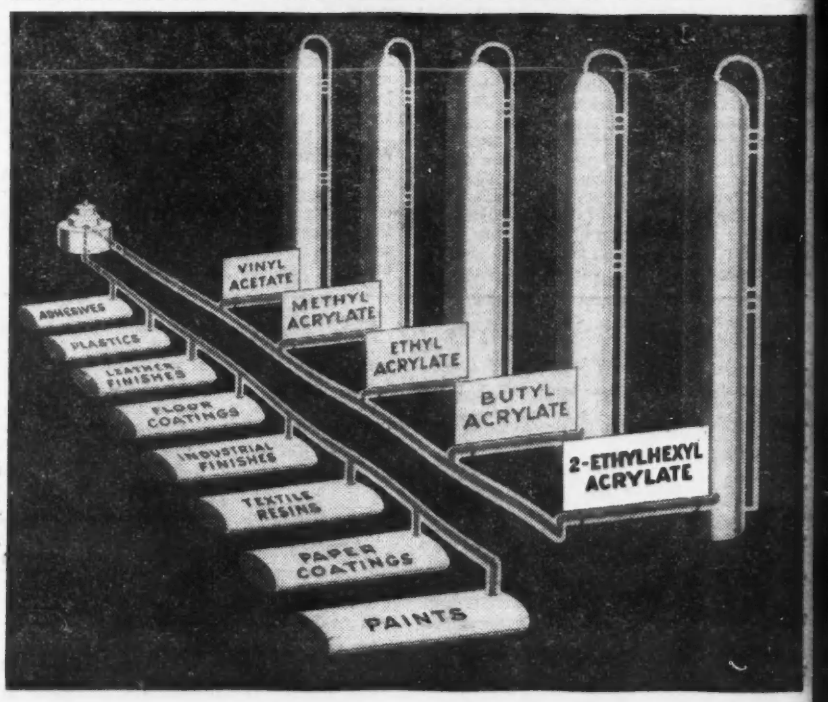

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